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Colonial Report

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

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No. 1500.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

REPORT FOR 1928-29

(For Report for 1926-27 see No. 1387 (Price 6d.), and for Report for 1927-28 see No. 1460 (Price 9d.).)

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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Report for Period 1st July, 1928—30th June, 1929.

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GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

1. The twenty-five islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups form a chain of coral atolls in mid-Pacific, cut by the Equator and lying close against the 180th meridian of longitude.

2. Beside these two Groups the Colony contains Ocean Island, some 250 miles to westward, and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to eastward, of the Gilbert Group. The various components of the Colony are so scattered that a rectangle of a million square miles of ocean would not contain them all; and yet their aggregate area amounts to less than 200 square miles of land.

3. Geologically speaking, Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an island of the "upheaved" type: its highest point is 280 feet above sea-level. All the other islands belong to the Central Pacific

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" area of subsidence," having been formed by the upward growth of coral around the flanks of mountains long since submerged. There is no island which rises as much as 15 feet above sea-level, or exceeds in width five furlongs from beach to beach. The atolls are mere ribbons of land from five to fifty miles long, enclosing lagoons in most cases, and topped with a soil so sandy that it will support no useful plant save the coconut, the pandanus palm, and a coarse edible tuber called " babai " (*sp. calladium*) laboriously cultivated by the native.

4. The Gilbert Group was discovered, piecemeal, by British Naval officers between 1765 and 1824 ; the Ellice Group, between 1781 and 1819. The first known white trader came to the Gilberts in 1873, and was responsible for the introduction of rum and guns to the natives of Tarawa. By 1846, when Commodore Wilkes of the United States Navy visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, not a few beachcombers and traders had established themselves in both Groups. This was a period of great violence, when native factions were incited and actually led to battle by fugitives from the prisons of civilization, and the native name for the white man was " The Killer."

5. In 1856 the first missionary, Hiram Bingham, of the American (Boston) Board of Foreign Missions, preached Christianity in the Gilbert Islands. Between the 'fifties and the early 'nineties of last century, the Ellice Group became the happy hunting ground of the " black birders," who kidnapped thousands of natives for forced labour in the coffee plantations of Central America, and also introduced measles to the race. By these two evils the race was reduced from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000.

6. In 1892 the two Groups were proclaimed a British Protectorate by Captain H. M. Davis, of H.M.S. *Royalist*. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate was extended to Ocean Island by a Proclamation of 1900. At the expressed desire of the natives both Groups were annexed to His Majesty's dominions by an Order in Council of the 10th November, 1915, and were known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as from the 12th January, 1916.

7. Ocean Island, of which the inhabitants are closely related to the Gilbertese, was included within the boundaries of the Colony by an Order in Council of the 27th January, 1916, which came into operation on the 3rd April following. By the same Order, Fanning and Washington Islands were also made part of the Colony, while Christmas Island was included by an Order which took effect from the 10th November, 1916.

8. The Union Group (3 islands) lying about 250 miles north of Samoa was made part of the Colony by Order in Council of the 29th February, 1916, and subsequently excluded and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council of the Dominion

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of New Zealand. The Orders in Council effecting this change were dated the 4th of November, 1925, and came into force on the 11th of February, 1926.

9. The language of the Ellice Islands may be regarded as a dialect of Samoan ; that of the Gilbert Islands is entirely different from the Ellice speech, and shows a strong relationship to certain dialects of the Melanesian area. No " pidgin " English is used in the Colony. Conversation is carried on either in plain English or the native tongue. The native languages are almost universally used, as only a few natives understand any language but their own. The Ellice Islanders converse among themselves in the Ellice dialect, but conduct church services, and write, in Samoan.

10. The Gilbertese of to-day are the descendants of a small, black-skinned people who, in about the third century of our era, suffered and absorbed an invasion by a large, tawny race of Samoan type. The Ellice Islanders are an offshoot of pure Samoan stock, who settled in the Group during the 16th century. There are no aboriginal inhabitants of Fanning, Washington, or Christmas Islands.

CURRENCY.

11. All taxes, duties, fees, fines, and wages are payable in British coin, but the currency commonly used in the Colony is Australian. A system of international money orders is established. Postal Orders of values from 6*d.* to £1 are issued from Ocean Island only, but are cashed throughout the Colony.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

12. The local use of the Standard Weights and Measures of the United Kingdom is validated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.

I.—General.

13. The Colony is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner, who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, who resides in Fiji.

14. Ocean Island, standing alone, 240 miles to westward of the Central Gilberts, is the Colony headquarters. This island, 1,500 acres in extent, possesses deposits of phosphate of lime. The phosphate is worked, under licence from the Crown, by the British Phosphate Commissioners, whose local European staff numbers about 60, and who employ some 750 Gilbertese and 750 Chinese labourers in mining operations. A wireless telegraph station (5 kilowatts) is maintained by the Administration.

15. Fanning Island, with its neighbour, Washington Island, forms an administrative district under the charge of a District Officer. The first-named is the headquarters of Fanning Island, Limited,

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which employs about 250 Gilbertese labourers in the copra industry. On this island is also a station of the former Pacific Cable Board, now taken over by "Imperial and International Communications Limited."

16. The Gilbert and Ellice Groups are sub-divided into four districts, each under the charge of a District Officer. Of these the Butaritari District of four islands (Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang) is the most northerly. Butaritari is a port of entry, and the headquarters of Messrs. On, Chong, and Company, of Sydney, a copra trading concern. At Butaritari, also engaged in the export of copra, is the Japanese firm, Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha. The island is the headquarters of the Roman Missionary Society of the Sacred Heart.

17. The Tarawa District embraces seven islands (Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea). At Tarawa are the Government Central Hospital, Leper Station, and Lunatic Asylum; the King George V School for native boys; and a Colony gaol. The island is the headquarters of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, of Fiji and Sydney, the most considerable copra exporters in the two Groups. A small wireless telegraph station is maintained on Tarawa by the firm.

18. The Beru District is composed of the five most southerly islands of the Gilbert Group (Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Arorae, Tamana). On Beru is the Central Training School of the London Missionary Society, with 200 resident native scholars of both sexes and a European staff of six persons.

19. The Ellice Islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Funafuti, Nukulailai, Nurakita) form a single administrative unit. Headquarters are at Funafuti, where a Colony gaol and a central hospital are established. This island is also the Group headquarters of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company. On the neighbouring island of Vaitupu is the Government Native Boys' Boarding School, under the charge of a resident European Headmaster.

20. Much of the work of administration is done by the natives themselves. Each island has a Native Magistrate who, in session with the village headmen, constitutes a monthly Court established under the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917. On him falls the greatest bulk of the executive work and responsibility and, except during the few days in each month when the Native Court is in session, it is he who exercises general control, issues instructions, and decides questions on matters affecting the people as a whole. On each island also is a Native Scribe who collects licence fees, fines, and tax copra from the natives, keeps records of Government cash received and disbursed, births, marriages, deaths, rainfall, shipping, and minutes of Native Court proceedings, in prescribed books. He is also the local Postmaster.

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21. The population of 30,000 souls represent the largest body of natives under close and complete administration within the limits of the Western Pacific High Commission. The system of local government by native bodies under the supervision of European officers has reached a more advanced stage than elsewhere in the Pacific, and the day is in sight when it may become possible to allot even greater responsibilities to indigenous assemblies. The ultimate end in view is that the Gilbertese and Ellice peoples may learn to govern themselves. If education progress, and the right type of officer be employed during the vital period of transition, there exists no reason why these people should not be a self-governing community within the next 50 years.

Living Conditions.

22. Though the climate is splendid, and malaria is non-existent, living conditions for Europeans in the two Groups are on the whole bad. The sandy soil affords no grazing for sheep or cattle, or even goats ; there is thus no fresh milk, butter, or meat. Fresh fruit and green vegetables are also unknown. Imported poultry can be successfully reared, and fish is abundant, but much tinned food must be used, which causes both waste and expense. Gastric and intestinal conditions are the common local result of insufficient and improper nutrition.

II.—Finance.

Revenue.

23. The Revenue for 1928–29 amounted to £73,712 1*s.* 3*d.*, exceeding the estimate by £13,999 and showing an advance of £1,748 upon the previous year's receipts.

24. The following are the details of revenue for the periods 1927–28 and 1928–29 :—

Sources.	1927–28. £	*s.*	*d.*	1928–29. £	*s.*	*d.*
Customs	28,005	14	10	28,096	19	5
Native Taxes	13,116	11	11	10,308	9	8
Licences, etc.	15,068	8	1	16,059	13	6
Fees of Court, etc. ...	6,277	18	2	3,268	16	9
Post Office	762	4	5	772	4	11
Telegrams	426	19	7	643	2	9
Royalties	5,145	10	6	5,988	3	6
Interest	1,939	19	4	2,272	16	5
Miscellaneous	471	9	3	5,739	4	4
Imperial Grant ...	750	0	0	562	10	0
Total ...	£71,964	16	1	£73,712	1	3

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EXPENDITURE.

25. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £60,595 0*s.* 9*d.*, as against £45,632 for the previous twelve months. The increase was mainly due to the payment of £15,441 0*s.* 5*d.* towards the cost of a new Colony vessel, which was being built in England during the year under review.

26. Details of expenditure for 1927–28 and 1928–29 are as follows :—

Heads.	1927–28. £ *s.* *d.*	1928–29. £ *s.* *d.*
Pensions	1,002 13 3	1,083 14 9
High Commissioner's Department.	2,435 5 4	2,258 3 4
Resident Commissioner's Department.	2,927 3 10	2,558 18 0
Treasury and Customs...	1,522 13 10	1,379 3 1
District Administration	3,887 11 10	4,008 3 2
Police and Prisons ...	6,412 15 4	7,104 10 5
Ocean and Fanning Islands Defence Forces.	18 6 8	23 13 8
Medical Department ...	9,999 17 7	8,541 19 4
Transport	165 14 8	—
Postal Department ...	310 12 8	479 3 8
Wireless Telegraph Department.	753 12 8	1,238 19 2
Audit Department ...	321 4 3	317 10 0
Miscellaneous	3,911 7 2	2,836 17 1
Lands Commission ...	54 16 8	52 15 2
Education Department	4,103 9 2	4,447 0 9
Public Works ... ... (Annually Recurrent).	1,428 9 2	2,036 13 11
Public Works ... ... (Extraordinary).	2,736 9 1	18,520 7 7
Island Administration ...	3,640 6 4	3,707 7 8
Total ...	£45,632 9 6	£60,595 0 9

27. The totals of Colony revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*Revenue.* £ *s.* *d.*	*Expenditure.* £ *s.* *d.*
1924–25	62,770 16 0	36,419 17 6
1925–26	51,697 1 10	40,610 1 1
1926–27	52,925 1 5	44,869 13 5
1927–28	71,964 16 1	45,632 9 6
1928–29	73,712 1 3	60,595 0 9

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Assets and Liabilities.

28. The Balance Sheet of the Colony at the 30th June, 1929, showed an excess of Assets over Liabilities amounting to £106,167 14*s.* 0*d.* The possession of this Reserve, which is equivalent to the total of about two years' normal revenue, is considered to place the Colony in a comfortable financial position, and to permit of the improvement of local works and institutions on a larger scale than has heretofore been possible.

29. The statement of Assets and Liabilities is as follows :—

	Assets. £ *s.* *d.*	*Liabilities.* £ *s.* *d.*
Cash—		
In hand and at Bank	20,401 5 1	
Drafts, Remittances...	7,640 6 4	
Deposits		44,656 2 10
Advances	349 18 0	
Suspense Account ...	45 12 5	
Imprests Account ...	2,236 15 0	
Investment Depreciation		600 0 0
Investments—		
Fixed Deposits ...	58,500 0 0	
Crown Agents ...	20,000 0 0	
Banaban Royalties ...	32,000 0 0	
Joint Colonial Fund...	9,800 0 0	
Estate Michael Shea (deceased).	450 0 0	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.		106,167 14 0
Total ...	£151,423 16 10	£151,423 16 10

III.—Production.

30. *Phosphate of lime* is the most important product of the Colony. This mineral is mined at Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners (see paragraph 14), and exported at the average rate of about a quarter of a million tons a year. During the period under review the Commissioners made considerable progress with certain extensions of their local plant, designed to increase the output to 400,000 tons a year.

31. The deposits of phosphate at Ocean Island and Nauru (which lies some 180 miles to westward), though affording only 3 or 4 per cent. of the world's supply, represent the largest source of the mineral within the British Empire. They are owned by the United Governments of Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, and all phosphate produced is disposed of within these countries.

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32. The amounts of phosphate exported during the last five years were :—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Value per ton.*			*Total value.*		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1924–25 ...	206,451	1	5	0	258,066	0	0
1925–26 ...	188,335	1	7	6	258,960	12	0
1926–27 ...	258,775	1	7	6	355,815	12	6
1927–28 ...	190,507	1	6	0	247,659	2	0
1928–29 ...	233,820	1	5	0	292,275	0	0

33. *Copra* is the product of all islands of the Colony save Ocean Island. In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups all coconut plantations are in the hands of the natives, no ownership of land by non-natives being permitted by law. As pointed out in the Report for 1924–26, the native method of copra production is defective, inasmuch as the flesh of the coconut is broken into small pieces, on the edges of which free fatty acids are produced, causing difficulty in the industrial processes for which the copra is destined. Local firms were invited to encourage better methods of production by offering a slightly higher price for copra made in large pieces, but no response was made to this suggestion.

34. It is estimated that the area under coconut plantation within the Colony amounts to 20,000 acres, of which the produce in a normal year is about 6,000 tons of copra. The average output per acre for trade purposes is thus 6 cwt., a very poor figure when compared with the 16–18 cwt. of Samoan plantations. It is, of course, to be remembered that many thousands of coconuts are annually used as food by the natives, but taking this into account it is conjectured that the potential productivity per acre would not exceed 8 cwt. This low yield is due to the native's habit of over-planting his land. The progress made in teaching landowners better methods of planting and cultivation is very slow, and will only prove successful in proportion as the general education of the race is improved.

35. Copra exports for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Value.*		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1924–25	5,692	95,928	0	0
1925–26	6,341	128,461	0	0
1926–27	2,544	39,341	0	0
1927–28	4,698	64,833	0	0
1928–29	4,122	55,657	0	0

The extremely low figure for 1926–27 was due to a severe drought of the kind which periodically visits the Gilbert Group.

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36. *Mat-Making.*—The mats woven by native women of pandanus leaf are among the finest in the Pacific. *Hats* of a texture and durability equal to the finest Panama are also produced. If a market for these products were available, it would be easy to organize a local industry upon a large scale.

37. *Bee culture.*—The Mexican bee having been found to thrive in these islands, the time has come to experiment in apiculture on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted. The expenditure of a few hundred pounds each year in this direction would be justified by the great possibilities which might lie in the establishment of a beeswax industry.

38. *Pearl shell* exists in the lagoon of Christmas Island, but the owners (Central Pacific Plantations, Limited) do not pay much attention to the export of this commodity. Shell has also been found in Onotoa lagoon (Southern Gilberts), but cannot be worked by naked diving, owing to the presence of a ferocious type of eel, which has been responsible for a considerable loss of life among natives.

39. *Fisheries.*—The Colony would form a convenient head-quarters for a fish-oil industry. The celebrated palu, or castor-oil fish, abounds in the Ellice Group. The shark, sailfish, and porpoise are plentiful everywhere.

40. For sporting purposes, there is no fishing ground in the world that excels the waters of the Gilbert Islands. In addition to the sharks (grey-nurse, tiger, and hammerhead) running up to 1,000 lb. weight, and the spearfish, which sometimes touch 600 lb., the deep water around the islands teems with giant ray, barracuda, cero, bonito, and trevally. The trevally is particularly in evidence, and sometimes turns the scale at over 120 lb.

IV.—Trade and Economics.

41. The total value of the Colony's trade during the year under review was as follows :—

Imports	£190,436.
Exports	£348,272.

The values of imports and exports for the five years ended 30th June, 1929, were :—

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1924–25	137,695	369,576
1925–26	125,048	388,157
1926–27	113,453	395,728
1927–28	150,271	312,834
1928–29	190,436	348,272

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42. Details of the goods imported during the year are as follows :—

General Description.	*Values.* £
Anchors and chains	362
Benzine	3,206
Building material	15,609
Bicycles	231
Apparel	11,723
Explosives	2,470
Hardware	10,724
Iron	3,480
Jewellery	131
Kerosene	3,314
Machinery	12,209
Oils	6,350
Perfumery	424
Photographic materials	35
Provisions	79,307
Spirits, wines, fermented liquors	3,102
Tobacco	7,725
Wire rope	1,424
Miscellaneous	28,610
Total	£190,436

43. A small proportion of imported goods are of Japanese manufacture, but most imports are shipped out of Australian ports and, with but one exception, are of British manufacture. Tinned meats, vegetables, and fruits form the exception : of these the majority, of an estimated value of £10,000 yearly, are American in origin. If British preserves capable of competing with those of American manufacture are being produced, there is a distinct opening for them in this Colony.

44. The Ocean Island phosphate is exported to Australia and New Zealand. Most of the copra produced in the Gilbert Islands goes direct to America, the balance to Australia. The copra produced at Fanning and Washington Islands is shipped to America : that produced in the Ellice Islands to Fiji. The Colony is at present in a sound economic position.

V.—Communications.

Shipping.

45. Good steamship communication between Ocean Island and Australia is maintained by the vessels of the British Phosphate Commissioners. The Australian port of call and departure is generally Melbourne, but phosphate vessels occasionally sail out of

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Sydney and Newcastle also. A few sailings each year are made to and from New Zealand. The following is a summary of the vessels which called at Ocean Island during the year ended 30th June, 1929 :—

From.	*Ocean Island.*
Australia and Nauru	45
New Zealand	8
Japan	3
Hong Kong	—
Fiji	—
Gilbert Islands	6
Fanning Island	—
Other	2
Total ...	64

46. The distributing centre for Mails in the Groups is Tarawa, which is connected direct with Australia perhaps twice a year by the irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company for the purpose of exporting copra. Between Tarawa and the Colony headquarters at Ocean Island, communication is haphazard, depending upon the movements of the British Phosphate Commissioners' vessel from Ocean Island, upon the visits of the London Missionary Society's vessel, s.s. *John Williams*, and upon the annual tour of the Groups made by a British sloop-of-war from the New Zealand Naval Station.

47. Inter-insular communication within the two Groups is maintained by these three vessels, and by two small craft engaged in the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company and Messrs. On, Chong and Company. The Gilbert Islands are connected with Fanning Island by annual visits of the vessel of Fanning Island, Limited ; and communications between the Ellice Islands and Fiji are established by a small trading vessel of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, which makes two trips a year between Funafuti and Levuka.

48. The new Colony despatch vessel had not been completed at the end of the year under review.

Roads.

49. A lagoonside road surfaced with reef mud runs the whole length of every Gilbert and Ellice Island. These roads were first made at the instigation of early native missionaries from Hawaii and Samoa. Though not of elaborate construction, they suffice for the needs of the islands, and have a surface good enough for motor bicycle traffic. The frequent breaks in the land, where the ocean connects with the lagoon, nevertheless make motoring difficult. The aggregate length of the island roads is estimated at 300 miles.

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Wireless Telegraph.

50. The Government wireless telegraph station at Ocean Island maintains a public service with all parts of the world. At Fanning Island there is a small wireless set which can communicate with vessels in the vicinity, and a cable station which connects with Fiji and Canada. In 1927 a wireless station was opened at the London Missionary Society's local headquarters at Beru. This set maintains telegraphic and telephonic communication with Ocean Island. In addition, Messrs. Burns, Philp at Tarawa and Messrs. On, Chong's trading steamer each have a set in the Gilbert Islands, and the Master of the native Boys' School at Vaitupu, Ellice Islands, has a set in operation.

VI.—Justice, Police, and Prisons.

Justice.

51. Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in the Colony by Deputy Commissioners sitting in Courts constituted under the Pacific Orders in Council, 1893, *et seq.* Appeals from these Courts are made to the Supreme Court, Fiji. If, in criminal proceedings, the accused be charged with an offence punishable with death or penal servitude for seven years or more, the Deputy Commissioner's Court has no power to try the case, which must be removed for trial before a Judicial Commissioner. The Resident Commissioner of the Colony may be appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for specific cases.

52. A code of Native Laws is administered in the Native Courts (consisting of island magistrates and village headmen) under the supervision of District Officers. A European officer has no power to try cases under the Native Laws, his function being limited to the review, alteration, and amendment of sentences inflicted by the Native Courts. The object of this arrangement is to give native authorities a sense of responsibility which in due course may develop into a capacity for self-government.

53. On the whole the native is a very law-abiding person, except when his sense of property is flouted. If he believes that his wife or his land are in danger of being taken by his neighbour, he becomes murderous. For this reason, it has been necessary to make adultery a crime under the Native Law, imprisonment being the only sure method of protecting the offending parties against the outraged husband.

Police.

54. The Police of the Colony consist of an Armed Constabulary constituted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1916, and a Village Constabulary appointed under the Native Laws. The Village Constabulary strength stands at 272.

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55. Of the 83 non-commissioned officers and men in the Armed Constabulary, 60 are permanently stationed at Ocean Island, where they assist in the maintenance of good relations between the Chinese and native labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners. No strikes or disturbances of any kind occurred throughout the year under review.

Prisons.

56. There are three Colony gaols for prisoners undergoing sentences of over six months' imprisonment, and a prison on each island of the Groups for short-sentence prisoners.

57. Prisoners in Colony gaols are, as far as possible, trained in some useful occupation during the period of their imprisonment. By being attached to station carpenters' shops and by being required to help in the construction of boats, houses, stores, etc., they acquire knowledge which they are able to turn to good account after their release from prison. It is a well-known fact locally that a native who has served one or more terms of imprisonment is the best man to employ as a domestic servant.

58. No air of gloom pervades a Gilbertese or Ellice prison, nor does the fact of being imprisoned carry any social stigma among the natives. While insistence upon punctuality and industry is strictly maintained, there exists no spirit of rancour between prisoners and warders. The rations provided being slightly more abundant than a native is able to afford in his own home, and the disciplines of work, food, and sleep being far more regular than those which he would ordinarily observe, he usually leaves prison a heavier and healthier man than he was at the time of his conviction.

VII.—Public Works.

59. Progress was made during 1928–29 with the erection at Tarawa of a new Colonial Leper Asylum, which had been begun in the preceding year, in pursuance of a scheme to treat lepers locally instead of sending them to the Fiji Asylum.

60. A new Central Asylum for the Insane was begun at Tarawa, with a view to the better treatment of mental cases along lines of occupational therapy.

61. The maintenance of sanitation and general hygiene in native villages was effected, as usual, by the native population working together under the established system of communal service.

VIII.—Public Health.

62. The Colony Central Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and Leper Asylum are situated on Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands. One European was admitted to the Central Hospital during the year

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under review ; none was admitted to the Leper Asylum. Native admissions into the Central Hospital were 233 ; the operations performed numbered 198 ; deaths in hospital were 11. A total of 1,222 major operations was performed by the Senior Medical Officer at outlying islands of the Gilbert Group. The general health of the native population of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups has been good. All villages being on the sea-shore, drop-latrines are built over the sea ; the sand being cleaned twice daily by the tides, all sewerage is rapidly disposed of. Pollution of the soil instead of the use of latrines is very rare among the natives of the Colony. Tuberculosis is the most serious disease in the Colony and it is estimated that this disease is responsible for at least 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths per annum. The intensive surgical campaign against tubercular adenitis in children, begun early in 1926, was continued. The object in view is to attack tubercular disease in its early stages and at the source, as a measure of prophylaxis against more deeply-seated infections. It is somewhat early yet to make a definite pronouncement as to the success of such measures, but it is certainly established that hundreds of children who have undergone operation are already showing great improvement in their general condition. The campaign is being continued. The attack upon yaws was continued. The total number of neo-salvarsan injections given was 17,912 (16,261 in the Gilbert Group and 1,651 in the Ellice Group). Practically every native member of the community suffers from yaws at some period of life. An epidemic of influenza of a mild nature continues, as in the past, to make its appearance without fail after the visit of ships from the outside world, more particularly if the ship carries a native crew. During the period under review all islands of both Groups were visited by the Senior Medical Officer or a senior member of the staff. The native medical staff has been increased under an approved scheme, and Gilbertese students are being trained in Fiji to fill the posts of Native Medical Practitioners. At island hospitals 29,654 out-patients were treated ; 3,145 were admitted to hospitals ; 1,414 minor operations were performed by resident dressers ; and there were 181 deaths. There are 27 cases of leprosy under treatment ; one native was admitted during the year. There are eight mental cases under control. Improvements effected during the year included the construction of housing quarters at the Leper Station on a new site. In December, 1927, the Senior Medical Officer proceeded to Fiji to attend conferences at which were discussed plans of work in connection with a yaws campaign in the Gilberts and a yaws and hookworm campaign in the Ellice Islands, to be prosecuted with the assistance and financial aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. The number of hookworm treatments in the year was 665. Ordinance No. 2 of 1928 provides for the compulsory vaccination if necessary of all persons within the Colony. Vaccination will be proceeded with when suitable arrangements can be made for the regular supply and proper storage of lymph.

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IX.—Education.

The Administration maintains two native boys' boarding schools —the King George V School at Tarawa and the Ellice Islands School at Vaitupu. A school for native boys of Ocean Island has been maintained since 1920 out of Banaban Phosphate royalties. The senior boys of the last named school pass the final years of their school period at the Tarawa establishment. Instruction of the European children resident at Ocean Island was begun during the year, the cost of which is borne jointly by the Government and the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The two mission societies, the London Missionary Society and the Society of the Sacred Heart, maintain systems of education throughout the Gilbert Group. Each mission possesses two training institutions which give vocational training and instruction of the primary standard. From these institutions teachers have been provided for the whole system of village schools. In the Ellice Group all village schools are conducted by native teachers trained in Samoa by the London Missionary Society. An intermediate type of institution is maintained which sends selected pupils to Samoa for specialized training.

The Administration's scheme for the improvement of village education has not yet passed beyond the preparatory stage, but steady advance has been made with the inevitable negotiations, and structural additions to the King George V School have been taken in hand. The scheme regards the village school as the most important sphere for raising the standard of life of the native community. Through the work of the village school, native communities are to be made receptive of all that makes for individual (hence, collective) elevation. The scheme therefore provides for the training of mission teachers at Government training centres in order to secure (*a*) better methods of teaching in village schools, (*b*) exploitation of a standard syllabus of instruction, (*c*) co-ordination of the Colony's educational effort.

X.—Lands.

The native method of land-tenure may be described as a compromise between the communal and individual systems. In theory a landowner has only a life interest in the property, but in practice he is allowed by custom to exercise a reasonable initiative in the alienation of portions of his lands to relatives outside the immediate circle of his next-of-kin.

Most of the land in the Gilbert Group is needed for the support of the native population, but there is much spare coconut-producing land in the Ellice Islands, where many tons of copra are annually wasted. A real benefit would be conferred upon the native if these spare lands could be worked on behalf of the owners upon a profit-sharing basis.

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Under existing legislation—Native Lands Ordinance No. 18 of 1917—no sale of native lands to non-natives is permitted, and no lease may be granted for a longer period than 99 years, nor for any one parcel of land in any one island of greater extent than 5 acres without the approval of the High Commissioner.

A Native Lands Commission was constituted by Ordinance No. 8 of 1922 to determine questions of ownership and to establish new land registers. By Ordinance No. 2 of 1927 the Resident Commissioner was enabled to perform the duties of Lands Commissioner, his appellate functions under the earlier Ordinance being transferred to the High Commissioner.

The purchase value of good coconut-bearing land in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, as between native and native, has fixed itself by custom at £12 per acre. If, however, a European wishes to lease land and have the use of the produce of the trees, the rental rate is assessed at about £3 per acre on the basis of an average copra yield of 8 cwt. per acre. On Ocean Island special values obtain as phosphate deposits are taken into consideration.

The lands on Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands are in the hands of private companies and are not at present available for lease or purchase in sub-divided areas.

XI.—Labour.

Native labourers from both Groups are recruited under the provisions of the Gilbert and Ellice (Labour) Regulation, 1915, for service under indenture in the phosphate workings at Ocean Island and the coconut plantations of Fanning Island. During the year the British Phosphate Commissioners recruited labour once each from the Gilbert Islands and Hong Kong. The policy of the Administration is to encourage the recruitment of local married men so that the native labourers may be surrounded, as far as possible, with home conditions. The labourers, with families—about 350 on Fanning and Washington Islands and 670 on Ocean Island—live comfortably, receiving housing, hospital attendance, and rations on a scale authorised by Regulations. The average rate of pay earned by an able-bodied worker is 40*s. per mensem.* The Chinese labourers engaged in the phosphate industry at Ocean Island are managed and controlled under the provisions of the Employees Control Ordinance No. 5 of 1923.

There is no forced labour in the Colony. Under the provisions of the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917, the native authorities are responsible for the good order and cleanliness of the islands and villages thereon, and for ensuring that dwelling and meeting houses, etc., are kept in repair by the natives using them, but beyond that no native is required to work outside his own settlement.

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XII.—Missions.

The London Missionary Society and the Sacred Heart Mission, which are the two Missions in the Colony, maintain their activities. The headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands are at Beru; the Ellice Islands come within the sphere of operations of the Samoan Branch of the Society. The headquarters of the Mission of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) are at present at Tarawa. There is no Roman Catholic Mission in the Ellice Group, the natives of which are all Protestant. No special provision is made for Europeans, who, however, may, if they so desire, take part in the services conducted for natives by European or native missionaries. The Church of England Bishop of Polynesia visited the Colony in June, 1928, and it is the intention that Visiting Chaplains shall call at Ocean Island once or twice a year. The present Roman Catholic Bishop in charge of the mission in the Gilbert Group arrived in the Colony in September, 1927.

XIII.—Population.

The population of the Colony on the 30th June, 1929, based on returns received from the various districts, was 30,463, comprising 29,450 natives, 751 Chinese, and 262 Europeans. The population of Ocean Island of 2,478 was made up of 554 Banabans, 1,071 Gilbert and Ellice labourers (including their wives and families), 717 Chinese, and 136 Europeans. Their distribution throughout the Colony and the incidence of native births and deaths were as follows :—

	Population.				Native.	
	Natives.	*Europeans.*	*Chinese.*	*Total.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Ocean Island—						
Total	1,625	136	717	2,478	46	77
Gilbert Islands—						
Little Makin ...	633	1	1	635	14	3
Butaritari ...	1,495	14	8	1,517	34	16
Marakei	1,641	5	—	1,646	31	30
Abaiang	2,526	8	1	2,535	29	20
Tarawa	2,556	24	4	2,584	39	20
Maiana	1,361	1	1	1,363	22	16
Kuria	204	1	—	205	3	—
Aranuka... ...	244	1	—	245	4	2
Abemama ...	646	6	2	654	18	15
Nonouti	1,843	5	1	1,849	34	44
Tabiteuea ...	3,226	6	3	3,235	62	63
Beru	2,052	8	3	2,063	47	29
Nikunau... ...	1,565	3	1	1,569	33	46
Onotoa	1,496	—	1	1,497	27	31
Tamana	810	—	—	810	26	27
Arorae	1,252	—	—	1,252	30	28
Total Gilbert Is. ...	23,550	83	26	23,659	453	390

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	Population.				Native.	
	Natives.	*Europeans.*	*Chinese.*	*Total.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Ellice Islands—						
Nanumea ...	730	—	—	730	11	5
Nanumanga ...	413	—	—	413	7	2
Niutao	649	—	—	649	12	5
Nui	397	—	—	397	6	7
Vaitupu	703	—	—	703	7	5
Nukufetau ...	361	—	—	361	9	2
Funafuti... ...	387	5	—	392	8	1
Nukulaelae ...	202	—	—	202	2	2
Nurakita (Sophia Is.	39	—	—	39	—	—
Total Ellice Is. ...	3,881	5	—	3,886	62	29
Fanning Island District—						
Fanning... ...	224	36	8	268	11	3
Washington ...	170	2	—	172	no record.	
Christmas ...		no record.			no record.	
Total Fanning Is. District.	394	38	8	440	11	3
Colony Total ...	29,450	262	751	30,463	572	499

The population has remained practically stationary for several years past. A satisfactory increase can only be hoped for when, with education and continued perseverance on the part of the Medical Department and the Department of District Administration in their efforts for the preservation of child life, the native will be brought to such a state of mind as will make him realize the duty he owes to his race, family, and himself, by co-operating with his well-wishers in carrying out the simple rules of hygiene.

XIV.—Meteorological.

The rainfall figures from the islands of the Colony for the year ended 30th June, 1929, are as follows :—

Island.	*Inches.*
Ocean Island	55.76
Little Makin (Gilbert Group)	96.33
Butaritari ,, ...	113.61
Marakei ,, ...	63.12
Abaiang ,, ...	66.35
Tarawa ,, ...	42.25
Maiana ,, ...	31.67
Kuria ,, ...	30.88
Aranuka ,, ...	32.82

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Island.	*Inches.*
Abemama (Gilbert Group)	28.48
Nonouti ,, ...	17.92
Tabiteuea ,, ...	16.14
Beru ,, ...	20.75
Nikunau ,, ...	15.24
Onotoa ,, ...	23.75
Tamana ,, ...	26.97
Arorae ,, ...	28.44
Nanumea (Ellice Group)	63.04
Nanumanga ,, ...	74.54
Niutao ,, ...	75.75
Nui ,, ...	108.71
Vaitupu ,, ...	87.41
Nukufetau ,, ...	122.83
Funafuti ,, ...	122.32
Nukulaelae ,, ...	120.37
Nurakita (Sophia Is.)	No record
Fanning Island	71.40
Washington Island	91.01
Christmas Island	No record

In normal seasons the wettest months are December, January, and February, while the months with least rainfall are September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group are subject to drought. Fanning Island and the Southern Ellice appear to be outside the area where drought conditions may be expected.

The monthly figures for Ocean Island, Tarawa (representing the Gilbert Islands), and Funafuti (representing the Ellice Islands) were :—

	Ocean Island. *Inches.*	*Tarawa. Gilbert Is.* *Inches.*	*Funafuti. Ellice Is.* *Inches.*
1928 :			
July	2.59	4.26	18.20
August	2.17	.93	9.49
September ...	2.60	.39	5.03
October	.74	1.79	10.39
November ...	1.00	—	12.80
December ...	3.09	4.62	8.98
1929 :			
January	8.35	8.00	13.22
February ...	24.03	11.11	9.50
March	2.08	.82	11.76
April	0.98	1.42	5.73
May	4.60	5.18	4.01
June	3.53	3.73	13.21
Totals ...	55.76	42.25	122.32

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XV.—Miscellaneous.

Legislation.

The following Ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 3 *of* 1928.—To amend the Native Laws Ordinance 1917 in its relation to divorce ;

No. 4 *of* 1928.—To regulate the right to mine and work minerals in the Colony ;

No. 1 *of* 1929.—To regulate the carriage by sea of native passengers ;

No. 2 *of* 1929.—To make provision for the punishment on summary conviction of certain offences ;

No. 3 *of* 1929.—Relating to the registration of dogs ;

No. 4 *of* 1929.—To amend the Labour Regulation 1915 ;

No. 5 *of* 1929.—To govern the importation of plants into the Colony.

Banking.

An Agency of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) is established on Ocean Island. There are no banks in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, where the traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers. Natives may deposit their cash with the Government for safekeeping and may withdraw whatever amounts they may require from any financial officer in any part of the Colony upon personal application and the production of the Pass Book.

ARTHUR GRIMBLE,

Resident Commissioner,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

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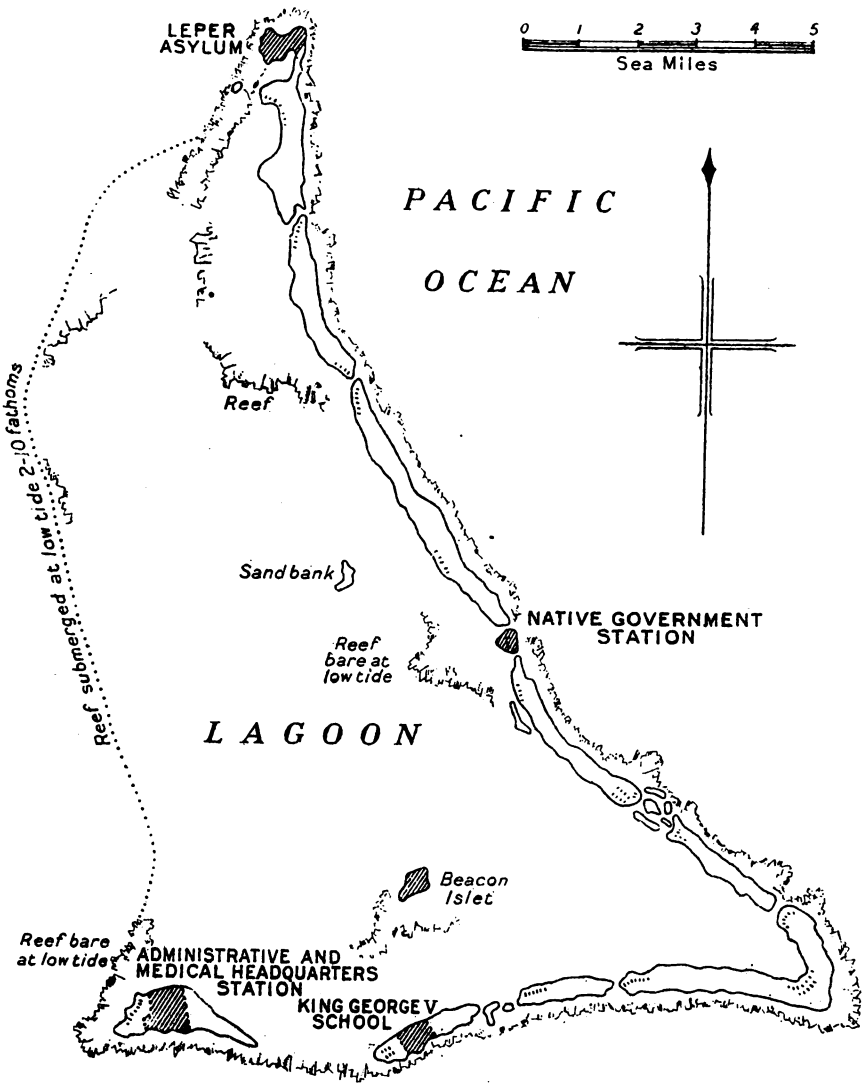

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1929.

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SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.*

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PREFACE.

History and Geography.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo river, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1930, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1929.

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The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer, until the year 1907, when under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connection a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The Fourth Council was elected in October, 1928.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which forms the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

Description.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

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The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 53.54 inches over 26 years.
Bremersdorp (1,200 feet), 31.33 inches over 27 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 60° Fahr. and 75° Fahr. respectively.

The three principal languages are English, Afrikaans, and Swazi. British, Transvaal, and Union of South Africa currency is in circulation. Imperial weights and measures are in use, and Cape land measure.

I.—GENERAL.

Mr. W. P. Murray, Surveyor-General of the Transvaal, who acts in a similar capacity for Swaziland, retired on pension. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Maxwell Edwards.

A number of mineral concessions in the Mankaiana District were thrown open for prospecting under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation, 1927, but no important mineral discoveries have been made on them.

Statistics of the value of minerals produced in Swaziland show that prior to 1902 the production of gold was valued at £522,000. From 1902 to the end of 1929 the value of gold produced was £508,857. The value of tin produced since 1902 was £1,104,397.

During the financial year a sum of £6,000 was received from the Secretary of State for loans under the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. Sums amounting to £1,800 were paid out in loans and further applications are under consideration.

A road motor service of the South African Railways was opened between Dwaleni and Hluti (31 miles) and is proving of considerable benefit to farmers and others.

Two bridges over the Little Usutu river on the new road to Bremersdorp were completed.

Negotiations were started with the McCreedy Tins, Limited, for the supply of electric current to the Mbabane Township.

A good average percentage of candidates from Swaziland European schools passed the Transvaal Standard V and VI examinations and a number of candidates from St. Mark's school passed the Matriculation examination.

A bi-annual conference of missionaries held at Bremersdorp was inaugurated, when matters affecting the education of natives are reviewed and definite policies laid down in consultation with the Inspector of Education.

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Arrangements were made for monthly meetings at headquarters with the Paramount Chief and for monthly meetings between Assistant Commissioners and native chiefs for the discussion of matters of interest or importance to the natives, also for bi-annual meetings at headquarters of Assistant Commissioners and senior officials.

The formation of committees to represent the views of the educated natives and coloured persons was approved, and, in addition to any other advice they may tender, these committees have bi-annual meetings at headquarters where matters affecting them are discussed.

The appointment of a Native School Supervisor has been made. He visits Government and Mission schools, reports on the work being done and assists teachers to improve their methods of teaching.

Committees were elected to advise the Administration on matters affecting the various townships and their assistance has been of great value.

During the year 56 trade marks and 5 patents were registered.

The relations between Europeans and natives continued to be excellent.

European immigrants numbered 205 and emigrants 107.

The last census of population was held in May, 1921. The total number of Europeans then was 2,235 and is estimated now at 2,610. The Bantu population in 1921 was 110,295, the number of females being a little in excess of males ; the Bantu population is estimated now to be 119,500.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1930, amounted to £111,087 which is £14,728 more than the revenue for the preceding year and £14,237 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £119,404, which is £12,626 less than the expenditure for the preceding year and £526 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Revenue.

	1925–26.	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	87,813	87,246	85,116	91,767	102,998
Extraordinary	22,319	5,413	6,217	4,592	8,089

Expenditure.

	1925–26.	*1926–27.*	*1927–28.*	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	85,076	85,542	88,631	104,088	109,486
Extraordinary	11,905	26,619	15,022	27,943	9,918

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Parliamentary Grants-in-aid amounting to £32,000 were received during the year.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of: (1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a Sinking Fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 31st March, 1930, was £8,905.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st March, 1930, liabilities exceeded assets by £42,788 5s. 4d., inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £23,683 3s. 1d., during the year.

Income Tax.

The receipts from Income Tax amounted to £1,596 5s. 0d.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

	Per cent.
Mining	15
Trading and farming	58
Civil Servants	14
Professions	13

III.—PRODUCTION.

(i) Stock.

At the end of the year there were approximately 74,000 European-owned cattle in the territory and 306,000 native-owned, total 380,000; or about one head per 11 acres.

13,312 head of cattle were exported to the Union for slaughter purposes. Of this number 8,843 went to the Johannesburg abattoirs and the remainder, 3,469, via Gollel and Zululand to Durban.

As in the past the work of the Veterinary Department was directed against the spread of East Coast Fever. At the beginning of the year there were two infected areas one of which was released from quarantine. Two new outbreaks occurred and 72 head of cattle died out of 8,200. Early measures and short interval dipping as well as hand-dressing are the secrets of success in dealing with East Coast Fever.

Anthrax.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Black Quarter.—The disease was not so prevalent as in former years, due, probably, to the re-inoculation of all infected herds every nine months.

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Heartwater.—This disease causes a small mortality amongst the locally bred cattle every year, but with consistent dipping it will become less virulent.

Sweating Sickness.—This affection is still prevalent.

Horsesickness.—This disease was not severe.

The cattle dipping tanks in commission throughout the year numbered 164 and in the western half of the territory there are several tanks in which all sheep and goats were dipped from March to May, as a prevention against scab. 54 cases of scab were reported during the year. Approximately 365,000 sheep came in from the Union for winter grazing.

The Union Government Laboratories continued to render much valuable assistance in the examination of blood smears, and in many other directions.

(ii) Agriculture.

Crops were good.

Cotton.—This crop shows an improvement each year, and although the acreage under cultivation was less, returns were greater, due to the improved type of seed and especially to the jassid-resisting varieties introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. As more of the improved seed becomes available larger quantities will be grown. Climatic conditions were not unfavourable and insect pests were markedly less.

Tobacco.—An area of 1,870 acres of tobacco was planted with a considerable improvement in quality.

Maize, kaffir corn, beans and ground nuts yielded fairly good returns.

Dairying.—This industry is improving and extending. The road motor service affords means of exporting cream. Better dairy herds are being established.

The usual Agricultural Shows were held at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu with fair success.

Five Native Agricultural Demonstrators are employed to teach better methods amongst the natives. Results have been satisfactory.

(iii) Forestry.

The thickly bushed low veld areas and isolated small mountain forests contain little timber of any commercial value.

(iv) Mining.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane and gold mining on a small scale at Piggs Peak. An important discovery of asbestos occurred on the north-western border. Little development took place on Crown Mineral Areas.

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The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended the 31st December, 1929 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
lb.	...4,681,600	3,334,200	4,767,000	3,639,600	5,500,000
£	36,758	44,456	63,560	54,594	85,000

Tobacco.

lb.	250,190	780,000	1,262,500	1,283,250	1,068,400
£	6,981	22,750	36,825	37,428	35,613

Cotton (unginned).

lb.	430,000	565,000	316,000	566,210	1,997,421
£	7,013	9,400	7,900	9,437	29,129

Cotton (ginned).

lb.	59,725	132,100	73,500	94,863	207,164
£	2,984	4,500	3,370	4,348	8,832

Hides.

lb.	38,360	135,000	243,770	368,400	434,840
£	1,038	3,940	10,157	13,047	7,250

Metallic Tin.

lb.	621,600	424,507	343,934	416,438	415,693
£	67,722	52,947	42,776	39,706	38,692

Wattle Bark.

lb.	—	—	1,194,000	1,239,000	Nil.
£	—	—	6,576	4,920	—

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
£15,153	£15,785	£15,738

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1927–28.	*1928–29.*	*1929–30.*
£1,145	£1,284	£1,396

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The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building material, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section III above.

The cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Strait Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was small during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained fair prices for their maize. In a season when the native crops are poor a considerable trade in maize is carried on. The prices of foodstuffs were comparatively high owing to distances from railheads, but not higher than usual.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways in the territory, but early in 1928 the South African Railway Administration established motor transport services on the main routes in Swaziland. These are proving of great benefit to the territory, enabling farmers not only to export their produce at a lower cost but to import fertilizers and other requirements such as fencing material, etc., at a considerably reduced rate.

There are 373 miles of main roads and much has been done in the past few years to maintain these in fair condition. Branch roads, which present very little difficulty for motoring in the dry season, cover about 435 miles.

The postal services are, by agreement, controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, but are paid from Swaziland funds. The only telegraph office is at Mbabane, connecting with the Transvaal. By the end of the year there were 284 miles of telephone lines in operation, mostly along main routes, and with the exception of Mankaiana, all district offices are now connected up. Iron poles were substituted for wooden poles on the Goedgegun-Hluti line.

There is no public wireless service, but a few individuals have established wireless receiving sets.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

In 1912 a Special Court was established, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This

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Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Reviews of criminal cases tried in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners and appeals from those Courts in civil and criminal cases are dealt with by the President of the Court or, if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. Courts of Assistant Commissioners with jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases were established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

Appeals lie from these Courts in all cases, civil and criminal, to the Special Court of Swaziland.

The Paramount Chief and other native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. Appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

In 1929, in the Special Court, 27 persons were convicted and in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 2,986 persons, of which 2,065 were convicted for offences against Revenue and Pass Laws, etc., and for minor offences.

The convictions in the Special Court were for the following crimes :—

Murder	11
Attempted murder	2
Culpable homicide	8
Rape	2
Offences against property	2
Other crimes	2

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

The personnel consists of :—

European—1 Staff Officer, 1 Sub-Inspector, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

Native—1 Native Officer and 141 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prison is at Mbabane and there are prisons at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi, Bremersdorp, and Piggs Peak. All available convict labour is used on the roads.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Government Engineer, and he is assisted by the Assistant Commissioners, who carry out road inspections in their districts so far as possible.

No extensive building operations took place during the year. No new roads of importance were made but an average of 10 to 12 road parties were employed in repairing and improving existing roads. Concrete causeways were built over the Great Usutu river at Mawelawela (220 feet), and the Black Mbuluzi river at Croydon (180 feet). Two girder and concrete bridges were completed over the Little Usutu river between Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was good. Malaria was fairly severe in the bushveld, following the unusually late rains. Typhoid was not so prevalent as in the previous year and very few cases occurred. The usual mild type of scurvy was prevalent amongst the natives. The increasing numbers of natives who are treated for syphilis might lead one to think the disease was more widespread than was believed in the past, but it is more likely that this increase is due to the greater facilities that are now in existence for the treatment of syphilis in this Territory and to the increasing confidence of the natives in European methods of treatment.

Five doctors were practising in the territory at the end of the year. There are Government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu and a Government dispensary at Mankaiana, Mission hospitals at Bremersdorp and Mahamba and Mission dispensaries at the Peak and Stegi, are subsidized by the Government. 901 in-patients and 13,055 out-patients were treated at the four hospitals during the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There is one school, St. Mark's, Mbabane, for secondary education and 11 Government primary schools in the districts. The average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1927	445
1928	499
1929	502

At the two schools for coloured children there were 163 pupils as against 69 in 1927 and 60 in 1928, and at the Zombode Native School the average attendance was 111 as against 146 in 1927 and 97 in 1928.

In addition, the various Missions conduct schools and classes of an elementary nature in connection with their mission work for natives, the attendance in 1929 being 6,018 and a Government grant of £2,250 was contributed proportionately to attendance. In 1927 and 1928 the attendances were 3,458 and 4,200 respectively.

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X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

Land registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office under the charge of the Registrar of Deeds for the Transvaal, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal, also at Pretoria. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908, and since then many sub-divisional surveys of private and Crown Lands have been carried out.

Only about 7 acres of unencumbered Crown Land were disposed of during the year, in small plots adjoining townships.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several *erven* were sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken, nor has there yet been any geological survey of the territory.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour, though generally not plentiful, was adequate for farming, mining, road making, and domestic purposes, on reasonable scales of wages.

A few farmers who grow cotton fairly extensively experienced a little difficulty in engaging a sufficient number of native women and girls for cotton picking at the required time.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on the mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £7,774 being paid out, as compared with £7,704 in 1928. The number of passes issued was 4,630 to recruited labourers and 7,785 to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The most important item of legislation was the promulgation of the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929.

Minor legislation consisted of the following Proclamations :—

(1) No. 19 of 1929, Swaziland Noxious Weeds Proclamation.
(2) No. 33 of 1929, The Swaziland Conveyancing Tariff Proclamation.
(3) No. 38 of 1929, The Swaziland Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Proclamation.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

MBABANE, SWAZILAND.
24*th July*, 1930.

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No. 1502.

Tongan Islands Protectorate.

REPORT FOR 1929.

(For Reports for 1927 and 1928 see Nos. 1388 and 1440 (Price 6d. each) respectively).

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TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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History and Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu, and Tafahi. The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of South latitude and the 173rd and 176th degrees of West longitude and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The island of Niuatobutabu was discovered by the Dutch Navigators, Schouten and Lemaire, in 1616. They did not visit the main groups. In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored at Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Haabai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. Niuafoou was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they

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possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority which he transferred to his brother whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaua. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into the hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamonga—a trilithion consisting of two large coral upright stones about 16 feet high, with a connecting stone, 19 feet long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds, which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 feet. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power into his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under

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missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over fifty years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six, after a memorable reign of nearly fifty years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, succeeded to the throne on the death of King George II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and Government Gazettes are published in both English and Tongan.

British coin was made the currency of Tonga by a Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by a coin and investment reserve.

British weights and measures are in use.

I.—GENERAL.

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen in Council and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by the people. Elections are held triennially. A limited law making power is vested in the Privy Council; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Haapai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands, are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the executive. No constitutional changes took place during the year nor did any events of a general political nature occur.

An event of scientific interest during the year was the recurrence of volcanic activity at Niuafoou, a small island about three hundred miles distance from Tongatabu. During the last eighty years the craters have been in active eruption at average intervals of about fifteen years. The period of intense activity of the outbreak last year was three days. Though a town was completely destroyed there was fortunately no loss of life. As a result of the last two eruptions approximately one-third of the cultivated land on the island has been destroyed.

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Falcon Island, which lies about forty miles to the north of Tongatabu, has erupted throughout the year. This island first appeared in the year 1885. Its area has continually changed and it disappeared altogether sixteen years ago. It reappeared in 1927 and after a few days of eruption it was approximately a mile in length and breadth and 300 feet in height. At the present time its area is slightly greater.

The Protectorate was visited during the year by His Majesty's ships, *Diomede*, *Veronica* and *Laburnum*.

II.—FINANCE.

The Tongan financial year ends on the 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1924–25	74,335	63,539
1925–26	91,696	68,759
1926–27	72,562	83,513
1927–28	86,626	83,208
1928–29	96,887	76,709

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds of the country amounted to £144,189. These funds are invested in War Bonds, New Zealand, and Straits Settlements Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics shew the operations of the bank since its institution :—

Year.	*Deposits.*	*Withdrawals.*
	£	£
1926	3,495	558
1927	7,929	3,900
1928	12,341	9,713
1929	11,359	8,528

There is no other bank in Tonga.

The principal sources of revenue are the native tax, customs trading licenses, court fees, rents of Government lands, and interes on investments.

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of sixteen years, pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. Exemption from this tax may be granted on grounds of old age or sickness.

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The general tariff on imported goods is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*; there are no preferential duties. There is an export tax on copra at the rate of £1 per ton.

There were no changes during the year in the method of raising revenue or in the incidence of taxation.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Copra is the sole agricultural product exported from the Tongan group. Prior to the War there was a considerable fruit trade with New Zealand but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, has killed the trade. The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. Native root crops, of excellent quality, are produced in abundance for domestic use.

The following table shows the quantity and value of copra exports for the five years ending the 31st December last :—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1925	13,758	280,386
1926	13,992	255,156
1927	11,252	225,344
1928	15,671	282,083
1929	16,861	252,911

The quantity exported during the year 1929 is the highest recorded in Tonga except during the year 1919. Figures for this latter year are misleading as there was a large carry over of the crop from the previous year which could not be exported owing to transport difficulties. The slump in market values has affected severely the value of the crop. Copra production is almost entirely carried on by the Tongans. There are only a few European planters in the islands. The Tongan Government does not encourage European settlement and, apart from this fact, the difficulty of obtaining labour would form an effective bar to development of the land by Europeans.

Under the Land Law of the country, to which reference is made below, every Tongan land holder, as an incidence of tenure, is under obligation to plant one-half of his holding in coconuts. Provision is further made that the trees should be properly spaced, thirty feet apart, and planted in rows.

Legislation exists having for its object the improvement in the quality of copra produced and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra.

There is no forestry or fishing production. Whales are frequently observed in the group during the season. A European whaler, who lives in the islands, harpoons them from time to time and sells the flesh as foodstuff. There is no export of the oil.

There are no minerals.

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1925	258,322	290,115
1926	227,882	263,198
1927	157,783	235,391
1928	211,907	287,668
1929	198,078	259,090

The export trade is confined to copra. It is exported on optional bills of lading and is mostly sold on the Continent. Imports consist chiefly of drapery, hardware, flour, tinned meats, sugar, kerosene, benzine, timber, and gunny bags. The imports, apart from kerosene, benzine, and timber are of United Kingdom, Australian or New Zealand origin. The following figures show the percentage of imports from foreign countries :—

Year.	*Per Cent.*
1925	8
1926	9
1927	11
1928	12
1929	14

Of the rest of the imports during 1929 the United Kingdom supplied 18 per cent., New Zealand 33 per cent., Australia 24 per cent., and other British possessions 11 per cent.

There was little change in the general incidence of the import trade during the year. The volume of trade from the United Kingdom has not varied in any appreciable extent during the last five years. It is, however, greater than statistics indicate as goods of United Kingdom origin, which are imported from New Zealand, Australia or Fiji, are classified in the Customs Returns of the Tongan Government as imports from the latter countries. The principal imports from the United Kingdom consist of drapery, hardware, and drugs. Importations of drapery and hardware represent approximately 30 per cent. of the total imports of the year. There is a ready market for Manchester prints, suitable for native clothing, and for other cotton wearing apparel reasonably costed. The market for galvanized roofing is increasing owing to the tendency of the Tongans to substitute wooden houses for thatched cottages. There is a limited market for the British light motor car. Benzine is retailed at 3s. per gallon and the advantages of the low horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At

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the end of the year there were 105 private cars and 94 commercial vehicles registered in Tonga. Of these only 11 cars and one lorry were British. Tinned meats are of New Zealand origin, flour Australian, and gunny bags, used for sacking copra, Indian. During the year these bags to the value of £11,400 were imported.

The leading commercial houses, viz., Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, and Messrs. Morris Hedstrom, Limited, import from the United Kingdom through their London offices.

Tonga is overstocked with small stores. Every village has its trading station and in many cases two or three. The overhead charges of trading are high with a consequent reaction on the cost of commodities. There is a keen demand among traders for copra. The cost of the upkeep of the numerous sub-stations of the traders and the high handling charges reflect themselves on the price paid.

Wages and Cost of Living.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The quantum of the tariff, imposed for revenue purposes, has been referred to above. There is, on the other hand, no income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are available at Nukualofa, the seat of Government. In outlying islands, fresh meat and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable rates. Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic service and Tongan girls receive a wage of about £3 *per mensem*, and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £6 to £7 *per mensem*, with food, and in addition their fares from Fiji to Tonga are paid by their employer. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities :—

Sugar	6d. per lb.
Tea	4s. ,,
Butter	2s. 6d. ,,
Flour	3d. ,,
Onions	4d. ,,
Eggs	2s. 6d. per dozen.
Bacon	2s. per lb.
Bread	1s. per 2 lb. loaf.
Meat	1s. per lb.
Poultry	3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	23s. per 8-gallon case.

The household budget will, on the whole, be 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There is monthly communication with Auckland by a vessel of the Union Steamship Company. This vessel, after calling at Fiji *en route*, visits three ports in Tonga and returns to Auckland via Samoa and Fiji. A call is made at Niuafoou on the voyage from Samoa to Fiji for mail purposes. The mail is carried to and from the ship by swimmers as anchorage at the island is impossible. Tonga is 1,100 miles distant from Auckland yet the journey, on account of the route followed, occupies a fortnight. Lack of direct communication with the Dominion, which existed before the War, is severely felt. In addition to the monthly mail steamer, thirteen overseas vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these nine were British, two Swedish, and two Norwegian. Four of the British Steamers, which belonged to the Clan Line, carried cargo from the United Kingdom to Tonga via ports. One American and two Panamanian steamers, with oil and lumber cargo, also called during the year. The total tonnage of overseas vessels entered and cleared amounted to 143,068 tons. Of this total 112,808 tons was British, 10,589 Norwegian, and 8,589 Swedish.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by two Tongan Government despatch boats. They are small auxiliary ships fitted with semi-diesel engines.

The Tongan Government maintain a wireless station at Nukualofa and a sub-station at Vavau which communicates only with the main station. The Nukualofa radio communicates with Samoa and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. During the year the Nukualofa station forwarded 1,762 messages and received 1,385. The sub-station at Vavau forwarded 1,327 messages and received 795.

The Nukualofa station was modernized during the year and new offices erected for the staff. Provision was made for erecting sub-stations at Haapai, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu and the Superintendent of Telegraphs is training eight Tongans to act as operators. The course embraces telegraphy, instruction in operating and maintenance of plant, a knowledge of International Regulations governing the handling of telegrams, and general clerical duties. The new sub-stations will be equipped with locally built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves will be furnished by a battery of Leclanche type primary cells. The average cost of the equipment, installed and ready for operation, is £75. Maintenance charges will be negligible. It is hoped to have the system in operation in a few months. The Tongan trainees have shown aptitude for the work.

There is a telephone system in Tongatabu which serves the township of Nukualofa. There are 92 subscribers.

There are 40 miles of metalled road in Tongatabu suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads ; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic in the wet season. Construction work is proceeding at Vavau and the main earth roads are being metalled.

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There are no railways in the islands.

Postal communication with the outside world is maintained by the monthly vessel of the Union Steamship Company. Foreign mails are also despatched by copra vessels. Inter-insular mails are carried by the Government despatch vessels. The Collectors of Customs act as Postmasters at the three ports. There are sub-post offices in the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal orders are issued at the three chief post offices. Money orders, for transmission through Australia, are also issued.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan.

The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1900 jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in Probate and Divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the Laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserved cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council of 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year four criminal and fifteen civil cases were heard and determined, two grants of probate issued, and two divorce petitions were heard.

The Courts of the Tongan Government have full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, the Land Judge, a European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment. Other cases are heard in the Magistrate's Court. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined by the European Magistrate if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

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The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years :—

Year.	*Number of Indictments.*	*Convictions.*
1925	20	14
1926	32	27
1927	35	30
1928	31	26
1929	34	30

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrate's Courts during the last five years :—

Year.	*No. of Cases.*	*Convictions.*	*Acquittals.*
1925	7,249	5,757	1,492
1926	5,843	4,441	1,402
1927	5,805	4,520	1,285
1928	4,645	3,507	1,138
1929	4,646	3,270	1,376

The figures for 1925 include cases for non-payment of the native tax, horse tax and town tax and are therefore not of value for statistical purposes.

The majority of the criminal cases heard in the Magistrate's Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation among the Tongans. During the year 8,859 writs issued out of the Magistrate's Courts.

There is an appeal from a Magistrate's decision to the Chief Justice in all civil cases and in every criminal case except when the defendant pleads guilty.

During the year the Chief Justice heard twenty appeals, fourteen criminal and six civil. In the criminal appeals the sentences imposed in the Magistrate's Courts were affirmed in eight cases, varied in one, and reversed in five. In the civil actions the Magistrates' decisions were reversed or varied in five cases.

There are twenty-six Tongan lawyers practising in the Courts. Licenses to practice are issued by the Chief Justice. There is no educational qualification imposed, but the Chief Justice has a discretionary power to refuse to issue a license to undesirable persons.

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Police.

The Police Department is in charge of a Tongan Minister who is also the Public Prosecutor. The Department has a strength of one European Inspector, three Tongan Inspectors, and forty-two non-commissioned officers and men. The Tongan police, when called upon to do so, assist His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court in making arrests and enforcing judgments.

In addition to ordinary police duties, the force is responsible for the execution of many miscellaneous duties such as motor registrations, the census, inspection of villages and road frontages.

Prisons.

The Minister of Police is in charge of the prisons. There is a main gaol at Nukualofa with sub-gaols at Haabai and Vavau. The staff of the Department consists of two Chief Gaolers and seven warders. Prisoners are employed on road making and other public works and in making copra and planting foodstuffs on Government plantations.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The activities of the Department consisted mainly in road development and maintenance work and in the maintenance and repair of public buildings. No work of special interest was undertaken during the year.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Tongan Government consists of four medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse, and a Tongan staff. Four Tongan students are in residence at the Central Medical School, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £9,700 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 11.8 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure for the year.

There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa is well equipped. It consists of European and Tongan wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. The other hospitals are in Haapai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

The incidence of sickness throughout the year was light.

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The following table shows the nature of the diseases treated during the year and the number of cases :—

Disease.	*Nukualofa.*	*Haapai.*	*Vavau.*	*Total.*
Conjunctivitis ...	120	346	9	475
Trachoma	53	18	—	71
Gonorrhoea	11	5	25	41
Yaws	256	211	176	643
Typhoid Fever ...	14	52	14	80
Puerperal Fever ...	2	3	2	7
Dysentery	91	20	9	120
Tuberculosis	67	25	106	198
Pneumonia	54	24	63	141
Influenzal Pneumonia	4	—	54	58
Influenza	1,376	1,252	1,254	3,882
Croup	2	2	—	4
Measles	—	26	6	32
German Measles ...	9	—	16	25
Paretitis	3	—	—	3
Varicella	20	2	—	22
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	1

Dispensary attendances amounted to 12,827 in Nukualofa, 7,483 in Haapai and 5,669 in Vavau.

Injections for yaws were given in 2,146 cases and typhoid inoculations in 909.

During the year 65 major and 2,200 minor operations were performed at the hospitals.

The usual incidence of influenza was shown—viz., March to April and August to September.

There was a marked reduction in the number of typhoid cases from 199 in 1928 to 80 last year.

The dysentery reported was of the bacillary type. It was not very virulent.

The incidence of tuberculosis shows little variation. The cases seen were mostly pulmonary.

The number of reported cases of yaws, viz., 643, shows a reduction of 487 on the figures for the year 1928. Injections of Novarsenobillon were given. As the results of this treatment continue to be satisfactory the Department has not tried any of the newer remedies.

During the year the Government Dentist examined and treated 558 patients. The total number of operations performed was 1,095 of which 343 were for the treatment of pyorrhoea alveolaris.

As regards sanitation the work of erecting cement latrines has been practically completed. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation. This is a necessary corollary to the latrine campaign in a country which depends entirely on its rainfall for a water supply. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga. The effect of the improved sanitation and water supply is evidenced in the Haapai group where the incidence of

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typhoid and dysentery has been heavy in previous years. A considerable amount of improvements have been effected in the cisterns and catchment areas in that group and the number of cases of typhoid and dysentery were reduced from 138 and 63 in 1928 to 52 and 20 respectively in the year under review.

Malaria is unknown in Tonga.

Vital Statistics.

The following figures show the vital statistics for the five years ending the 31st December last :—

Year.	*Number of Births.*	*Birth Rate.*
1925	866	35·60
1926	910	35·80
1927	976	37·65
1928	960	36·09
1929	1,010	37·25

As regards the sexes of the children born, the following table shows the proportion for the last five years :—

Year.	*Males.*	*Females.*
1925	1,002·3	1,000
1926	1,002·1	1,000
1927	1,029·1	1,000
1928	1,111·8	1,000
1929	1,048·8	1,000

The illegitimate births amounted to 197. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1925	15·09
1926	18·79
1927	15·47
1928	18·54
1929	19·52

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rate for the last five years :—

Year.	*Number of Deaths.*	*Death Rate.*
1925	592	24·35
1926	377	14·84
1927	297	11·07
1928	476	17·80
1929	424	15·65

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The infant mortality rate for the year was 71·42 per mille of births and 16·98 per cent. of the total deaths. Comparative figures of this rate are as follows :—

Year.	*In per cent. of Deaths.*	*In per mille of Births.*
1925	49·30	295·60
1926	24·50	102·19
1927	11·10	37·90
1928	19·90	64·58
1929	16·98	71·42

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Number.*	*Rate per mille of population*
1925	244	9·20
1926	237	9·33
1927	252	9·64
1928	238	8·94
1929	286	10·55

The estimated population at the end of the year was 27,660, an increase of 584 during the year. The European population is 440.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 73 Government and 38 denominational primary schools. The approximate average daily attendance throughout the year was 4,300. The total Tongan population is approximately 26,500. Of this total 7,500 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of sixteen years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen attend the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools are provided and maintained by the taxpayers. Education is free.

It has not yet been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis

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will be given. In several of the primary schools elementary instruction in English is at present carried out.

The High Schools provide a general secondary education. The principal High Schools are the Government College, Tubou College, and the Roman Catholic School in Tongatabu. These schools are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European and five Tongan masters and a Tongan Bandmaster. The ordinary academic subjects are taught and pupils receive instruction at the College plantation in the correct method of growing native crops.

The number of boys at the College at the end of the year was 203. The College Brass Band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for head teachers from primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful.

Tubou College is a free Wesleyan Mission School which, in addition to its academic work, prepares teachers for the church primary schools. There were 127 boys in residence at the end of the year. A European clergyman is in charge and sound educational work is done. An interesting feature of the activity of the College during the year was the opening of a Museum. A collection of ancient Tongan weapons, tools and historic relics has been made which will form the basis of a Tongan Museum.

A lending library of English books for the use of old boys has been formed.

Games play an important part in the life of the Colleges and the standard is high. The Tongan is a keen rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good tennis player. Both the Government College and Tubou College possess excellent playing fields and the sports rivalry is keen.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Missionary effort, is undeveloped. The Free Wesleyan Church have a girls college at Nukualofa. There are 57 girls in residence. The staff consists of three European ladies with Tongan assistants.

No provision is made by Government for the education of European children in the islands. The Missions, however, have schools which the children attend. At these schools instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the high schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present two scholars are in residence at Newington College, Australia, and a third scholar has entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Medical School.

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Expenditure on educational services amounted to £7,000. This sum is equivalent to 8·55 per cent. of the total expenditure of the year.

The Government of Tonga agreed during the year to participate in the scheme for the creation of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The Tongan land system is, in many respects, unique. In historic times the Tongan lived on his farm rather than in village communities, and the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the 18th century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their lands among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over fifty years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system ; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the land system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of sixteen and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of 8¼ acres in the bush and a town site of 132 square yards. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision, Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place. The rental for the tax allotment is 8*s*. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

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Provision is made in law for ejectment for non-payment of rent or for a non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incidence of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment, properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application made, in lieu of the grants referred to, an area of 12⅜ acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It is hoped by reducing the rental and increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. Only ten such allotments have, so far, been applied for.

Without the consent of the Government no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time allotments are held by 6,916 taxpayers, and 558 widows; there are 797 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. The non-holders have increased by 146 during the year. These persons live in the towns or on their father's cultivated allotment to which they hope in time to succeed. In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer was an allotment holder approximately one-half of the area of the country is still available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of disposition; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest as being an example of a system grafted by law upon the polity of a people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,522 of a total area of 6,635 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

XI.—LABOUR.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. There are a few Solomon Islanders, Fijians and Indians working in the stores and on plantations. The wage of these labourers averages £5 per month with house and food. They are brought from Fiji

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and their passages are paid by their employers. Few Tongans engage in labour. They receive, on an average, 6s. per diem with food. They are employed intermittently on plantations and on the wharf. Reference has been made above to the wages of domestic servants.

XII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

The climate of the Tongan Group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity, during these months, is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans.

The following figures set out the meteorological summary for the year. As regards humidity, the maxima and minima shown are as observed at 9 a.m. The records are taken at Nukualofa. The highest humidity recorded was 100 per cent. in March, November, and December. The highest air temperature was 86·8 degrees on the 25th February and the lowest 53·8 degrees on the 23rd August. The temperatures shown are the true extremes as the instruments are self recording.

Rain fell on 175 days throughout the year—the greatest fall in any twenty-four hour period was on the 11th December when 6·27 inches fell.

Cyclonic storms passed to the south-west of Tonga in January and December. The fringe only of the disturbance was encountered and no damage was done.

SUMMARY.

Nukualofa Station. Lat. 21.7.58.6 S.
Monthly means as follows :— Long. 175.11.59.1 W.

Month.	*Bar.*	*Dry Bulb.*	*Wet Bulb.*	*Rel. Hum.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*R'fall.*	*Wind.*
January ...	29·769	79·2	73·5	75·3	83·0	71·9	6·04	SE
February ...	29·862	81·5	77·0	81·3	84·3	75·2	6·46	E
March ...	29·876	81·0	76·3	79·9	84·6	74·4	6·93	E
April ...	29·901	78·9	73·6	77·3	83·0	69·2	4·95	SE
May	29·971	76·6	72·0	79·3	81·0	68·6	5·92	SE
June... ...	30·061	74·0	68·9	76·5	78·0	66·4	1·16	E
July	29·991	71·9	67·8	80·1	76·9	63·6	1·97	SE
August ...	30·052	70·2	65·6	77·9	74·9	62·2	4·52	SE
September ...	30·005	72·1	66·2	72·8	75·8	62·1	6·69	S
October ...	30·006	75·0	70·5	79·4	77·8	65·3	8·94	SE
November ...	29·874	78·6	73·5	77·9	81·5	69·3	5·59	E
December ...	29·820	78·9	73·9	78·6	81·1	69·9	11·73	ESE
Means ...	29·932	76·5	71·6	78·0	80·1	68·2	70·9	SE
					74·2			

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XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year a Revised and Consolidated Edition of the Law of Tonga was published. The last Code of Laws was issued in 1903. A Consolidated Edition of Regulations was also published during the year. Both publications were compiled by His Honour W. K. Horne, then Chief Justice of Tonga.

J. S. NEILL,
His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul, Tonga.

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MAURITIUS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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SITUATION AND AREA.

Mauritius lies off the coast of Africa, in the South Indian Ocean, some 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ E. longitude and 19° 50′ and 20° 31′ S. latitude. Its official time is four hours fast on Greenwich (Ordinance 6 of 1906). Its extreme length is 38 miles, its extreme breadth 29 miles, and its area, including the small islets round the coast, covers 720 square miles (460,800 acres). The density of population is very high, being about 560 persons per square mile for the whole island. The population at 31st December, 1929, was estimated at 405,549.

The largest town is Port Louis, the chief port and administrative capital, which has a population of about 54,147, including the suburbs. The towns of the interior are all of recent growth. Curepipe, the residential capital, lies at an altitude of 1,800 feet, on the highest part of the central plateau. The smaller towns of Vacoas, Phoenix, Quatre Bornes, Rose Hill, and Beau Bassin, in the Plaines Wilhems District, are situated at lower levels on the

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same plateau. The principal towns and villages in the other country districts are Mahébourg, Rose Belle, Souillac, St. Pierre, Moka, Flacq, Pamplemousses, Poudre d'Or, and Bambous.

The island is essentially of volcanic origin, although signs of an older formation are noticeable at some places (R. Thompson—1880). Its age is difficult to estimate owing to the misleading nature of the effects of the cyclones and floods on its rocks. The deep river gorges, cut in hard basalt, point to considerable age, but all that can be said is that it is probably older than its immediate neighbours Reunion and Rodrigues and certainly more stable (J. S. Gardiner).

The dependencies comprise a large number of small islands the nearest of which is 230 miles, the most northerly being about 1,200 miles away, 6° S. latitude. Rodrigues, the largest, with an area of 42 square miles, and an estimated population of 7,993, is 350 miles to the north-east of Mauritius, while lesser islands of some importance comprise Agalega, the Carcados Carajos group, and Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos Archipelago.

At the census of May, 1921, the population of the lesser dependencies was ascertained to be 1,810.

HISTORY.

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date. A Dutch map copied from Arab sources shows the islands now known as Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Reunion under the names of Dinarobin, Dinarobna, and Margabin, and it is possible that certain islands marked on Idrisis' map (1151) are intended to indicate them also.

There can be little doubt too that the island was visited by the Malays who colonized Madagascar in the 15th–16th century.

But Mauritius history really begins with its discovery by the Portuguese in the beginning of the sixteenth century, probably between 1507 and 1512, but not later than 1527, when the island is shown on an official map under the name of Santa Appollonia, borne in common with the other islands known later as the Mascarenes (Reunion and Rodrigues) after the great navigator Don Pedro Mascarenhas.

The Portuguese named the island Ilha da Cirnos, or Swan Island, from the big birds resembling swans found on shore.

There is no record of any permanent settlement by the Portuguese, who for nearly a century only used the island as a port of call for repairs and supplies.

The island was still entirely uninhabited when, on the 18th September, 1598, a Dutch squadron of five vessels anchored in the South Eastern Port to which the Commander, Admiral Wybrandt Van Warwyk, gave his own name. He took possession of the island on behalf of his Government and named it Mauritius, in

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honour of the Statholder, Prince Maurice de Nassau, but within fourteen days he set sail, leaving nobody on shore.

In 1613 the English seaman Captain Castleton of the *Pearl* visited the island, which he found unoccupied, but it was only in 1638 that a first attempt at colonization was made. On the 6th May of that year Cornelisz Simonsz Gooyer, appointed Governor of Mauritius by the "Compagnie Neerlandaise des Indes," landed at Warwick Haven or South Eastern Port. Fortifications, stores, and dwelling-houses were built at the place now called Old Grand Port, and thirteen families established themselves at the "13 Cantons" close by. These were followed by other settlers, who established themselves in the neighbourhood where Mahébourg now lies. Twenty years after, on the 16th July, 1658, the island was abandoned. It was again reoccupied on the 26th July, 1664. During this second attempt at settlement, which extended over a somewhat longer period, the fortifications and houses erected originally, which had been destroyed by a hurricane in 1664, were rebuilt. At Flacq some efforts towards development and cultivation were made without much success, whilst the district was only too successfully denuded of its ebony trees. A Royal Garden was created and new regions, such as Port North-West, Black River, and perhaps Plaines Wilhems, were inhabited, but the settlement did not prosper and, discouraged by the difficulties of the enterprise, the Dutch finally abandoned the island in 1710. Their occupation was disastrous so far as natural resources were concerned, as the colonists denuded the forests of their valuable timber and almost exterminated the interesting natural fauna.

On the 20th September, 1715, Guillaume Dufresne, commanding the French vessel *Le Chasseur* arrived at Port Nord Ouest, took possession of the island in the name of Louis XV, King of France, and called it Ile de France. Settlement, however, was only effected six years later when, on the 23rd September, 1721, the Chevalier Jean Baptiste Garnier du Fougerai, commanding the *Triton* of St. Malo, resumed possession for the Compagnie des Indes Orientales after landing at Ile aux Tonneliers in Port Nord Ouest, which he named Port Louis. He was accompanied by a few French families from the neighbouring island of Reunion, who had come to settle, and from that time Mauritius never ceased to be inhabited.

In 1735, Mahe de Labourdonnais succeeded Mr. Dumas as Governor. He was a man of rare capacity and it is not too much to say that by his own teaching and example he laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the island. He left the island in 1747 and his successors had but to follow the path opened out to them to reap profit and success.

Conditions, however, soon became difficult for the settlers, owing to the ever-increasing exactions of the "Compagnie des Indes," and the French Government was forced to assume direct control of affairs in 1764.

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Under the new Government the burden of administration was shared between the Governor and an Intendant. The first of these, Pierre Poivre, introduced spices, then so valuable, from the East Indies and created in 1767 the now renowned Royal Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses on the site where Labourdonnais had erected in 1736 the fine dwelling-house of " Mon Plaisir " and planted fruit and ornamental trees introduced from India and Europe.

In 1790 Mauritius was to a great extent preserved from the commotions of the French revolution owing to the unpopularity of the decree of the National Convention abolishing slavery, on which local agriculture solely depended. The Jacobin leaders and the agents of the Directoire sent to proclaim emancipation were expelled, a Colonial Assembly was elected, and nearly all links with the Mother Country were severed for some time.

A period of intense military activity under General Decaen during the earlier part of the reign of Napoleon followed, when the French privateers, using Mauritius as a point of departure for their activities against British trade, gained for the island its reputation still enshrined in its motto as " The Star and the Key of the Indian Ocean." The reputation it had acquired became at length a cause of peril. After several indecisive attempts against the island, the English, determined to root out this rival base, prepared for a vigorous attack in 1810 and, after a memorable fight, Mauritius was lost to the French and came under British rule on the 3rd December, 1810.

The cession of the " Ile de France " and its dependencies to Great Britain was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, and the island, under its former name Mauritius, has since 1814 remained uninterruptedly a British possession.

In 1835 the emancipation of slaves took place, but as this new class of free men refused occupation as labourers the planters resorted to the introduction of indentured labour from India, which commenced in 1842 and continued practically without interruption until 1910.

In 1825 a Council of Government was established. It was modified in 1832 and reconstituted in 1884 ; it now consists of the Governor and 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected.

In 1864 the first line of railway was opened from Port Louis to Pamplemousses. Subsequently other lines were built, and the island is now served by a railway system of a total length of 119 miles, which renders access easy to most parts of the island.

In 1868, 1874, and 1892 the island was visited by very destructive cyclones. That of 1892 was one of the most violent ever recorded. It destroyed a considerable part of Port Louis (the capital), caused terrible damage throughout the island, and involved a death-roll of 1,232 people.

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In 1854, 1856, and 1862, epidemics of cholera prevailed. In 1866 an epidemic of fever of great severity broke out, commonly regarded as malarial fever, although recent views appear to indicate that the high death-roll then recorded (over 30,000 people) could not have been due to malaria alone. In any event, from about that time malaria which was previously absent from the Colony, became endemic and has since rendered the lower parts of the island unhealthy. This does not, however, apply to the central tableland, where malaria is, and always has been, either absent or comparatively insignificant. The reduction of the incidence of malaria has been the subject of much investigation and sanitary effort on the part of the Government of recent years, and it is believed that these measures are having a pronounced effect on the general health of the community.

Between the years 1902 and 1909 the island suffered from a period of severe financial depression owing to the low market value of the staple product, sugar, which at that time prevailed. Matters were further aggravated in 1902 by an outbreak of surra which caused great loss of draught animals among the sugar plantations and necessitated the introduction of mechanical transport.

In 1909 a Royal Commission visited the island to inquire into the administration and finances of the Colony.

Mauritius was happily immune from direct action by the enemy during the Great War. A certain number of volunteers left for Europe for military service and a Labour Battalion was recruited for service in Mesopotamia. During this period the Imperial garrison was reduced to a skeleton and the defence of the island was maintained by a locally-recruited Volunteer Force.

The great rise in the price of sugar which took place during and after the War brought prosperity to the Colony, and both Government finances and the general condition of the community were for a time far more prosperous than at any previous period of its history.

As a result, it has been possible to undertake great and material works for the improvement of the Colony. A number of schemes of considerable magnitude have been inaugurated, including the amelioration of sanitary conditions, the improvement of the harbour, the extension and improvement of water supplies both for domestic and irrigational purposes, the improvement of the railways, and the extension of educational facilities.

During the last few years, however, the inflated prices caused by war conditions have disappeared and while, owing to the foresight of Sir Hesketh Bell, Governor from 1916 to 1924, a large sum of money was put aside for improvement and development, the revenues of the Colony, although much diminished, have to provide for the carrying on of many important works undertaken in times of greater material prosperity.

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LANGUAGES.

The official languages are English and French and though the former is widely understood, French is the principal language of social use. The lingua franca is Creole, commonly referred to as a French patois. Creole is a language of which the vast majority of the words are French or of French derivation, but it has close affinities in its formation to the Bantu and Malgache dialects. Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi) is largely spoken among the Indians, but other Indian languages have some currency.

CURRENCY.

The rupee currency (silver rupee of India) which was established by Proclamation No. 28 of 1876 is still in force in the Colony.

The currency of the Colony consists of :—

(1) The Mauritius bronze coins of 1 cent, 2 cents, and 5 cents.

(2) The Mauritius silver coins of 10 cents and 20 cents.

(3) The nickel coins of 4 annas of the Government of India.

(4) The silver rupee of India and its silver subdivisions of $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee.

(5) The Mauritius Government notes of R. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, and Rs. 50.

(6) The currency notes of the Government of India of all denominations.

(1), (2), and (3) are legal tender up to Rs. 5, and (4), (5), and (6) are legal tender to any amount.

Local Money Values.—Visitors to Mauritius are frequently nonplussed at the use of expressions, by merchants and others, denoting money values which have no legal tender. The principal are as follows : " Sou " R. 0.01 ; " Cache " R. 0.02 ; " Marqué " (or sou marqué) R. 0.03 ; " Franc " R. 0.20 ; " Livre " R. 0.20. The dollar, " Piastre," equivalent to Rs. 2 survives in auction sales.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

With regard to weights and measures, the metric system is in general use, but there are some special measures peculiar to Mauritius, the chief of which are :—

L'arpent.—The equivalent of 1·043 acres.

La Gaulette.—A measure of length equal to 10 French feet. It is employed on the estates as a measure of work performed in the fields. The task given to a labourer corresponds to a certain number of *gaulettes*. The number of *gaulettes* of work per *arpent* varies according to the distance between the lines of cane holes.

Le tierçon is a measure of capacity for molasses ; it varies from 190 to 192 litres.

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La toise is a measure of length equal to 1.94904 metres (2 yards 4 inches English measure or 6 pieds French measure).

La toise carrée (square *toise*) 36 square feet French. This measure is used in job-contracts, masonry works, etc.

L'aune is a measure of length used in nearly all shops. It is equivalent to 1.191077 metres or about 1 yard and 11 inches.

The *aune* is generally counted as 1.20 metres.

The *corde* is employed for measuring stacked firewood. The wood is stacked in lengths of 2½ French feet and laid transversely, the stack measuring 4 French feet high, 8 French feet long, 80 cubic feet (French), 96.82 cubic feet (English): 2.742 cubic metres.

La bouteille is a French measure for wine and is used locally for the sale of milk, vinegar, rum, etc. It is equivalent to 800 cubic centimetres (8/10 litres).

La chopine is one-half of a bottle.

La livre—a local measure of weight—500 grammes or ½ kilogramme (1.10 English lb. roughly).

CLIMATE.

Situated just within the tropics and with no large land masses for many hundreds of miles in any direction, Mauritius enjoys a climate free from any violent extremes of weather except that tropical cyclones at times cause considerable damage to crops and more rarely to buildings. For the greater part of the year the so-called south-east trade winds blow gently over the island, tempering the tropical heat. These winds, carried over thousands of miles of warm sea before reaching Mauritius, are heavily laden with moisture which is easily condensed by the upward movement of the air over the hills, and the rainfall is sufficient from this cause alone to keep most vegetation green and abundant, especially in the higher parts of the island. On the other hand, this rain falls mainly in the form of showers of short duration and interferes little with outdoor activities, and sunshine is plentiful. At times, and particularly in the summer months December to March, the south-east trades fail and are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums. The high humidity and nearly overhead sun then cause discomfort to Europeans, although the temperatures recorded are not high compared with those endured in Egypt or India. In the winter months the high humidity acts in a contrary manner and the nights, especially in the residential districts between 1,300 and 1,800 feet, can feel unpleasantly cold with a temperature of about 50° F. Some of the residents, who can afford to do so, live inland on the hills in the summer months and by the sea in the winter months. Climatic statistics can be consulted in the many publications of the Royal Alfred Observatory, in the "Mauritius Almanac," or in the official Blue Books. Here it is sufficient to state that all temperatures measured at the

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Royal Alfred Observatory, 181 feet above sea-level, lie between 95° F. and 50° F. It will be noted that the upper limit is below the upper limit for London. The yearly rainfall varies from about 30 inches on parts of the coast to 150 inches on the high inland regions. Snow has never been seen on the hill-tops, and hail is so rare as to be almost unknown. Thunderstorms are not very frequent and damage from lightning is uncommon. Fog is very rare except on the hill-tops.

Owing in part to the memory of the disastrous cyclone of 1892, in part to the entire absence of strong winds, except during cyclonic weather, and the consequent flimsiness of the houses, and chiefly to the damage which may be caused to the principal crop of the island, the sugar-cane, cyclones occupy a place in the fears and conversation of the population out of all proportion to their importance. Cyclones have occurred in all months from October to June, but mostly in the four months December to March. In general, about five per year can be expected to approach within 300 miles of the island and cause anxiety for two days each. Usually no damage is done until a cyclone approaches within 80 or 90 miles, and the number of cyclones within this distance is considerably less than one per year. A graphic description of the catastrophe of 1892 can be found in " Blackwood's Magazine " for September, 1892, which has been largely quoted in other places (" The Sugar Industry of Mauritius ") (Walter), and " Mauritius Illustrated " (Macmillan). The effects of cyclones are not altogether harmful, the heavy rains associated with such storms are beneficial and indeed necessary to the sugar crop.

The Government maintains a First Order Meteorological and Magnetic Station in the Royal Alfred Observatory situated near Pamplemousses in the north-west of the island. Records of the meteorological and magnetic elements made at the Observatory are available since 1874. A subsidiary station was erected at Vacoas, on the central plateau of the island, in 1924 for the study of the upper air. In addition to maintaining its own records, the Observatory collects information regarding temperature and rainfall from other stations in the island kept by local authorities or private individuals.

The Observatory issues storm warnings to the island and, by means of wireless telegraphy, to ships in the neighbourhood. For this purpose, daily messages containing meteorological data are received from Rodrigues, Seychelles, Reunion, and Madagascar, also masters of outgoing ships are requested to communicate by wireless as long as possible. During the cyclone season from November to April a signal is hoisted daily in the harbour, the object of which is to give captains of vessels about to put to sea information regarding the weather of the neighbourhood. Until November, 1929, the Observatory acted as time-keeper to the Colony and a

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ball, visible to the harbour and the town of Port Louis and neighbourhood, was dropped at 1 p.m. by means of an electrical contact from the Observatory; in addition, a message was flashed to all railway stations. The advent of wireless telegraphy has made astronomical timekeeping no longer necessary in isolated regions, and in November the time ball work was transferred to the Port Department. Results of magnetical and meteorological observations are published in a monthly bulletin and despatched to kindred institutions in all parts of the world. Discussions of results or of research work are published in a special series of publications of which the following were issued during 1929:—"The Cyclone Season 1927–28 at Mauritius"; "The Disturbed and Quiet Day Variations of Magnetic Force at Mauritius, 1916–1926," both written by the Director, and "Pilot Balloon Observations at Mauritius, July, 1927–June, 1928," by N. R. McCurdy.

Outstanding features of the weather of the year 1929 were:—

(*a*) The very heavy rainfalls in April and December. Both months provided "record" rainfall amounts at the Observatory since observations began there in 1871. In April certain stations on the island exceeded 40 inches, and in December, in the same district, amounts of over 60 inches were measured.

(*b*) Serious floods resulted from the December rains and considerable damage was done to roads, bridges, and other property, particularly on the two days—December 29th and 30th—when over 39 inches of rain fell at some stations.

(*c*) It is noteworthy that although at the Observatory only four months exceeded the rainfall normal, the total rain for the year has only been exceeded (and that only slightly) in three years, namely, 1873, 1877, and 1912.

I.—GENERAL.

The economic crisis which prevailed in 1928 was enhanced during the year under review by a further fall in the prices of sugar. As a result, most of the sugar concerns closed the year's operations with a loss notwithstanding the successful endeavours made to reduce the cost of production.

At the request of the Government, Sir Francis Watts, K.C.M.G., lately Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies and Principal of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, was delegated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the conditions of the sugar industry in Mauritius and to advise as to its improvement. He arrived in the Colony in October and had not yet completed his task at the end of the year.*

Contrary to expectation, the market for prime grades of aloe fibre was low and some loss has been sustained by manufacturers

* Sir Francis Watts' Report has since been published as Cmd. 3518.

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who had made considerable efforts to increase the output of these grades.

Attention has continued to be given to the improvement of existing minor industries and to the establishment of new ones. Proposals for a tobacco central grading warehouse and for the manufacture of sugar bags, wrappers, etc., from aloe fibre were under consideration at the end of the year. Endeavours were being made in various localities to produce rice. A match manufacturer, utilizing pine logs from the Crown forests, started operations in November.

A disastrous flood which took place on the 29th December last did considerable damage to bridges, roads, and private property. The town of Port Louis suffered particularly ; many shops, dwelling-houses, and buildings, including the Museum, in the area comprised between the Pouce and Creole Streams, were partially submerged. The town was deprived of its water supply by the complete wreckage of the intake works at the Grand River North-West.

Sir HERBERT JAMES READ, K.C.M.G., C.B., relinquished the Governorship of the Colony on the 9th December, 1929, and Sir EDWARD ALLAN GRANNUM, Kt., C.M.G., assumed the administration of the Government on the same date.

II.—FINANCE.

The total revenue of the Colony for the financial year ended 30th June, 1929, amounted to Rs. 13,322,248.40, being Rs. 2,198,981.60 below the Estimates and Rs. 1,986,669.73 below the revenue of the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,930,182.03 being Rs. 28,744.03 above the Estimates and Rs. 204,668.83 above the expenditure of the previous year.

The expenditure incurred during the year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 3,607,933.63, which amount represents the deficit on the financial transactions of the Colony for 1928–29.

Of the expenditure for 1928–29, Rs. 5,117,611.80 were spent on " Personal Emoluments " and Rs. 11,812,570.23 on " Other Charges." The corresponding figures for 1927–28 were " Personal Emoluments " Rs. 5,007,756.64 and " Other Charges " Rs. 11,717,756.66.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1924–25 ...	19,672,843	17,355,868
1925–26 ...	15,894,763	16,117,988
1926–27 ...	14,682,806	16,461,061
1927–28 ...	15,308,918	16,725,513
1928–29 ...	13,322,248	16,930,182

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Assets and Liabilities.

The assets and liabilities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 37,131,880.16 and Rs. 29,998,309.37 respectively showing a net surplus of Rs. 7,133,570.79 on the 30th June, 1929.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Colony, which on the 30th June, 1928, stood at £1,832,390 16*s.* 0*d.*, amounted on 30th June, 1929, to £1,907,390 16*s.* 0*d.* The increase is not due to any fresh loan but to the rate of exchange having been fixed as from 1st July, 1928, at 1*s.* 6*d.* instead of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee.

Against this liability of £1,907,390 16*s.* 0*d.* there was an accumulated sinking fund of £1,032,543 13*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with £967,723 5*s.* 10*d.* at 30th June, 1928.

The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the Colony :—

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Public Debt of Mauritius, 30th June, 1929.—Government Debentures and Inscribed Stock.

Debt.	*To whom Due.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*When incurred and for what cause.*	*State provisions for Payment of Interest or Sinking Fund and reference to Enactments by which it is made.*	*Amount of Original Debt.*	*Sinking Fund. Amount of Stock.*	*Market Value.*
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mauritius Railways and Mare aux Vacoas Water Supply.	Stock Holders.	4 per cent. per annum.	In 1888—To declare the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized to be raised in England by the Government of Mauritius and to provide for the creation of Mauritius Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1887.	Under the Provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance 1 of 1887. Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum.	482,390 16 0	481,502 18 3 *161 14 6	427,788 15 5 *161 14 6
Hurricane Loan 1892 (Guaranteed by Imperial Government).	Stock Holders.	3 per cent. per annum.	In 1893—To meet the wants and necessities created by the hurricane of the 29th April, 1892, and to provide funds for certain public works. Ordinance 4 and 12 of 1892.	Under the Provisions of the General and Inscribed Stock Ordinance 1 of 1887—Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum and liable to be increased under Art. 2 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1892.	600,000 0 0	520,001 4 9 *3 7 4	432,147 8 11 *3 7 4
Public Works Loan.	Stock Holders.	3½ per cent. per annum.	In 1904—To meet the cost of construction of railway (Black River, Long Mountain, and Bois Cheri Lines) and certain drainage and water works as well as the cost of a dredger — Ordinances 19 of 1903, 49 of 1903–04 and 31 of 1904.	Under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance 1 of 1887. Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum.	150,000 0 0	69,369 9 6	57,077 18 0
La Nicoliere Irrigation Works Loan.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1919 and 1920—To meet the cost of "La Nicoliere Irrigation Works"—Ordinances 8 of 1919 and 6 of 1920.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 3 of Ord. 8 of 1919). Sinking Fund 5¼ per cent. per annum.	37,500 0 0 (*a*)	21,014 8 9 *137 6 8	19,872 15 8 *137 6 8

* Cash Balances.

(*a*) Equivalent of Rs. 500,000 at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

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Public Debt of Mauritius, 30th June, 1929.—Government Debentures and Inscribed Stock.—*continued.*

Debt.	*To whom Due*	*Rate of Interest.*	*When incurred and for what cause.*	*State provisions for Payment of Interest or Sinking Fund and reference to Enactments by which it is made.*	*Amount of Original Debt.*	*Sinking Fund. Amount of Stock.*	*Market Value.*
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
La Nicoliere Irrigation Works Loan.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1921 and 1923—To meet the cost of "La Nicoliere Irrigation Works"— Ordinance No. 24 of 1921.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1919). Sinking Fund 5¼ per cent. per annum.	37,500 0 0 (*a*)	16,916 18 3 *131 1 5	15,598 14 1 *131 1 5
Mauritius Loan, 1922.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1923—To meet the cost of drainage, Port Louis, and the construction of workmen's dwellings. Ordinance 41 of 1922.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 2 of Ordinance 41 of 1922). Sinking Fund 1.69 per cent. per annum.	375,000 0 0 (*b*)	45,097 10 4	39,072 13 8
La Nicoliere Irrigation Works Loan.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1924—To meet the cost of "La Nicoliere Irrigation Work"— Ordinance No. 16 of 1924.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1919). Sinking Fund 5 per. cent. per annum.	75,000 0 0 (*c*)	20 384 7 1 *17 0 8	18,732 7 1 17 0 8
La Nicoliere Irrigation Works Loan.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1925—To meet the cost of "La Nicoliere Irrigation Works"— Ordinance No. 16 of 1925.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1919). Sinking Fund 5 per cent. per annum.	75,000 0 0 (*c*)	16,794 10 10 *8 2 1	14,578 5 0 *8 2 1
La Nicoliere Irrigation Works Loan.	Debenture Bond Holders.	6 per cent. per annum.	In 1927—To meet the cost of "La Nicoliere Irrigation Works"— Ordinance No. 15 of 1927.	Secured on the general revenue of the Colony (Art. 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1919). Sinking Fund 5 per cent. per annum.	75,000 0 0 (*c*)	7,011 8 11	7,216 2 8
					£1,907,390 16 0	£1,198,551 9 4	£1,032,543 13 2

(*a*) Equivalent of Rs. 500,000 at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.
(*b*) Equivalent of Rs. 5,000,000 at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.
(*c*) Equivalent of Rs. 1,000,000 at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.
* Cash Balances.

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The following statement gives details of the principal change in taxation which came into force during the year, 1929 :—

Medicinal Tinctures and Drugs.

Previous Duty :—	*Present Duty* :—
Article 15 of Ordinance No. 35 of 1927. R.O. 10 cents per litre of alcohol at any degree Cartier for the preparation of medicinal tinctures or drugs.	Ordinance No. 7 of 1929. (i) R.O. 10 cents per litre of alcohol at any degree for the preparation of medicinal tinctures or drugs. (ii) Rs. 2.50 per litre of alcohol at 23 degrees Cartier with an additional duty of 10 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees for the preparation of any alcoolat.

Currency and Banking.

The average amount of currency notes in circulation during the year was Rs. 14,770,750, as compared with Rs. 14,132,970 in 1927–28.

The average amount of silver held by the Commissioners of Currency amounted to Rs. 4,391,500, as compared with Rs. 4,253,750 in 1927–28.

The investments (not including Depreciation Fund), which stood at Rs. 9,879,250 on the 1st July, 1927, remained the same during the year. The Depreciation Fund was increased from Rs. 1,481,294 to Rs. 1,593,133.30.

The revenue (interest on investments, less addition to Depreciation Fund) was Rs. 397,635, and this sum was credited to the general revenue of the Colony.

The statement of assets and liabilities of the Commissioners of Currency shows a surplus of Rs. 1,593,133.30. Valuing the investments at the market rate on 30th June, 1929, the surplus would be decreased to Rs. 1,488,440.72.

Government Savings Banks are established in the nine districts of Mauritius and in the dependency of Rodrigues, with a head office in Port Louis.

The total number of depositors on 30th June, 1929, was 36,810, as against 36,591 in the preceding year, with deposits amounting to Rs. 5,253,897.92, as against Rs. 5,099,880.65 in the preceding year. The savings banks are largely made use of by Indians, of whom on the 30th June, 1929, there were 16,154 depositors with Rs. 2,194,561.91 to their credit, as against 16,323 and Rs. 2,301,576.73 respectively on 30th June, 1928.

Interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent. a year.

The Banks are the Mauritius Commercial Bank, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

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III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture and Industries.

Sugar.

The Colony's production of sugar, which is the principal crop, was 238,035 metric tons (234,276 English tons), distributed in grades as follows :—vesous 23.9 per cent. ; raw sugars 75.2 per cent. ; low sugars 0.9 per cent.

Owing to the altered condition of the sugar market, manufacturers have found it more advantageous to produce in 1929 a larger proportion of raws than heretofore. In 1928, for the same reasons, the production of raws reached 27.3 per cent. The total tonnage of cane ground approximated to 2,195,400, giving a mean extraction of sugar of 10.84 per cent. of cane.

The area under cane cultivation at the beginning of 1929 was 157,700 acres, a figure practically identical with that for the previous year. Estate plantations covered 83,760 acres, the rest being made up of small-holdings, more than half of which belong to Indians.

Owing to unfavourable market conditions, little change was brought during the year to the existing machinery on estates. Importations in this respect reached Rs. 752,000. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was contributed by the Sugar Industry Reserve Fund for the purchase of machinery for experimental purposes. The apparatuses ordered were installed at Mont Desert factory in a central locality where they can be inspected by all interested. The falling off in importations of tramway material was considerable : Rs. 156,000 in 1929 as compared with Rs. 411,000 in 1928.

In relation to irrigation problems, Mr. E. Lesur, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, was entrusted with a mission to Hawaii for the purpose of studying the methods employed in that country. The application of these methods in Mauritius has been started successfully.

With regard to insect pests of the sugar-cane, the outstanding factor continues to be the *Phytalus Smithi*. Over 250 million beetles were destroyed during the year and nearly 100 million larvæ captured. The total cost of the campaign against this pest exceeded Rs. 110,000. Experiments have been continued during the year in relation to the life history of the insect, its ecology, and natural enemies as auxiliary means of control.

The most important of the fungoid diseases of the sugar-cane continues to be Leaf Scald to which White Tanna, which occupies 50 per cent. of the cultivated area, is peculiarly susceptible. The extent of the disease is not, however, greater than in 1928. In this connection mention should be made of the valuable services rendered by Professor Ashby, Mycologist of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology. Professor Ashby arrived in Mauritius in October, 1929, to investigate matters in relation to fungoid diseases of the sugar-cane which appeared to take a menacing character.

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From the economic point of view, the year under review was decidedly unfavourable. The average sale prices for sugar approximated to Rs. 7.50 per 50 kilos—a figure which is in many cases below the cost of production.

A Research Station has been annexed to the Department of Agriculture with the object of investigating problems connected with the sugar industry. It is financed partly by the Empire Marketing Board, partly by the College of Agriculture, and the Improvement and Development Fund. Its total annual cost is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

Five experimental stations have been established in various localities of the island with a view to determining the type of cane varieties, both imported and locally-produced, best suited for local conditions. Cuttings of new varieties are being distributed to estates and nursery fields established in co-operation with estates.

A special station for cane seedling work has been started at Pamplemousses Botanical Gardens and already six thousand varieties, produced last season, are under observation.

The Java cane P.O.J. 2878 was imported from Java and is undergoing a greenhouse period of trial.

Mr. L. Baissac, Sugar Technologist of the Department of Agriculture, also went on a mission to Java to enquire about the industrial methods practised in that Colony and their possible application in Mauritius.

Subsidiary Industries.

Fibre.—Quotations for aloe fibre (Mauritius Hemp) were on the downward trend during the year. As a result, production slackened perceptibly. The total exportation for 1929 was 2,476 tons, comprising stocks left over from last year's production.

Attention has been given to the possibility of providing a locally-made fibre sack, as a substitute for the imported jute sack, for packing sugar. Private capital has been subscribed in support of this new venture and a loan from the Improvement and Development Fund has been sanctioned.

Tobacco.—During the year under review, considerable progress was made in the industry and greater quantities of leaf grown locally were absorbed by the various factories. The quality of the leaf produced in some cases is in the opinion of experts as good as any which is produced elsewhere. The total acreage under this crop in 1929 was 2,680, as against 1,600 in 1928. The greater part of the crop, which is estimated at 450 tons, was purchased by local manufacturers. No export trade has, however, yet been established.

Mr. Corbett, Tobacco Officer, went on a mission to South Africa to study the running of tobacco warehouses, with a view to the introduction of the same methods into Mauritius.

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Fruit Canning and Preserving.—The movement has recently received fresh impetus and is now offering fair prospects of success. By the end of 1929, over Rs. 100,000 had been subscribed by local capitalists towards the formation of a society with a capital of Rs. 150,000. It is under consideration that so soon as this figure is reached, further assistance, to the same amount, shall be given by the Improvement and Development Fund in the shape of a loan. Pineapple plantations on a scale commensurate with the production contemplated have been started and, in the manufacturing processes, expert advice will be available.

Oil Crops.—The trade in copra in 1929 has been practically the same as in the previous year. The total export approximated to 1,400 tons, valued at about Rs. 400,000 in round figures. The trade in coconut oil has decreased, the total export approximating to 15,000 litres as against 28,000 in the previous year.

Alcohol.—There are seven distilleries at present at work in the island, several of which have well-equipped installations, producing alcohol for human consumption and for industrial purposes. The rum production during the year was 896,490 litres, as against 825,208 in 1928.

Tea.—Efforts are being made to revive this industry and Government has been approached for financial assistance.

Food Crops.—There has been no change of importance during the year. At the beginning of 1929 the area under maize was estimated at 2,000 acres, that under manioc at 3,000 acres, potatoes and sweet potatoes covered about 700 acres, and vegetables and fruit trees 5,000 acres.

Live Stock.—Animal diseases were little in evidence during the year. Measures against surra were enforced on the same lines as heretofore and only 43 cases were detected. Vaccination of bovines against tuberculosis is meeting with increased appreciation on the part of breeders. Importation of cattle from Madagascar for food numbered 6,133 heads of a total value of Rs. 414,783, and for other purposes 937 heads of a total value of Rs. 59,871.

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The following tabular statement shows the quantities and values of the annual exports of the principal local commodities during the past five years :—

Year.	*Sugar.*		*Hemp.*		*Copra.*		*Coconut Oil.*		*Rum.*	
	Kilos.	*Value.* Rs.	*Kilos.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Kilos.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Litres.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Litres.*	*Value.* Rs.
1925	192,303,540	41,250,907	1,896,445	557,072	868,335	154,308	75,786	48,321	86,370	112,202
1926	181,215,772	37,991,240	2,577,372	838,980	999,506	284,960	67,997	43,126	55,079	24,576
1927	227,989,329	53,789,928	1,904,731	665,936	1,395,521	334,297	61,330	34,597	59,589	20,055
1928	219,264,110	44,293,987	2,495,765	843,446	1,415,438	411,560	28,519	17,462	40,085	12,347.
1929	277,836,342	49,407,725	2,459,306	828,481	1,390,750	280,843	14,325	6,800	70,913	34,247

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In 1929 the export of the local commodities was distributed as follows :—

Sugar.	*Kilos.*	*Value.* Rs.
United Kingdom	254,970,238	45,390,608
Union of South Africa	101,622	11,025
Canada	22,262,217	3,921,065
Hong Kong	253,857	43,155
Seychelles	41,969	5,869
France	316	57
Madagascar	145,156	26,191
Ceylon	60,967	9,755
	277,836,342	Rs. 49,407,725
Hemp.		
United Kingdom	484,632	209,403
Holland	5,120	1,250
Belgium	617,519	188,814
France	252,475	93,390
Germany	99,651	33,600
Spain	133,180	33,512
United States of America ...	866,729	268,512
	2,459,306	Rs. 828,481
Copra or Poonac.		
United Kingdom	1,081,000	230,850
India	280,000	42,000
Madagascar	4,750	1,187
Norway	25,000	6,806
	1,390,750	Rs. 280,843
Coconut Oil.	*Litres.*	
Madagascar	5,625	2,758
Réunion	8,700	4,042
	14,325	Rs. 6,800
Rum.		
United Kingdom	37,000	8,365
Hong Kong	5,688	5,842
Seychelles	28,225	20,040
	70,913	Rs. 34,247

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Co-operative Credit Societies.—On the 30th of June, 1929, there were 26 Societies with a total membership of 2,415. The total working capital on the same date was Rs. 295,561, or an increase of Rs. 3,041 on the previous year's figure.

FORESTRY.

The indigenous forest which covered the island before the arrival of the first settlers was gradually cleared, partly to obtain ebony and other valuable timbers but mainly to provide space for agriculture. Concessions made by the Crown and found unsuitable for the cultivation of sugar-cane were abandoned and purchased by Government with a view to the protection of water supplies and the formation of State forests. The State forests now total 50,773 arpents, consisting of scrub forests, plantations, and small areas of the primaeval forest bordered by regrowth of indigenous trees.

The "Pas Geometriques" consist of a narrow strip of land around the coast which is the inalienable property of the Crown.

Nearly the whole area of these "Pas Geometriques," 13,647 arpents in extent, is leased to neighbouring estate-owners and others, who are bound to plant and maintain filaos (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) or coconuts. These plantations beautify the coast-line, yield supplies of excellent fuel, and afford shelter for cattle.

Other Crown lands are leased to the public or occupied by other Government Departments. Suitable areas are being purchased, after very careful selection, in pursuance of a re-afforestation scheme or for the protection of the sources of water-supplies. During 1929, 553 arpents were acquired at a cost of Rs. 105,983 (1 arpent=1.04 acres). At the end of the year, the total area under the general supervision of the Forest Department was as follows :—

	Arpents.
A. Total area of Crown lands	70,616
B. District Board lands	1,074
C. Private lands—	
Mountain Reserves	8,748
River Reserves	6,000
Vacant lands	145
Total	86,583

The policy formulated during the year was :—

(*a*) The improvement of immature, and the systematic felling and regeneration of mature, plantations.

(*b*) The systematic clearing and plantation of the scrub areas.

(*c*) The cleaning and conservation of the comparatively small areas of valuable indigenous forest.

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In the interests of economy and efficiency, the number of forest nurseries was reduced from 22 to 20 during the year and certain necessary permanent improvements were carried out in the most important ones. Special attention was paid to the production of larger numbers of plants of shade-bearing species for urgent under-planting work.

A total sum of Rs. 30,505 was spent on nursery and plantation work. New plantations, chiefly of pines, cryptomeria, and eucalyptus, were formed on 261 arpents with 312,200 plants. Tending work on 449 arpents absorbed 158,100 plants. (In 1928, 357 arpents were newly planted, and 866 arpents tended, at a cost of Rs. 53,217.)

The forest produce from the operations undertaken was of small volume and value. Fuel and small timber were obtained by clearing the site of the proposed Midlands Reservoir. Logs for the new Mauritius match factory were obtained from Chinese pine plantations about 45 years old. Plantations at lower elevations supplied poles and some squared timber, mainly of eucalyptus tereticornis. Fuel was also obtained from clearings in the plantations. The total volumes sold to the public and to Government Departments during the year were :—

Timber, 9,000 c.ft. solid (12,340 c.ft. in 1928).
Fuel, 113,833 c.ft. solid (121,320 c.ft. in 1928).

The revenue of the Department during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Sale of forest produce	53,554
Lease of Crown lands	57,258
Shooting and fishing leases...	23,384
Fines and damages in forest cases in Courts ...	4,077
Game licenses	7,860
Minor receipts	64
Rs.	146,197

The operations of the Department were limited by the absence of working plans and by the lack of data as to the growing stock. During the year under review a start was made with a preliminary stock survey which will eventually be followed by an enumeration survey and the preparation of preliminary working plans. Intensification of working will then be possible, with corresponding increase in the annual volume and value of forest produce.

Most of the timber used in Mauritius is imported, mainly from India, Australia, Madagascar, and Singapore. The local test of a good timber is that it shall withstand the ravages of white ants. Home-grown timber will have a better reputation when it is more carefully seasoned.

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Owing to the financial depression of the Colony, timber imports declined in value from Rs. 665,236 in 1928 to Rs. 497,379 in 1929, as follows :—

	Value. Rs.
Boards and planks, 86,415 c.ft.	164,944
Teak shingles, 1,025,500 pieces	60,467
Other shingles, 47,825 pieces	1,333
Railway sleepers, 14,125 pieces	84,446
Other timber, 101,606 c.ft.	186,189
Total, 241,250 c.ft. (approx.) ... ... Rs.	497,379

Practically all this timber can eventually be supplied from the State forests.

No timber was exported in 1929.

The interesting indigenous trees of Mauritius include *Imbricaria Maxima* (Natte), *Imbricaria Petiolaris* (Makak), *Canarium Colophania* (Colophane), *Sideroxylon Grandiflorum* (Tambalacoque), *Diospyros Melandia* (Ebony), and *Foetida Mauritiana* (Bois puant), all of which yield valuable timber but grow too slowly to be used in the formation of plantations. The scrub forests have been occupied mainly by exotics as *Psidium Cattleyanum* (Chinese Guava) and *Ligustrum Japonicum* (Privet), while these species, together with *Eugenia Jamrosa* and *Tetranthera Monopetala* (Yati), form the underwood of all but the densest forests. In the lower forests and waste lands the scrub consists of *Tetranthera Haurifolia* (Bois d'oiseaux), *Inga Dulcis* (Cassis de Manille), *Haematoxylon Campechianum* (Campeche), and *Leucaena Glauca* (Acacia). Many species have been successfully planted, the commonest being *Pinus Massoniana* (Chinese Pine), *Eucalyptus Tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus Robusta*, *Michelia Champaca*, *Albizzia Lebbek* (Bois noir), *Cryptomeria Japonica*, *Araucaria Cunninghamii* and *Casuarina Equisetifolia*. Others of interest include *Swietenia Mahogani*, *Credrela Toona*, *Eugenia Minii*, *Pinus Taeda*, and *Laurus Camphora* (?) (Camphor).

Fisheries.

Owing to the financial position of the Colony, it has not been possible to give effect to all the recommendations of Mr. Hornell for the improvement and development of the marine resources of the Colony.

An Inspector of Fisheries has, however, been appointed and the Fisheries Committee, of whom the Receiver-General is the Chairman, is doing good work towards regulating lagoon fishing. At the close of the year, the question of the shark industry was under consideration by the Committee.

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Water Power.

The numerous rivers and streams of Mauritius flow generally through deep ravines, their courses being broken by many waterfalls and rapids. The following extract from the list of waterfalls will give some indication of the available water-power in the Colony. It is estimated that 10,000 horse-power is available, of which 1,200 horse-power is utilized at present, principally for electric light service.

The following is a list and description of the waterfalls of the Colony measured during the dry season of 1912 :—

Name of River.	*Name or description of Waterfall.*	*Height of Waterfall in feet.*	*Volume in cubic feet per minute.*
G. River, S.E.	Deschiens	19	1,530
do.	Diamamoo	63	2,315
G. River, N.W. ...	Le Reduit	135	450
Savanne River	Cascade Cecile	105	580
do.	Below Terracine Dam ...	77	250
Tamarind River ...	Sept Cascades	960	420
R. des Galets	Near Plaine Champagne ...	130	60
do.	Luchon	400	134
R. du Cap	Chamarel	320	330
R. Moka	Cascade Pigeons	160	80

Manufactures.

In addition to the principal manufactures, of which an account has been given above, bricks, salt and soap are being made on a small scale by private enterprise. In order to encourage the local manufacture of salt, the Customs duty on that article has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 for importations from countries accorded a preferential tariff and to Rs. 5.50 for importations from other countries.

A match factory started operations at the end of the year.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The total value of the overseas trade of the Colony in 1929 amounted to Rs. 98,878,100, the value of the imports of merchandise being Rs. 46,428,424 and that of exports Rs. 52,449,676. The figures for the preceding year were Rs. 96,809,220, Rs. 49,437,800, and Rs. 47,371,420, respectively.

The Customs revenue from imports amounted to Rs. 4,088,436, a decrease of over Rs. 400,000 compared with 1928, and the revenue from the exports was Rs. 895,551, against Rs. 1,649,371 in 1928.

The following Ordinance relative to Customs, which is of interest not purely local, was passed during the year :—

The Customs Tariff (Consolidated) Ordinance, 1929, amending and consolidating the Customs Tariff of 1908 and its numerous amendments from 1908.

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TRADE.

The comparative values of imports and exports of merchandise for 1913 and for the past five years are as follows :—

	Imports. Rs.	*Exports.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
1913	36,607,671	32,291,706	68,899,377
1925	61,682,844	44,478,894	106,161,738
1926	50,596,137	41,208,198	91,804,335
1927	55,185,633	56,476,587	111,662,220
1928	49,437,800	47,371,420	96,809,220
1929	46,428,424	52,449,676	98,878,100

The value of re-exports was Rs. 1,661,046 in 1929 as compared with Rs. 1,628,058 in 1928. Bullion and specie amounting to Rs. 10,096 were imported during the year under review, as compared with Rs. 2,573,214 in the preceding year, and the exports under that heading amounted to Rs. 1,388 and Rs. 1,476,000 respectively.

IMPORTS.

The distribution of the import trade showed in 1929 a decrease of about 4 per cent. in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom as compared with that of 1928 ; trade with Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Holland, Norway, and Sumatra showed an increase ; but the trade with most countries shows a decrease, notably in the case of France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, and Madagascar.

The principal items of the imports which showed an increase in 1929 over the preceding year are beer and ale in cases, coffee, salt, chemical manures, spirits edible, gunny bags, petroleum lamp oil, petrol spirits, cement, unmanufactured tobacco, and cotton piece-goods. The following are the principal items in which decreases are shown : grain, wine in casks and in cases, coal, coke and manufactured fuel, woollen piece-goods, oils and fats unrefined, motor-cars, machinery and millwork, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, lubricating oils, matches, earthenware and glasses, haberdashery and millinery, and tramway locomotives.

The decrease in the importation of cigarettes is due to the rapid progress made in the local manufacture of cigarettes.

The following statement gives the character and size of the trade in the principal articles imported in 1929 as compared with the preceding year :—

	1928.	1929.
Rice	63,831 tons	55,068 tons
Other grains	21,737 „	19,735 „
Manures and fertilizers	13,261 „	16,717 „
Coal, coke and patent fuel	70,469 „	50,251 „
Cement	3,702 „	6,840 „
Cotton manufacture	7,832,275 metres	10,919,746 metres
Woollen manufacture	141,500 „	97,613 „

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	1928.	1929.
Wines in casks	1,475,465 litres	1,092,109 litres
Wines in bottles	133,035 „	100,576 „
Spirits	39,997 „	48,695 „
Motor-cars	412,363 Rs.	327,834 Rs.
Motor-lorries	269,722 „	294,873 „
Boots and shoes	371,357 „	307,808 „
Haberdashery and millinery	604,419 „	542,313 „
Iron and steel manufactures	1,408,143 „	880,948 „
Silk goods	539,238 „	257,202 „
Drugs	523,382 „	407,700 „
Wearing apparel	321,335 „	180,054 „

Exports.

The following table shows the sugar exports for the past six years :—

	Kilos.	*Value.*
		Rs.
1924	182,742,235	49,823,753
1925	192,303,540	41,250,907
1926	181,215,772	37,991,240
1927	227,989,329	53,789,928
1928	219,264,110	44,293,987
1929	277,836,342	49,407,725

The principal domestic exports other than sugar were aloe fibre 2,459 tons valued at Rs. 828,481, compared with 2,496 tons valued at Rs. 843,446 in 1928 ; copra decreased from Rs. 411,560 in 1928 to Rs. 280,843 in 1929. Coconut oil showed a decrease from Rs.17,462 in 1928 to Rs. 6,800 in 1929, while rum showed an increase from Rs. 12,347 in 1928 to Rs. 34,247 in 1929.

Re-exports amounted to Rs. 1,661,046 and consisted chiefly of gunny bags, wheat flour, salted fish, and scrap metal.

Distribution of Trade.

The following tables show the sources of the imports, the destination of the exports, and the total trade with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries in 1913 and in each of the past five years :—

Imports.

	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
United Kingdom	33·2	27·4	22·2	23·6	23·3	23·8
British Possessions	42·6	45·1	48·5	47·2	50·7	46·3
Foreign Countries	24·2	27·5	29·3	29·2	26·0	29·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Exports.

	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
United Kingdom	18·5	61·9	87·4	92·4	92·3	87·6
British Possessions	77·0	29·2	7·5	5·3	3·6	8·8
Foreign Countries	4·5	8·9	5·1	2·3	4·1	3·6
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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Total Trade.

	1913	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
United Kingdom	26·3	42·0	51·5	57·8	57·1	57·6
British Possessions	58·7	38·4	30·1	25·3	27·6	26·4
Foreign Countries	15·0	19·6	18·4	16·9	15·3	16·0
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels using the port (excluding the coasting trade) during the past three years :—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
1927	224	622,936	226	625,524
1928	236	650,369	235	647,446
1929	194	542,314	198	552,596

In the coastal trade with the dependencies there were 19 vessels inwards, 6,639 tons, and 20 vessels outwards, 6,956 tons.

The principal lines of steamships represented by vessels calling at Port Louis were the Union-Castle Steamship Co. Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Clan Line, the Ellerman Harrison Line, the Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire, and the Mogul Line.

Railways.

The Mauritius Government Railways consist of the following Lines :—

	Miles.
Gauge 4′ 8½″ :—	
North Line	31
Midland Line...	35·30
Moka-Flacq Line	26·20
Black River Line	12·75
Savanne Line...	10·90
Montagne Longue Line	3·50
	119·65
Gauge 2′ 6″ :—	
Bois Cheri Light Railway	24·00
Total	143·65 miles

In the course of the year, the whole of the Black River Line and a section of the Moka-Flacq Line, 11 miles in length, were closed to passenger traffic, on the recommendation of the Railway Commission,

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owing to the continued decline in passenger revenue and the consequent loss on the working of those lines.

Revenue figures for 1929 as compared with those for 1928 are as follows :—

	Revenue, 1928.	*Revenue*, 1929.		*Difference.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Passengers ...	1,278,651	953,555	—	325,096
Parcels	113,755	106,283	—	7,472
Goods	1,549,944	1,336,557	—	213,387
Miscellaneous ...	111,398	79,664	—	31,734
Net Revenue ...	4,335	37,918	+	33,583
Total ...	Rs. 3,058,083	Rs. 2,513,977	—	Rs. 544,106

The total goods tonnage was 503,131 in 1928 and 415,096 in 1929, showing a decrease of 88,035.

The continued and increasing fall in passenger revenue from all lines is due to the competition set up by road passenger transport agencies. The low fares of motor-bus traffic, notwithstanding the reduction of the railway tariff and the regularity and punctuality of the railway service, have rendered successful competition impossible.

The continued fall in goods revenue is mainly due to the smaller sugar-cane crop harvested, road traffic competition, and the reduction of the tariff for the transport of sugar-canes.

The transport of the higher classes of goods and commodities is passing gradually into the hands of the motor traffic agencies, owing principally to their advantage of a door-to-door service.

The working expenditure for 1929 showed a satisfactory decrease on the previous year's figure, as shown under :—

	1928.	1929.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Working Expenditure ...	2,973,676	2,615,655	—358,021

The Bois Cheri Light Railway Line, which is 24 miles in length with a gauge of 2 ft. 6 inches, connects with the Savanne branch line. It is run for goods traffic only, principally sugar-cane. The working of this line left a loss of Rs. 4,292 during the year under review.

The comparative figures of revenue, expenditure, and tonnage of this line were as follows during 1928 and 1929 :—

	1928	1929	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	21,466	21,130	— 336
Revenue	21,766	17,484	— 4,282
Tonnage carried	19,955	17,193	— 2,762

The comparative revenue and expenditure figures of the railway road transport service for goods are given hereunder :—

	1928	1929	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	10,196	5,551	— 4,645
Revenue	12,958	5,306	— 7,652

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The reduction, viz., Rs. 7,652, in the revenue of this service was due to the discontinuation of the transport of sugar by road lorries.

In order to maintain passenger communication over those sections of the island affected by the discontinuation of railway passenger traffic, a passenger bus service was introduced by contract with a local road transport company. The financial results for the year's working are given hereunder :—

Section.	*Date of Inauguration.*	*Mileage.*	*Revenue.* Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	*Loss.* Rs.
Black River ...	July, 1929	29,368	7,201.89	17,493.20	—10,291.31
Moka Flacq ...	May, 1929	21,924	7,205.49	23,494.40	—16,288.91

These services were maintained as feeders to the railway and also to ensure through connection by all trains for the convenience of the travelling public. They assisted towards the retention of the railway passenger clientele which otherwise would have resorted to other means of transport by road.

The December floods caused considerable damage to the Railway. One bridge and one culvert were destroyed, two miles of track were washed away, and the underground traffic control cable on the Midland Line was also damaged.

Roads.

The Colony is well served by a system of 441 miles of first-class roads, termed " Main Roads," and 215 miles of second-class ones, called " Branch Roads."

The main roads are water-bound macadam. Approximately 130 miles are surface-coated with bitumen.

Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Twenty-six vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company conveyed European and other mails in 1929. The average time taken for conveyance of mails by these steamers was 38.7 days.

Mails from England were also conveyed via the South African route by 37 steamers, including 9 Union-Castle vessels. The average time taken by this route was 36.5 days. Mails from India and the East were conveyed by 10 steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, and other cargo boats.

On the whole, 202 vessels conveyed mails to and 202 vessels took mails from Mauritius.

The number of foreign inward parcel mails amounted to 24,825, of a value of Rs. 1,087,635 as under :—

Origin.	*No. of Parcels.*	*Value.* Rs.
England	4,060	193,132
England C.O.D.	2,508	101,990
India	1,022	39,906
France	13,192	572,729
Other Countries	4,043	179,878

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The number of outward parcels amounted to 3,840, of a value of Rs. 199,605.

Postage, money orders, and parcels showed a decrease in revenue as compared with 1928, due to a reduced crop, low prices obtained for sugars, and bad trade.

The length of telegraph lines opened for traffic is 381 miles.

The number of telegrams over the land-lines of the Colony showed a decrease of 650 as compared with that of 1928.

Foreign telegraphic communication is maintained by the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company and by the Rose Belle Wireless Station which was opened for public traffic on the 1st of March, 1924. The range of the Station is limited and it is only able to communicate with ships at sea and with Reunion Island. Daily weather reports are received from Madagascar, Reunion, and Rodrigues, and during the cyclonic season the station renders invaluable assistance to ships at sea by indicating the danger zones of passing cyclones. It maintains a 24 hours' service.

The telephone system in the Colony is divided into two groups—one, serving the main Government establishments, is owned and maintained by the Government, and the other, serving the general public, is owned and maintained by the Oriental Telephone Company. The number of subscribers' instruments connected to the Government group is about 25 per cent. of those connected to the Oriental Telephone Company's.

The two groups are interconnected by junction lines, thus enabling, with a few exceptions, intercommunication to be effected between any subscriber of one with any subscriber of the other.

Apart from a few isolated subscribers, the whole of the telephone system is concentrated within the chief industrial and residential zone bounded on the one side by the capital of the Colony, Port Louis, and on the other by the residential town of Curepipe, a distance of about fifteen miles.

The area outside this zone is served chiefly by the Government telegraph system, the lines of which more or less follow the coast-line and thereby encircle the island, with a branch across the central plateau forming, as it were, a diameter thereto.

Most of the local lines are overhead, underground cables being used for interconnecting exchanges.

The quality of speech transmission compares very favourably with that in other damp tropical climates.

The number of subscribers' lines connected to the public telephone system at the end of the year 1929 was 695.

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VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

Justice is administered in Mauritius by the Supreme Court, sitting in Port Louis as a Court of Civil and Criminal Justice and having the power of the King's Bench in England and of a Court of Equity.

In the nine Districts are Magistrates' Courts having likewise a limited civil, criminal, and stipendiary jurisdiction.

In 1929 the Supreme Court dealt with 414 civil matters out of 549 which were brought before it, as against 334 out of 660 in the previous year.

Twenty persons were brought before and tried by the same Court, sitting as a criminal court, out of whom 19 were convicted.

14,107 persons were brought before the Magistrates' Courts (District and Stipendiary) and before the Bench of Magistrates (Courts composed of three Magistrates having a wider criminal Jurisdiction).

POLICE.

Organization.—The Force is of a semi-military character, with a proportion of the establishment fully trained to bear arms.

Further progress has been made in placing the Force on a satisfactory footing as regards modern methods for the prevention and detection of crime, and the work of reorganization which began in 1926 is practically completed.

Recruiting.—Owing to a reduction of the establishment, there was very little wastage of personnel during the year, and recruiting was confined to the enlistment of sixteen men from local sources.

Distribution.—The Force is divided into Staff, Criminal Investigation Department, Motor Traffic Branch, Training Depot, Harbour Police, District Police, Railway Police, Rodrigues Police, Mounted Police, and Band.

The Staff comprises Headquarters and the Pay and Quartermasters' Branch located at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

The Criminal Investigation Department is subdivided into branches dealing with investigations, habitual criminals, finger impressions, *modus operandi* of criminals, passports, photography, draughtsmanship, and gun permits.

The Motor Traffic Branch continues to expand proportionately with the increase of motor-cars, and has made steady progress towards a higher standard of efficiency.

The Training Depot contains all the requirements of a modern school for police recruits, and comprises a police station and the armed guards at Government House and the Treasury.

The Harbour Police controls the area comprising the Customs Department, Post Office, docks, wharves, quays and granary, and includes in its personnel of water and shore police an Immigration and Passport Officer.

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The District Police are distributed throughout the Colony in the nine Magisterial Districts. There are 52 stations of three categories varying as regards numbers of personnel from 38 to 1.

The Railway Police is recruited from trained men of the general Force, but is under the control of the General Manager of Railways.

The Rodrigues Police is similarly staffed and is controlled by the Magistrate of that Dependency.

The Band is a highly efficient organization recruited originally from India but now from local men, trained when boys, by the European Bandmaster.

Crime.—The number of offences dealt with by the police during 1929 is less than that recorded in the previous year and below the average for the past ten years.

The percentage of undetected serious crime is below the normal average, and the proportion of crimes to population is falling steadily.

The Commission of Enquiry appointed in 1927 was still sitting at the end of the year under review.

Prisons.

Organization.—The Prisons Department is directed by the Superintendent of Prisons, who is also Inspector-General of Police, with a staff of European chief warders and assistant chief warders and locally-enlisted subordinate officers.

Distribution.—The staff and prisoners are divided between the Port Louis and Beau Bassin prisons, of which the former has accommodation for 154 males and 40 females and the latter for 756 males.

Port Louis Prison contains the offices of the Department and serves as the receiving and local prison in which short-sentence prisoners, debtors, and misdemeanants are confined.

Beau Bassin Prison is a modern convict establishment eight miles from Port Louis, to which all long-sentence prisoners are transferred.

Labour.—At Port Louis the prisoners are principally employed on cleaning various Government buildings and grounds, cartage of stores, and, in the Female Prison, on laundry work and repairs to prison clothing. There is also a carpenter's shop where much useful work is performed for Government.

At Beau Bassin Prison there is a range of workshops comprising a bakery and shops for tailors, boot, sail and mattress makers, basket, brush and mat makers, carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, and stone masons. First-class work is turned out at a very considerable saving to public funds. In addition to convicts employed in the shops, a large number are employed on agricultural work in the adjoining gardens which provide all the necessary vegetables, etc., for the Department.

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The Prison grounds and gardens are considered to be a model of their kind and are much admired by official and other visitors.

Population.—During the year, 1,873 persons were committed to prison (a decrease of 6 on the figures for the previous year), 1,796 being males and 77 females.

The total number in custody on 31st December, 1929, was 476, against 424 on 31st December, 1928.

Juvenile Offenders.—Male juvenile offenders are detained after conviction at an Industrial School directed by the Superintendent of Prisons, to which are also sent juvenile warrants and certain other categories under the age of 16 years. They may be kept at the school until they attain the age of 18.

The inmates are principally employed on agricultural work in the garden of the institution, and instruction in useful trades is given in addition to the usual primary education.

The school provides accommodation for 200 boys, but the number detained at the end of the year was only 66, as compared with 83 at the close of the previous year.

The future of the institution was still under consideration by a Committee.

Female juvenile offenders are accommodated in the Women's Prison at Port Louis.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important public works in the Colony are the irrigation works, water works, sewage works of the town of Port Louis, buildings, and anti-malarial works.

Irrigation Works.—Government storage irrigation works were started in 1914 according to the plans and designs prepared by Mr. G. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, India, and Consulting Engineer for Irrigation to the Government of Mauritius.

The La Ferme scheme for the irrigation of the south-west of the island, between Grand River North-West and River Dragon, has been completed, and the Nicoliere-Calebasses scheme for the irrigation of 12 to 15,000 acres in the north, between the rivers du Rempart and Tombeau, has been started. These two schemes cover almost all the fertile lands of the Colony, which, being situated below the 60-inch rainfall contour, cannot be efficiently cultivated without irrigation water.

The La Ferme scheme, which consists of a low-level reservoir of 2,500 million gallons, has brought about 3,700 acres of barren land under sugar-cane plantation since 1918.

The Nicoliere-Calebasses scheme consists of a high-level storage reservoir at Midlands of 4,400 million gallons capacity, which is designed to replenish two level reservoirs of about 250 million gallons capacity at Nicoliere and Calebasses.

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The Midlands reservoir is under construction. The Nicoliere reservoir has been completed and, although some land under cane cultivation is being irrigated from it, the full scheme will only be in operation when the Midlands reservoir is completed.

The final position and design of the Calebasses reservoir is still under consideration.

Water Works.—These consist of :—

(*a*) The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply which supplies Plaines Wilhems and part of Moka, Black River, and Port Louis Districts.

(*b*) The Port Louis water supply for the town of Port Louis.

(*c*) The District water supplies for the Districts of Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Black River, and the remaining parts of Moka.

The Mare-aux-Vacoas Water Supply, which is the most important one of the Colony, is derived from a storage reservoir, the "Mare-aux-Vacoas," situated at an altitude of 1,825 feet. Its capacity, which was of 1,167 million gallons, has been increased to 1,641 million gallons by raising the height of the dam ; its catchment area is entirely protected by forest lands and the whole of the water is passed through sand filters at the filtering plant at La Marie. One of the four service reservoirs, of the total capacity of 3,850,000 gallons, constructed with a view to improving the supply, has been completed.

The Port Louis Water Supply is derived from the Grand River North-West at a distance of about four miles from the town and at a level of 250 feet. This supply was under the control of the Municipality of the town until 1922, when it was transferred to the Public Works and Surveys Department.

The improvement of the quality of the water by chlorination has been under consideration for the past few years, and it is expected that the process will be started early next year.

The capacity of the whole plant and filters has been increased in order to deal with 5 million gallons of water daily to meet the Port Louis requirements.

District Water Supplies.—The water supplies of the towns and villages in the districts comprise 27 different schemes, each derived from a different spring or stream. These supplies are not filtered but are generally protected from pollution by forest reserves in the catchment grounds of their sources.

Several schemes are under consideration for the improvement and extension of these water supplies and for the protection of their catchment areas.

Sewerage of Port Louis.—The sewerage works were begun in 1900. In 1922 the scheme was revised by Messrs. Mansergh & Sons, and the works are now being carried out on the lines of their report. A large portion of the town of Port Louis has now the water-carriage system. The works are in full progress.

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Anti-Malarial Works.—These have been in abeyance during the year under review owing to the study which is being made by the Medical and Health Department of the winter refuges of the fever-carrying mosquitoes.

Harbour.—The extensive dredging and reclamation works which were undertaken to increase the deep-water accommodation of Port Louis harbour have been completed. A new quay, 500 feet long, providing 32 feet of water alongside, with direct inland road and rail access, has been constructed on part of the reclaimed area. 52,000 tons of cargo have been discharged from 21 ships at the quay, at a considerable advantage to ships as regards convenience and despatch and at a reduced cost to the importer.

Granary.—Good progress has been made with the construction of the Granary.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

For statistical purposes the population of the island is divided into two groups, the Indian population and the general population. The term "general population" includes all persons who are not Indian.

The estimated total population on 31st December, 1929, was 405,549 (Indian population 280,998, general population 124,551), showing an increase of 747 on the previous year's figures and of 29,064 on the figures at the census taken on 20th May, 1921.

The numbers of births and deaths during the year were 13,771 and 12,413 respectively.

The birth-rate in the Indian population was 32.5 per mille, and in the general 34.5 per mille. The rates for 1928 were 36.4 and 41.2 respectively per mille.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was as follows in the two groups: Indian 31.7, general 28.4, as compared with 28.8 and 27.0 respectively for the previous year.

The highest death-rate is furnished by the Black River District, 44.0; the lowest, by Plaines Wilhems District, 22.2.

The death-rate for the whole Colony was 30.7 per mille as compared with 28.2 in 1928. The death-rate for Port Louis was 35.0, as compared with 32.1 for 1928.

Public Health.

The Public Health Department is beginning to find a formidable opponent entering the lists in the form of under-nourishment. Increasing numbers of persons are being seen at the dispensaries whose real illness is not any communicable disease but the much more insidious condition of defective nutrition. This is the inevitable consequence of the serious economic depression prevalent

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in the Colony. The rising death-rate is largely attributable to this, and there is no sign of the increase slackening. The tendency is towards a further rise.

Work for the relief and control of hookworm infection has continued. Field operations have been in progress, mainly in Grand Port, Savanne, and Plaines Wilhems.

Fortunately, plague has not reappeared. The usual preventive measures have been carried out and the rat repression campaign proceeds continuously.

An outbreak of mild influenza occurred during March and May. Smallpox has not occurred in the Colony during the year and no outbreak of other infectious disease was recorded.

Malaria has been on the increase, although the activities of the Malaria Service have succeeded in keeping it in check to some extent in Plaines Wilhems. The disastrous floods which occurred in the last days of December, especially in the district of Flacq, will probably be followed by an increase of this disease.

On 29th December a large flood at the Grand River North West wrecked the intake of the Municipal water supply to the town. The town was thereby suddenly deprived of its water-supply, excepting for a comparatively small quantity of Mare-aux-Vacoas water and of the supply from the Bathurst canal. Arrangements were immediately made to bring in an emergency supply to the town.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Primary education, though not compulsory, is provided free by Government and State-aided schools which are open to all children of the Colony.

At the close of the year there were 148 primary schools. 56 Government and 92 denominational, assisted by Government grants. Of the latter, 63 were Roman Catholic, 19 Church of England, 2 Presbyterian, 5 Hindoo, and 3 Mohammedan. The average attendance was 22,854, as compared with 23,076 in 1928. The number of Indian children on the roll was 17,547 (boys 13,918, girls 3,629), showing an increase of 1,095 on the previous year. The total number of girls educated in primary schools was 10,870, as against 10,318 in 1928.

Six junior scholarships and six junior exhibitions, entitling the holders thereof to free tuition at the Royal College for a period of about seven years, are awarded to primary school boys every year on the results of a competitive examination, the winners of a scholarship receiving money payments at the rate of Rs. 120 a year in addition. 195 candidates sat for the Junior Boys' Scholarship and

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Exhibition Examination held in December, 1929, as against 112 in the previous year.

A Senior Bursary Class for primary school boys was established in 1926. The course of study in this class extends over a period of two years, at the expiration of which four scholarships and four exhibitions tenable at the Royal College for a period of about five years are also awarded every year on the results of a competitive examination. At the examination held in December, 1929, there were 60 candidates as against 83 in the previous year.

Six scholarships tenable in an aided secondary school for five years are awarded every year to primary school girls on the results of a competitive examination, thus allowing the winners to pursue their studies as far as the Cambridge School Certificate examination. 166 candidates sat for the Girls' Scholarship Examination held in December, 1929, as against 151 in the previous year.

The difficulties recently experienced in the recruitment of suitable teachers for primary schools are gradually disappearing.

Technical instruction is provided in three principal centres, viz. :—

(1) The Government Technical School in Port Louis, at which about 50 full-time boys of an average age of 16 years and about 200 boys from the primary schools in Port Louis of an average age of 13 years are taught mechanical drawing and receive manual instruction in woodwork ;

(2) The Government Industrial School at Beau Bassin, at which about 150 boys from the primary schools in Lower Plaines Wilhems are given manual instruction in woodwork ; and

(3) The Government Trades School, at Bell Village, with about 80 full-time apprentices of an average age of 18 years, half of whom are carpenters and the rest masons, blacksmiths, or tinsmiths.

Woodwork classes on a more moderate scale are also held in some aided primary schools, in which satisfactory progress is being maintained.

The number of school gardens in the primary schools of the Colony is on the increase, and nature study now forms part of the syllabus of examination for teachers' certificates.

Secondary Education.

The number of aided secondary schools remained at nine, two of which are for boys only, while the others are girls' schools with a small percentage of boys in the preparatory and junior classes.

The total number on the roll was 1,364, 685 boys and 679 girls, while the average attendance was 606 and 608 respectively, as compared with 689 boys and 664 girls on the roll for previous year, with an average attendance of 611 and 569 respectively.

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The passes at the Cambridge Local Examination held in December, 1928, were as follows :—

	Aided Secondary Schools.		*Other Schools.*	
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
School Certificate ...	13	9	13	3
Junior do. ...	8	2	23	2

The detailed results of the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1929, have not yet been received.

The following table shows the results of the London Chamber of Commerce local examination held in 1929.

*Book-Keeping**		*Banking and Currency.*		*Shorthand.*		*Arithmetic.*		*Elementary Mathematics.*	
Number of		*Number of*		*Number of*		*Number of*		*Number of*	
Candidates.	*Passes.*	*Candidates.*	*Passes.*	*Candidates.*	*Passes.*	*Candidates.*	*Passes.*	*Candidates.*	*Passes.*
Senior... 22	9†	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior... 36	19	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1‡

A revised system of elementary and primary education, including, *inter alia*, an extension of the technical instruction now given to primary school children, the creation of commercial classes and a further reorganisation of the Government Training School, was prepared at the beginning of the year 1929 by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, Assistant Colonial Secretary and member of the Schools Committee, Mauritius, and formerly a member of the Advisory Council of Education at Zanzibar. The scheme was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Regulations were made by the Governor in Executive Council providing, *inter alia*, (i) for reductions in the rates of salaries paid to probationers and monitors in primary schools, and (ii) for the payment of the whole, or of a portion only, of the grants hitherto paid to the Managers of aided primary schools according to the classification of such schools ; but, on reconsideration, the operation of that part of the regulations referred to at (ii) above was suspended, having been found to be *ultra vires*.

The higher education of boys is conducted at the Royal College and at the Port Louis School.

The staff of the Royal College consists of the Rector, the Senior Master, 11 Masters with British University Degrees, and 11 Assistant

* Read " Book-Keeping and Accountancy " in the case of Senior Candidates.
† Two candidates passed with distinction.
‡ With distinction.

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Masters ; that of the School consists of the Headmaster, 2 Masters, and 8 Assistant Masters. Assistant Masters are encouraged to take the B.A. or B.Sc. examination of the London University.

The College has well-equipped chemical and physical laboratories.

Admission to the College is conditional upon passing an entrance examination or upon winning a primary schools' scholarship. The pupils are drawn from all classes and races in the Colony, including boys of European, Chinese, Indian, and mixed parentage, ranging in age from 10 to 20 years.

The year opened with 365 pupils on the roll, and on 31st December, 1929, the number was 347 ; the average attendance for the year was 299 at the Royal College. The School opened in 1929 with a fair number of pupils, which steadily increased during the year, and the number on the roll on 31st December, 1929, was 196, while the average attendance for the year was 185.

Boys receive instruction in classical and scientific subjects, Latin being compulsory and Greek optional and alternative with more advanced natural science in the Entrance, Lower, and Upper Middle Classes. Bifurcation takes place in the Cambridge School Certificate Class.

Two scholarships, one on the classical and one on the modern side, are awarded annually in the highest class, which is examined by the Syndicate of Examiners of the Cambridge University. These scholarships are of the value of £1,000 with a temporary increase of 30 per cent. and with first-class passage allowance to and from England, and are tenable for four or five years at any British University or any scientific or technical institution of the United Kingdom.

The Laureates and those boys whose parents are well-to-do sometimes go to Europe to take up a profession, but they usually return to Mauritius in due course and occupy positions of importance. Of the others, a fair number obtain employment in the Government ; some, after a course of studies at the College of Agriculture, go to sugar estates, a few join the newly-constituted Police Cadet Corps and will no doubt in time make good sub-inspectors ; some join commercial firms, but a large number cannot obtain suitable employment.

The ambition of many parents of the artisan class and even of the labouring class seems to be to send their sons to the Royal College that they may obtain the Cambridge School Certificate and join the Civil Service. Many more boys are being educated than can be reasonably expected to obtain suitable employment in Mauritius. A few young men secured employment under the Government of Kenya.

Agricultural Education.

A change was brought to the curriculum of the Agricultural College whereby the duration of the studies has been reduced to two years. At the same time, the level of the entrance examination

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has been raised so that, upon the whole, the standard attained by students who complete the course, remains practically unchanged.

Fourteen students followed the regular courses in 1929, while four post-graduate students carried out special work at the College.

The examination in sugar manufacture of the City and Guilds of the London Institute was held, as in previous years, under the auspices of the College of Agriculture. Two students obtained the final certificate.

The students who obtained the College diploma have so far found ready employment on estates in Mauritius. A few have secured employment abroad. The advantages accruing to the sugar industry by the introduction of specially trained men on estates is already perceptible and will increase with time.

Elementary Agricultural Education.—Work at the Farm School attached to the Department of Agriculture was carried out on the same lines as heretofore. Fifteen students were in attendance. Two second-year students obtained agricultural cadetships and four obtained forestry cadetships.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

The only published map of the island is the one-inch-to-the-mile map published by the Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office.

No important grants of land are now made. The Crown lands, of a total extent of about 80,000 acres, are mostly managed as forest lands.

The value of land in Mauritius varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 3,000 per acre except in townships where the value may reach Rs. 20,000. Agricultural lands are worth from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000 per acre.

XI.—LABOUR.

The labour force of this Colony, both agricultural and unskilled, is almost entirely composed of Indian immigrants and of their descendants. The introduction of indentured labour from India was discontinued in 1924.

The number of Indian immigrants in Mauritius was estimated at 14,180 on the 31st of December, 1929. During the course of that year the number of immigrants and their dependents repatriated was 172.

Owing to the closing down of several sugar factories through centralization and to the prevalent economic depression, the openings for skilled workmen, especially mechanics, are insufficient. Fortunately for this class of artizans, employment on the sugar estates in Portuguese East Africa was found for a number of men, and 92 emigrated in 1929 under contracts of service for one or two years

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XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGISLATION.

During the year 1929, twenty-eight Ordinances were passed of which the following deserve special mention :—

No. 1.—*The Sugar Export Duty* (*Refund*) *Ordinance*, 1929, suspends the payment, on the sugars of the 1928–29 crop, of the export duty of 50 cents. per 100 kilogrammes leviable under Article 13 of the Sugar Industry Loan Ordinance,1926, and it further provides for the refund of the duty which had been paid on the sugars of such crop prior to the commencement of the Ordinance.

No. 5.—*The Naturalization* (*Deprivation*) *Ordinance*, 1929, authorizes the revocation of certificates of naturalization issued under Ordinances Nos. 26 of 1871 and 21 of 1872, and provides for the loss of naturalization in regard to the wife and children of any person whose certificate is so revoked.

No. 6.—*The Sugar Industry Loan Ordinance*, 1929, authorizes the Governor to borrow £200,000 from the Crown Agents and a further sum of Rs. 3,300,000 by the issue of Treasury Bills in the Colony for the purpose of making loans to sugar factory owners and sugar-cane planters in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony.

No. 9.—*The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate Ordinance*, 1929, incorporates a syndicate which is the medium through which sales of sugar belonging to its members are made.

No. 13.—*The Sugar Industry Loan* (*No.* 2) *Ordinance*, 1929, authorizes the Crown Agents, acting on behalf of the Colony, to raise a loan of £200,000 in London and repeals the provision of the Sugar Industry Loan Ordinance 1929 (No. 6), under which the amount was authorized to be borrowed from the Crown Agents.

No. 14.—*The Sugar Industry Loan* (*No.* 3) *Ordinance*, 1929, authorizes the raising of a loan of Rs. 3,300,000 in the Colony, refundable in thirty years, to provide funds for the repayment of the Treasury Bills issued under the provisions of the Sugar Industry Loan Ordinance, 1929 (No. 6).

No. 15.—*The Sugar Special Export Duty* (*Consolidated*) *Ordinance*, 1929, amends and consolidates the special export duties leviable on sugar under Ordinances No. 15 of 1926 and 13 and 14 of 1929. The Ordinance, together with Ordinances Nos. 1, 6, 13, and 14, are a series of special legislation passed during the year to assist the sugar industry of the Colony.

No. 24.—*The Customs Tariff* (*Consolidated*) *Ordinance*, 1929, amends and consolidates the Customs Tariff of 1908 and its numerous amendments from 1908 onwards.

No. 27.—*The Maintenance Orders* (*Facilities for Enforcement*) *Ordinance*, 1929, facilitates the procedure for the enforcement

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within reciprocating British possessions or territories under His Majesty's protection of maintenance orders made by Courts in Mauritius. The effect of the new provisions is mainly to dispense with the necessity of transmitting copies of orders through the Secretary of State.

Commission of Enquiry.

In March a Commission was appointed to enquire into the system of Government poor relief and the working of the law and procedure in force and to make recommendations with a view to ensuring an adequate distribution of available funds to the needy and destitute and assisting them, whenever possible, by employment of other methods. This Commission, as well as those on the Police, Medical, and Railway Departments, had not completed their labours at the close of the year.

Cost of Living.

Upon the whole, the cost of living during 1929 was perceptibly less than during the previous year.

The index for rice, the staple food, showed but small fluctuations : it was 127 for the first quarter and 120 for the last. The cost of other grain (lentils, beans, etc.) was fairly high during the first two quarters, the average index being 145, but it dropped to 129 during the third quarter and rose to 133 during the last. Flour, which had dropped to 115 during the first quarter, rose to 125 during the last quarter. Oils and fats decreased steadily ; 148 during the first quarter and 127 during the last. Milk and meat remained steady at the same figures as last year, viz., 125 and 160 respectively..

Articles of clothing were at 201 during the first quarter and 175 during the last.

In the mean, the cost of living for 1929 was indexed 152.4, as compared with 162.8 in 1928.

R. VIADER,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

30*th June*, 1930.

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British mandated territory of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7′ W. long. and 1° 14′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by the French mandated territory of Togoland, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,490 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,560, of the Northern Territories, 30,600 and of the British mandated territory of Togoland, 13,040.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chief and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or, failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal sea coast tribes are the following :—Nzima, Ahanta, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Twifu, Assen, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Awuna and Ga ; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three Provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these officers perform judicial

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duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows :—

1. Western Province :—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.
2. Central Province :—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba and Western Akim.
3. Eastern Province :—Districts—Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim (Akim Abuakwa), Birim (Kwahu) and Ho (Togoland).

It is said that as early as the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) English navigators made voyages to the Gold Coast, and that a hundred years later French adventurers reached the coast, who, about 1364, built several lodges or forts, one being at Elmina, parts of which are supposed to have been subsequently incorporated in the present castle there. No definite evidence, however, exists to support these claims, although it is quite possible they are both correct ; indeed, the natives until quite recently used to point out a hill near Takoradi as the site of a French fort built there many years ago. For our earliest knowledge of the Gold Coast we are indebted to the Portuguese navigators of the later years of the 14th and first part of the 15th centuries. They had been slowly extending their voyages down the West Coast of Africa, and it is recorded that in 1471 Juan de Santerem and Pedro d'Escobar traded for gold in the neighbourhood of Elmina and Shama. They made the first European settlement eleven years later, when an expedition under Diego d'Azumbuja built and garrisoned the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina), the materials for which he brought with him from Portugal. Several other settlements were founded, and the country was claimed for the King of Portugal by virtue of a Papal Bull granted in 1430, which gave to Portugal all the islands already discovered and all future discoveries in Guinea. This Bull was confirmed a few years after the foundation of Elimina by Pope Sextus IV. The Portuguese remained in undisputed possession for over fifty years until British merchant adventurers commenced trading on the coast, the earliest voyages of which records remain being those of Thomas Windham and Antoni Anes Pinteado in 1553, John Lok in 1554, and William Towrson in 1555, 1556 and 1558. The British made no settlements at this time and their trade soon lapsed altogether until the early years of the 17th century. The Dutch, however, who made their first appearance on the coast in 1595, rapidly became serious rivals of the Portuguese and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642. After the activities of the Elizabethan sailors and merchant companies had come to an end, the English connexion with the Gold Coast was by the efforts of a series of merchant companies, the first of which, called the " Company of Adventurers of London

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trading into Africa" was founded in 1618, but did not enjoy a successful career. Another company was formed in 1631, which established the first British fort on the coast at Kormantin, and lodges at several other places. This company was engaged in the slave trade, as were also the other European nations. Its charter was renewed in 1651, but in 1661 a new company was incorporated as the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa." Settlements were formed at Anomabu, Accra, and at Cabo Corso (Cape Coast), at which place the castle was built about this time by the English, although the Portuguese probably had a lodge there earlier. Three other European nations succeeded in acquiring territories in the Gold Coast, viz., the Swedes, the Brandenburghers, and the Danes. The first-mentioned built the fort of Christiansborg, near Accra, about 1645, but were driven out by the Danes in 1657, and retired from the Coast. The Brandenburghers established "Fort Great Fredericksburg" at Prince's River in 1682, and "Fort Dorothea" at Akwida in 1682, but their enterprise does not seem to have been prosecuted with much vigour and was finally abandoned in 1720, their possessions falling into the hands of the Dutch. The Danes, however, after first selling the fort at Christiansborg to the Portuguese and, re-buying it three years later, rapidly improved their position, building forts at several stations to the east of Accra, as far as Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim and the Volta River district.

The third English Company was not successful. The Dutch traders spared no efforts to get rid of their rivals, and in consequence of their aggression an expedition was sent by Charles II in 1664 under the command of Captain Holmes, which recaptured Cape Coast, taken the previous year by the Dutch, and all the other Dutch forts, with the exception of Elmina and possibly Axim. In the following year, however, the Dutch Commander de Ruyter recaptured all the lost Dutch forts, with the exception of Cape Coast; and the Treaty of Breda, 1667, left affairs in the Gold Coast in this condition. The fourth English Company was incorporated in the year 1672 under the name of the "Royal African Company of England." Under its influence English interests steadily advanced and forts were established at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anomabu Tantamkweri, Winneba and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Royal African Company enjoyed led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. By the Acts of Parliament 23 George II., c. 31, and 25 George II., c. 40, a fifth trading Corporation called the "African Company of Merchants" was formed, the membership of which was open to all British traders on payment of a fee of 40s., compensation being paid for its charter and property to the Royal African Company. An annual subsidy was granted by Parliament to the newly-formed Company until 1821, when by the Act 1 and 2 George IV., c, 28, the Company was dissolved and its

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possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone.

In 1824 the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors and led an army of them with a few disciplined soldiers against the Ashantis at Insamankow where, on the 24th January, 1824, he was killed and his force totally routed. The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831, between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, His Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the Coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor, Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at his command, and with a Government subsidy of only £4,400 a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his Government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of native affairs under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th of January, 1850, by Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and in the same year, by the purchase of the forts and protectorate of the Danes, the coast line from Christiansborg to Keta and the districts of Shai, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwapim, Akwamu and Krepi were acquired by England. By a Commission dated the 19th February, 1866, the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to the Colony of Sierra Leone under one Governor-in-Chief. In 1867, a convention was made with the Dutch by which the portion of the Coast lying to the west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, England taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established. The Dutch, however, found many

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difficulties in the way of their occupation of the forts and possessions received from the English in exchange for those of their own lying to the east of the boundary line. The native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between England and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to the English and Great Britain obtained at last the sole sovereignty and control of the territory from Half-Assini to Aflao. The forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872. The present extent and limits of the colony are defined by the Order in Council of 1906.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West African Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, under Letters Patent of the same date, all previous Instructions were revoked and the Executive and Legislative Councils were re-constituted. The Executive Council was constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council and, in addition, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, and the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. By an Order in Council dated 8th April, 1925, Letters Patent and Royal instructions dated 23rd May, 1925, the Legislative Council was re-constituted. It is now composed of the Governor, fifteen Official members and fourteen Unofficial members. The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the first time contains an elective element; provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial members of the Council, three municipal members to

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represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The currency in use consists of British Bank and Treasury notes and coins, all of which are legal tender as well as West African Currency Notes (value £1 and 10s.) and Coin (value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d. and $\frac{1}{10}$d.) The English system of weights and measures is followed.

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NOTE.

In the following report the figures in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Chapter I, paragraphs 48 to 73 of Chapter IV and paragraph 79 of Chapter V refer to the *Calendar Year*, 1929. All other statistics are in respect of the *Financial Year*, 1st April, 1929, to 31st March, 1930.

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

During 1929 the world-wide depression in trade was reflected in the Gold Coast where the total value of external trade was £22,760,097 as compared with £26,024,920 in the previous year. Imports decreased in value by £2,117,664 and exports by £1,147,159. This abnormal decline was mainly attributable to the fall in the price of cacao which affected not only the export but also the import trade by reducing considerably the purchasing power of the people. The average f.o.b. value of cacao per ton, which in 1928 was £50, fell to £41 in 1929, with the result that the total value of cacao exported decreased by £1,525,019.

2. Although the situation has caused some anxiety it must nevertheless be realised that during the period under review the prices of raw materials dropped considerably throughout the world; and notwithstanding the decreased total value of Gold Coast trade the quantity of cacao exported was the highest on record, namely 238,068 tons. Cacao is the staple product of the country and in 1929 the value of the exports of this commodity was £9,704,493, which represented 78.26 per cent of the total value of the domestic exports.

3. In the Gold Coast Colony there was an improvement in the general condition of affairs political, although there was little change for the better in regard to one or two disputes of long standing. The Western Province, although the most backward of the three Provinces in the march towards civilization, is the most peaceful, whereas the Eastern Province with all its social and economic advancement affords a happy hunting-ground for the political aspirant.

4. The Provincial Councils continued to show marked progress, and it is difficult to find words adequately to express their importance in all matters affecting the development of Native Administration. The reports as submitted by these Councils of the work undertaken and accomplished point clearly to the desire on the part of the Amanhinfu for better social conditions combined with the advancement of the Native State Politic. Furthermore misunderstandings as between Chiefs, jealousies fostered by malcontents, distrust and suspicion which have been so prominent in the past have tended to disappear under the softening influence engendered by these open discussions. The State Council, which under the Native Administration Ordinance of 1927 is vested with the supreme powers in a State, has done much to impede the disintegration of the native States, which at one time seemed threatened with total disruption. Essentially a democratic institution, it is composed, with the Paramount Chief as President, of all the Divisional Chiefs in the State, who are supported by representatives from every village or hamlet

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under their direct control. The voice of the people cannot therefore be denied.

5. The Native Administration Ordinance itself, which in its inception met with uncompromising opposition, has now amongst its most loyal supporters some of those who were bitterly antagonistic to its measures. On the whole the Ordinance has worked smoothly, and helpful criticisms have been the means of strengthening the Ordinance by suitable amendments to certain sections.

6. The establishment of Stool Treasuries in the Colony is still under consideration and Government is endeavouring to devise some simple system, not incompatible with native customary law, whereby revenue may be raised for the general maintenance of the various Native Administrations, the majority of which at present obtain their revenue entirely from the fees and fines collected in the Tribunals. Such a system is open to obvious objections.

7. The Political affairs in Ashanti continue to be peaceful, and the relations between the Chiefs and Government have remained cordial. Kumasi itself has for the last few years rapidly advanced in prosperity, and to-day it is regarded as the richest town in the Gold Coast. Wide streets, and large spacious buildings display evidence of its wealth. The people are happy and contented. The Stool Treasuries Ordinance has been applied to other States during the year, and there are now no less than 13 Stools which are realising the benefits of this legislation.

8. In the Northern Territories much work has been undertaken by Political Officers in classifying native customary laws on land tenure, inheritance and other questions affecting the native with a view to their incorporation in a simple Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, which it is proposed to introduce in that part of the Gold Coast. Measures are being taken to educate the Chiefs and people in the policy of indirect rule, but some time must elapse before any advanced system of native administration can be applied to the Protectorate. For the moment it is proposed to grant jurisdiction only to two States which have been fortunate in avoiding disintegration, to which the other States have been subject.

9. In March, 1929, a Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into the traffic in spirits in the Gold Coast. The Members of the Commission were :—

The Honourable H. S. Newlands,
Secretary for Native Affairs (*Chairman*).
The Honourable F. E. Talland, O.B.E.,
Captain A. D. MacKenzie,
Deputy Comptroller of Customs,
F. V. Nanka Bruce, Esquire, M.B., CH.B.
} Members.

The terms of reference were to enquire and report

(*a*) Whether any, and if so, what further action should be taken to control the consumption of spirits in the Gold

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Coast, Ashanti and the Southern Section of British Togoland, and

(*b*) in the event of action being advisable which would be likely to result in an appreciable loss of revenue, what means should be adopted to make good such loss.

Subsequently the Governor requested the Commission to consider the control of the sale of palm wine.

10. The Commission took evidence in the following towns :—

Kumasi (Ashanti),

Sekondi, Cape Coast and Accra (Gold Coast Colony),

and

Hohoe and Dafo (British Togoland).

Altogether 125 witnesses were examined, 64 being Africans, 59 Europeans and two Syrians. These witnesses were representatives of the following communities :—

Paramount and Head Chiefs
Christian Missions
Mercantile
Public Bodies
Mining
Officials
Others.

11. The Commission submitted their report in February, 1930, and their chief recommendations may be summarized briefly as, follows :—

(1) That the importation of geneva (including schnapps) shall be gradually prohibited by means of a progressive reduction in importations which shall be decreased in the first year of restriction by 10 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1929, in the second year by 20 per cent. and so on.

(2) That the duty on all spirits shall be increased.

(3) That the Liquor Traffic Ordinance (Chapter 82) shall be amended in such a manner that only the best classes of spirits may be imported.

(4) That the sale of palm wine in towns shall be under licence.

(5) That no spirit licences shall be issued in places where the stores cannot be controlled by the Police, the Customs Preventive Service or by other public officers.

(6) That the question of profit shall be deleted from the Liquor Licences (Spirits) Ordinance (Chapter 80) and that every sale or exchange for valuable consideration shall be brought within the scope of the Ordinance.

(7) That the dilution of spirits unless carried out in bond shall be made an offence.

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(8) That more stringent building and sanitary regulations shall be framed in respect of licensed premises.

(9) That every motor vehicle transporting more than one case of spirits outside a town or village shall be provided with a permit by the person who sold it, or by the firm transporting it, showing the quantity of each kind of spirit, the place where bought, the destination and the name of the consignee.

(10) That the practice by Native Tribunals of ordering a party, or both parties, in a case to provide spirits for the Tribunal as a fee, or a fine, or as a custom shall be made an offence punishable by fine.

(11) That the Provincial Councils of Chiefs in the Colony and the Head Chiefs in Ashanti and British Togoland shall be invited to submit proposals for checking or stopping the consumption of spirits at funerals and on the occasion of celebrations, customary observances, etc., in connexion with the stools.

(12) The cumulative effect of (1), (2) and (3) will if adopted, increase the inducement to smuggle spirits both by land and sea. This will necessitate an increase in preventive measures but as the existing preventive organization can be readily expanded the Commission recommend that the effect on smuggling shall first be ascertained before the additional measures necessary for countering it are decided upon.

12. The Commission reported that the principal results of their enquiry were that it had established the following facts :—

(*a*) that the liquor question in the Gold Coast is confined to the consumption of geneva,

(*b*) that there is a genuine demand for the exclusion of geneva,

(*c*) that there is no national drink evil in the Gold Coast, i.e. no definable part of the population is addicted to steady over-indulgence in spirits, and

(*d*) that the demand for prohibition of the importation of spirits is not supported by more than a very small fraction of the African population.

13. The Report of the Commission is at present under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Gold Coast Government; meanwhile the Report and the notes of evidence taken by the Committee have been published for general information as Sessional Papers Nos. XXIII of 1929–30 and IV of 1930–31 respectively.

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14. The Government of the Gold Coast was administered throughout the year by the Governor Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

15. In June, 1929 His Majesty the King appointed the Honourable Nene Emmanuel Mate Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo to be a Knight Bachelor.

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CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

(Note.—The financial year is from the 1st April to the 31st March.)

16. The following are the figures of the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925–26	5,871,556 (*a*)	4,255,126
1926–27	4,365,321	4,328,159
1927–28	4,121,523 (*b*)	3,618,831 (*b*)
1928–29	3,562,715 (*b*) (*c*)	4,278,481 (*b*) (*c*)
1929–30	3,337,578 (*d*)	3,872,275 (*d*)

(*a*) Includes reimbursement of £1,755,114 from Loan Funds in respect of amounts expended in 1923–24 and 1924–25.

(*b*) The revenue and expenditure for the years 1925–1927, include gross totals of Railway revenue and expenditure. Owing to the separation of Railway accounts from the General accounts of the Colony in 1927–28 the figures for that year include the net Railway profit only. Had the revenue and expenditure for 1927–28 been calculated on the same basis as in former years, which included the gross Railway figures, the revenue would have been shown as £5,217,639 and the expenditure as £4,714,947 ; similarly the revenue and expenditure for 1928–29, if the Railway and Takoradi Harbour gross totals were included, would have amounted to £4,703,967 and £5,419,732 respectively.

(*c*) The 1928–29 figures given above do not include Interest on Reserve Fund—£45,814—credited to Revenue and transferred to Reserve through the Expenditure accounts, nor do they include a sum of £305,000 taken out of Reserve Fund and credited to Revenue and, *per contra*, paid through Expenditure accounts to the Basel Mission Trading Company and the Commonwealth Trust.

(*d*) Exclusive of Reserve Fund Interest (£59,747).

17. Of the total Revenue Customs Duties amounted to £2,489,575, or £113,534 less than the receipts for 1928–29. Licences and other Internal Revenue amounted to £215,901 or £15,901 in excess of the estimate but £14,848 less than the previous year. Fees of Court or Office amounted to £216,986 and show an increase of £18,157 over the estimate and £23,343 over the receipts for 1928–29. Of the balance of £415,116 our share of income from the West African Currency Board Investments accounts for £193,746.

18. The total Revenue received inclusive of Interest on Reserve Fund was £3,397,325 while the total Expenditure (including Interest on Reserve Fund) was £3,932,022 giving a net deficit on the year's working of £534,697.

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19. The excess of revenue over ordinary (recurrent) expenditure was £645,566.

20. The expenditure for the year (excluding Reserve Fund Interest) may be summarised as follows :—

Recurrent Expenditure			£2,692,012
Extraordinary Expenditure :—			
Public Works Department ..	£1,004,547		
Posts and Telegraphs	61,757		
Special Departmental	25,331		
	1,091,635		
Railway Capital Works	15,237		
Takoradi Capital Works ..	2,618		
	1,109,490		
Expenditure on Loan Works ..	70,773		1,180,263
Total			£3,872,275

21. There was a net loss on the working of Takoradi Harbour amounting to £70,273. This loss was partly due to the late opening of the Manganese Wharf for export facilities.

22. The total expenditure during the year excluding Reserve Fund Interest was £3,872,275 or £278,022 below the estimate. Recurrent Expenditure amounted to £2,692,012 which was £78,356 below the estimate.

23. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments for 1929–30 amounted to £1,271,886, this figure being £74,870 less than the estimate and £40,008 less than the expenditure for 1928–29.

24. The year opened with an excess of assets over liabilities (excluding Reserve Fund) of £1,572,103 and closed with an excess of assets over liabilities of £1,037,406, a decrease of £534,697.

The excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st March, 1929, may be summarised as follows :—

Cash in hand			£61,080
Investments	£2,600,926		
less investments on account of special funds including Reserve £1,187,833	1,870,432		730,494
			791,574
Unallocated Stores			282,614
			1,074,188
Deduct excess of creditor balances over debtor balances			36,782
Net excess of assets			£1,037,406

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25. The surplus reserves of the Colony are therefore :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	£1,037,406
Reserve account	1,187,833
	2,225,239
and if the Railway Renewals Fund be included a further addition of	446,472
Grand Total	£2,671,711

26. The Public Debt amounts to £11,791,000 and at the 31st March, 1930, the Sinking Funds for the amortisation of that debt amounted to £1,505,350. In accordance with the usual practice these amounts, and the investments in respect of the Sinking Funds, are excluded from the Balance Sheet of the Colony. The Sinking Fund investments are not of course included in the figures given in paragraphs 24 and 25 above.

27. An analysis of the expenditure on Loan Works up to the 31st March, 1930, is given below :—

	Expenditure on Loan Works.	*Loan Account Receipts.*
Net amount realised from Loan Issues	—	£11,181,224
Amounts voted from Revenue ..	—	840,653
Amounts voted from Revenue but recoverable from the next Loan		689,153
Expended on Railways	8,457,258	—
Harbours	3,783,401	—
Waterworks ..	470,371	—
	£12,711,030	£12,711,030

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CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

CACAO.

28. Exports for the past year exceeded the total for the preceding year by 12,668 tons, or 5½ per cent.

The percentage of exports contributed by the three Provinces for the past three years is tabulated below :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Eastern Province	47.2%	41.7%	43.4%
Central Province	16.9%	21.9%	19.2%
Western Province (includes Ashanti).	35.9%	36.4%	37.4%

Central Province ports have not maintained the margin of increase shewn last year but are still above 1927. Eastern Province ports show a slight increase which may be due to heavier yields in the area. With the improved facilities available at Takoradi and supplies coming through from the Central Province Railway, definite increases may be anticipated from Western Province ports.

KOLA.

29. Marine exports of fresh nuts show a decrease of 4,218,868 lbs. compared with the previous year. There is, however, a steadily increasing export of dried nuts to Europe, while there are good grounds for assuming that a larger percentage of fresh nuts are going north each year as transport facilities improve.

OIL PALM PRODUCTS.

30. Shipments of Oil show a slight increase of 65 tons, while kernels show a decline of 237 tons.

COPRA.

31. This crop suffered from drought and exports decreased by 218 tons.

RUBBER.

32. Exports of this crop showed a marked improvement, being 80,884 lbs. greater than the previous year. 90.9 per cent of the total was shipped from the Western Province and may be ascribed to increased production from plantations. The demand for African kinds of indigenous rubber is limited and low prices discourage production.

COTTON.

33. Marine exports of lint showed a decrease of 5,599 lbs., while exports across the Eastern Frontier were 7,157 lbs. less than during the previous year.

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FOOD CROPS.

34. Throughout the country generally supplies were equal to the demand. Crops were good and prices were normal in country districts. In the larger towns supplies were limited at certain seasons causing abnormally high prices for short periods.

HIDES AND SKINS.

35. The total exports of all kinds showed an increase of 101,957 lbs., or 26½ per cent more than the previous year.

SISAL.

36. Production of this crop is still limited to the Government Plantation at Accra and the exports showed an increase of 60 tons.

Veterinary.

37. Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Veterinary Department which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, six Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Live-Stock and six African Veterinary Assistants.

38. There is a Veterinary School at Tamale for the instruction of African students of whom ten are at present under training.

39. The following is a rough census of the Live-stock of the country :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Pigs.
Colony	35,000	100,000	150	50	15,000
Ashanti	1,000	50,000	100	200	8,000
Northern Territories.	110,000	250,000	2,850	9,500	800

A Veterinary Officer and staff have now been posted to the Colony.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

40. *Anthrax.*—Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

Cattle Plague.—(Rinderpest). Following several bad years, when most of the susceptible animals died, the cattle have been remarkably free from rinderpest during the past year. During this period of remission, however, a new generation of susceptible bovines is developing. To combat the disease immunisation

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camps have been built throughout the Northern Territories where susceptible cattle will be immunised against cattle plague. Progress will be slow until the proposed Veterinary Laboratory is established. Not more than 3,000 deaths occurred in the Northern Territories. The Colony has remained free of cattle plague owing to the installation of a control station at Kpong.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.—This disease is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by the slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. Six outbreaks were reported.

Rabies.—Suspected cases occurred in Accra. During the year large numbers of stray dogs were seized and destroyed.

Trypanosomiasis.—Clinical cases are practically never seen in the local small West African Shorthorn cattle, which are very highly resistant, and such cases seldom occur amongst the humped Zebus which are all imported for slaughter and have sufficient resistance to inhibit clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported Zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Numerous cases of trypanosomiasis occurred amongst horses which are highly susceptible to this disease, but successful treatment in many instances, especially T. vivax infections, was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by Antimosan, a Bayer product and a non-toxic antimony salt. High casualties occur annually in sheep and goats from caseous lymphadenitis (pseudotuberculosis) and from parasitic helminths.

Swine Fever.—One suspected outbreak was controlled by slaughter of all suspected cases and unthrifty pigs.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

41. During the year, 1,515 bovines, 512 sheep and goats and 81 pigs were castrated.

Twenty Zebu (humped) bulls and 31 half-bred Zebu bulls were issued during the year. The attempted improvement in the strain of the local cattle by the introduction of heavy English bulls was a complete failure owing to the crosses being unable to withstand local conditions. The Zebu crosses are a distinct improvement on the local animal and are much more likely to be successful.

Experiments in crossing Niger rams and local ewes have been successful so far. 12 cross-bred rams have been issued from the Tamale Farm.

Two large White and one Middle White boars were imported during the year from Scotland to effect a beneficial heterosis to the herd, which was deteriorating owing to the appearance of unfavourable recessive characters as a result of inbreeding. Over a hundred half-bred pigs were issued or sold for breeding.

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New Rhode Island and Buff Orpington poultry were also imported. The poultry farm has been greatly extended and it is expected that large numbers of pure birds will be available for issue shortly.

LIVE-STOCK TRADE.

42. The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
Cattle	42,234	51,977	51,952
Sheep and Goats ...	61,834	98,196	100,405
Horses	642	958	1,009

The revenue collected during the year was £13,152 15s. 6d.

The local live-stock trade continued to increase rapidly in the Northern Territories and slowly in the Colony.

HIDE AND SKIN TRADE.

43. Efforts were made to improve flaying and curing. A Veterinary Officer regularly visited the Ashanti markets but the results were disappointing as the traders proved apathetic. Courses of instruction at the Tamale Abattoir, however, yielded such good results among Northern Territories butchers that a similar course has been opened for Ashanti butchers and it is hoped that this will result in the marketing of improved hides and skins.

Forestry.

44. Forest Policy in the Gold Coast is directed primarily to the preservation of a sufficient area of forest-covered land so distributed as to ensure the maintenance of the humid forest type of climate which is an essential factor in the growth of cocoa, kola and other crops on which the prosperity of the Colony largely depends.

For this reason and because the natural forests of the country are in native ownership the Forest Department is not directly concerned with exploitation of the forests which is carried on entirely by private enterprise.

45. The quantity of mahogany exported during the year has decreased but the value has increased slightly.

The following table gives the quantity and value of mahogany exported during the past five years :—

	Cubic feet.	Value.
1925	1,772,683	£222,258
1926	1,591,703	174,076
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,343,304	148,286

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46. Complete and reliable figures of the quantities of native timbers used within the country are not available, but there are clear indications that a wider use of them is being made. This is an encouraging tendency since every plank of native timber used represents money kept at home instead of being spent abroad on the purchase of foreign timber and, to take a broader view, effects an economy in the consumption of the diminishing world supply of soft woods.

47. During the year Forest Reserves aggregating 444 square miles were constituted by chiefs which brings the total area of forest under reservation to 1,686 square miles, while a further 232 square miles have been demarcated and await constitution.

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CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(The trade figures in paragraphs 48-73 of this chapter are in respect of the calendar year 1929.)

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

48. The gross receipts for the year, £2,389,209, are less by £261,540, or 20.6 per cent, than similar receipts for 1928.

49. Although the quantity of cacao exported in 1929 exceeded the quantity exported in 1928 by 12,991 tons, the farmers received about £1,600,000 less for their cacao. The purchasing power of the people, therefore, was considerably lessened, and had it nor been for the fact that the quantity of spirits imported in Decembet, 1929, was more than double the imports in December, 1928, the gross revenue receipts would have been less by about £110,000.

50. There was an increase of £14,205 in the revenue derived from articles subject to export duties. Cacao alone accounted for an increase of £15,157. Although the quantity of diamonds exported was slightly less the value thereof was slightly greater, which explains the increased duties therefrom of £16. The export duty on timber brought in £11,930, or £968 less than in 1928.

51. There was a decrease of £77,532 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to *ad valorem* duty. Of this decrease cotton goods account for £42,034 and silk goods (all kinds) £9,557.

52. There was a decrease of £560,957 in the revenue derived from imported articles liable to specific duties. The decrease under Tobacco was £43,418, while the decrease under Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors was £494,242. The receipts from gin and geneva were less by £496,793, while the receipts from cigarettes were less by £40,638.

IMPORTS.

53. The value of all imports for the year was £10,082,381, being £2,117,664, or 17.4 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1928.

54. Cotton goods, silk goods, apparel, perfumery, metals, bags, trunks and valises and musical instruments were mainly responsible for the decrease of £843,819 in the value of articles subject to *ad valorem* duty. Apart from the reasons given in paragraph 2, it is a fact that in 1929 indents for goods by the principal firms were kept as low as possible. Stocks of cotton goods, though not so large as at the close of 1927, were still on the large side at the close of 1928.

55. There were increased imports of medicines and drugs, asphalt and tin manufactures. The increase in tin manufactures is

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the direct result of the installation of tanks for the storage of bulk petroleum at Takoradi, where petroleum will be cased for distribution locally and for export to neighbouring West African Colonies.

56. The value of the 1929 imports of articles subject to specific duty, other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry, was £402,016 less than in 1928. There were decreased importations of cement, cigarettes, sewing machines, sugar, beads, tar, gunpowder and soap. There were increased importations of petrol, kerosene and timber dressed or partly dressed. Although there were fewer motor-vehicles imported during the year the quantity of petrol imported increased by 258,648 gallons. Kerosene and petrol will be imported in bulk at Takoradi as from February, 1930, and it is expected that there will be increased importation of both oils in 1930. Consumption of petrol may be affected adversely, however, by the competition between rail and road transport and by the lack of money wherewith to buy motor-lorries and cars as freely as in 1927 and in 1928. A reduction in the consumption of cigarettes, which is more or less a luxury to the African, was to be expected in 1929. The imports of cigarettes during the last five years were as follows :—

	Number.
Imports of cigarettes in 1925	132,643,561
Imports of cigarettes in 1926	140,249,586
Imports of cigarettes in 1927	183,268,014
Imports of cigarettes in 1928	234,379,371
Imports of cigarettes in 1929	171,197,524

Stocks of tobacco were low towards the close of the year.

57. There were reduced imports of gin, brandy, whisky, and sparkling wine in 1929, but there were increased imports of rum, still wine, and malt liquors. The consumption of malt liquors and cider and perry during the last five years was as follows :—

	Gallons.
1925	456,502
1926	902,139
1927	1,486,873
1928	1,304,230
1929	1,380,840

With the demand for spirits being considerably less during 1929 there was a keen demand for malt liquors and still wines. Of the total importation of 1,380,840 gallons of malt liquors 1,116,014 gallons came from Germany, 129,641 gallons from Great Britain and 124,042 gallons from Holland. Holland has lost, while Germany and Great Britain have gained ground. British beers cannot compete with the cheaper, light beers from Germany. Notwithstanding the low rate of duty (4/- per imperial gallon) there

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were reduced imports of sparkling wine. Imports of still wine, however, showed an increase of 87,246 gallons. The demand for tonic wines and vermouth, both of which are classified as wine, was considerable. The imports of still wine during the last five years were as follows :—

	Gallons.
1925	177,819
1926	202,419
1927	266,028
1928	180,647
1929	267,893

Of the total imports of 267,893 gallons, 150,427 gallons came from France and 65,121 gallons from Germany.

The quantity of potable spirits imported in 1929 was 736,725 gallons. In 1928 the quantity was 1,185,053 gallons, and in 1927 1,312,258 gallons. Compared with 1928 there was a reduction, therefore, of 448,328 gallons, while compared with 1927 the reduction was as much as 575,533 gallons.

The quantity of gin and geneva imported was 569,746 gallons, a decrease of 433,114 gallons. Of the total imports of gin and geneva 98.3 per cent came from Holland.

The general opinion is that the decreased consumption of spirits is due to

(i) the prohibition of retail credit sales of spirits ;
(ii) the increased licensing fees ;
(iii) the reduced hours of sale ;
(iv) the shortage of money owing to the reduced value of the cacao crop ;
(v) the increasing preference for wines and malt liquors ;
(vi) the temperance movement—whether based on moral or economic grounds.

58. The value of the imports of commercial free articles was less by £691,383. The chief decreases were in coin, motor vehicles, tyres, corrugated-iron sheets, meats of all kinds, flour, rice, biscuits (all kinds), and fish (canned). There were increased importations of bags and sacks (empty), books printed, edible oils and animals (living.)

Out of a total importation of 2,207 motor vehicles 1,816 were supplied by the United States of America and only 315 by Great Britain. There was a fair number of motor-vehicles in stock unsold at the close of the year. The sales of heavy motor-vehicles in 1929 were considerably less. The light motor-lorry is now more popular. Fewer motor cycles and cycles were imported in 1929, the respective decreases being 46 and 522. Of the 119 motor cycles imported 109

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came from Great Britain, which supplied 4,095 of the 4,314 bicycles imported. There was overstocking of tyres in 1928, while the local vulcanizing industry, which is of increasing importance, has helped to prolong the life of tyres and so keep down imports. The mileage of tarmetted roads is also increasing. The main reasons for the decrease, however, are the continued decline in the importation of motor lorries and the financial stringency which compels owners to make every use of old tyres. The decrease in canned fish was more in value than in quantity owing to the popularity throughout the year of canned pilchards from California, which sold more cheaply than tinned sardines.

Although there was less flour imported in 1929 stocks were very low at the close of the year, while importations in 1928 were very heavy. A feature of the flour trade during the year was the increasing popularity of flour imported in bags.

The decrease in meats—beef and pork, pickled or salted—was considerable, but importations in 1927 and 1928 were excessive, while the demand in 1929 was affected by higher prices. The importations of canned and bottled meats were also considerably less due to overstocking in 1927 and 1928.

The imports of empty produce bags and sacks decreased by 2,141,241 in 1928 as a result of the large stocks of cacao bags held at the close of the 1927–28 cacao season. At the beginning of the 1928-29 season stocks were low, and as 12,991 more tons of cacao were exported in 1929 the increased imports of empty bags and sacks in 1929 will be readily understood

The growing influence of educational activities is reflected in the increased importations of printed books.

EXPORTS.

59. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was £12,677,716, being £1,147,159, or 8.30 per cent less than the value of the exports for 1928. The value of the exports of domestic products and manufactures (including bullion) was less than the value for 1928 by £1,228,510, or 9.01 per cent.

60. The export of raw cacao, including 5,578 tons exported overland across the Eastern Frontier, amounted to 238,068 tons valued at £9,704,493. The quantity exported is the highest on record. Compared with 1928 there was an increase in quantity of 12,991 tons, but a decrease in value of £1,525,019. The average F.O.B. value of cacao per ton in 1929 was £41 ; in 1928 it was £50. The value of the cacao exported (£9,704,493) was 78.26 per cent of the total value of the domestic exports in 1929. The similar percentage was 82.39 in 1928.

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61. The maritime exports of cacao for the years 1929 and 1928 were distributed as follows :—

Country of Destination.	1929.	1928.
	Tons.	Tons.
United Stated of America	84,947	52,737
Germany	48,044	54,330
United Kingdom	46,389	51,214
Holland	36,006	43,042
France	6,379	9,095
Other Countries	10,725	9,404
Total	232,490	219,822

62. The following table shows the ports of export for the years 1929 and 1928 :—

	1929. Tons.	1928. Tons.
Accra	100,136	91,403
Sekondi	—	70,508
Takoradi	86,086	8,571
Winneba	19,819	24,501
Saltpond	16,095	15,845
Cape Coast	8,598	7,751
Half Assini	957	926
Ada	748	199
Axim	51	118

63. Raw Gold exports totalled 225,386 ozs. valued at £869,863, an increase in quantity of 46,056 ozs. and in value of £185,048. The exports were the highest since 1925.

64. For the fifth year in succession there was a decrease in the exports of Kola nuts. Compared with 1928 there was a decrease of 4,193,049 lbs., or 38 per cent. Exports to Nigeria, which Colony took 86 per cent of our exports, show a decrease of 4,355,996 lbs.

65. The quantity of manganese ore exported in 1929 was 408,224 tons, an increase of 83,725 tons. The exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1925	338,657	680,944
1926	344,933	684,852
1927	369,205	682,962
1928	324,499	610,209
1929	408,224	748,286

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66. The quantity of rubber exported in 1929 was 648,861 lbs., which was 80,884 lbs. more than the export for 1928.

67. Exports of palm kernels increased by 355 tons, while the exports of palm oil increased by 94 tons.

68. Since 1920 the exports of diamonds have been as follows :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Carats.	£
1920	102	365
1921	831	1,836
1922	5,306	6,798
1923	9,548	10,942
1924	66,946	85,361
1925	77,313	98,760
1926	299,835	362,833
1927	460,959	512,159
1928	698,826	584,279
1929	660,536	584,613

69. Exports of mahogany in 1929 declined by 117,546 cubic feet, but there was an increase in value of £21,511, which may be ascribed to the improved market for good grade mahogany during the greater part of the year and to the increased shipment of curls.

The exports of mahogany for the last five years have been as follows :—

	Cubic feet.	£
1925	2,016,755	256,634
1926	1,880,456	213,928
1927	1,239,721	120,348
1928	1,547,776	138,853
1929	1,430,230	160,364

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

70. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 52.94 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 4.87 per cent than similar trade for the year 1928.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 48.85, being 4.79 per cent less than in 1928. Imports from British West Africa were 2.60 per cent or .56 per cent more than in 1928.

The United States of America, Germany, and France increased their share of the import trade with the Colony. Holland's share was slightly less.

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The United Kingdom in the past five years has more or less maintained her share of the export trade ; her share of the import trade, however, has gradually decreased.

Of the cacao exported, the United States of America took 35.7 per cent, Germany 20.2 per cent, the United Kingdom 19.5 per cent, and Holland 15.1 per cent.

57.7 per cent of the mahogany went to the United States of America and 41.8 per cent to the United Kingdom.

Germany took 75.5 per cent of the palm kernels and the United Kingdom 8.4 per cent. 29 per cent of the palm oil was exported to the United Kingdom and 66 per cent to the United States of America.

Eighty-seven per cent of the maritime exports of kola nuts went to Nigeria.

The United Kingdom received all the gold bullion and diamonds.

Norway took 37 per cent of the manganese, France and Canada 19 per cent each, Belgium 14, and the United States of America 11 per cent.

TRADE CHANNELS.

71. The channels by which British manufactured goods reach the African consumer are :—

(*a*) Direct from manufacturer to consumer chiefly by parcels post.

(*b*) From manufacturer through indent houses in Great Britain to the consumer by freight and parcels post.

(*c*) From manufacturer through parent houses in Great Britain of trading firms having branches in West Africa, thence through the branches to consumer. This is the channel of the largest trade and represents the bulk of steamer freights to the Coast.

72. The method of sale adopted is by means of small stores owned by the various firms in the towns and villages. The firms have larger stores in the bigger centres and these and the smaller ones are usually in charge of African storekeepers under the supervision of Europeans. In addition there are various stores owned by Africans themselves who buy their goods from the larger importers or in some cases import direct.

There are great opportunities of direct trade with the African trader. Goods are often consigned through the banking houses.

73. Africans also import large quantities of goods for their own personal use through the medium of the parcels post. These goods are usually ordered from catalogue descriptions and payment

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is made with the order or the goods consigned through one of the banking houses. There are opportunities for the development of this trade, but goods must be of the type and quality stated. Advertisements in the local press will produce quantities of applications for catalogues.

Mines.

GOLD.

74. The gold won during the year ending 31st March, 1930 amounted to 218,494 fine ounces valued at £928,161, being an increase of 51,380 ounces and £218,258 over last year's figures. This increase, which is particularly gratifying in view of the downward trend of the last few years, is due in part to the higher grade of ore being mined by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, and partly to the Ariston Mine at Prestea re-entering the list of producers, while the operations at Abbontiakoon by the Akoon Syndicate have also helped to swell the output.

MANGANESE.

75. The mine at Nsuta owned by the African Manganese Company is still the only source from which manganese is being obtained on the Gold Coast, but the scale of the operations may be gauged by the quantity of ore exported, which amounted to the total of 496,486 tons valued at £836,417, corresponding to an increase of more than 30 per cent over last year's output.

In this connection it is of interest to record that in February, 1930 was completed the loading plant at Takoradi; this is the largest and most up-to-date of its kind in use at the present time and is capable of handling one thousand tons of ore per hour, while provision has been made to double this capacity when necessary.

DIAMONDS.

76. The winning of diamonds was practically confined to four producers, of whom the African Selection Trust at Akwatia was the largest, though the West African Diamond Syndicate was also responsible for a fair output.

The total number of carats exported amounted to 716,898 at an estimated value of £628,877.

CONCESSIONS.

77. The only mining concessions issued were in the Colony, of which two were for diamonds and one for gold.

LABOUR.

78. The total number of natives employed in mining operations, amounted to 12,140 which is 787 more than for the previous year.

The labour situation is evidently easier than it used to be, as no difficulty is encountered in securing ample labour for surface work

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on the mines, while even underground the supply is at present keeping pace with the demand.

This satisfactory state of affairs is due in large measure to the freeing of labour resulting from the transport of cacao by lorries instead of by head-loading, though the improved living conditions on the mines is doubtless also a contributory factor.

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CHAPTER V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

79. There was a slight increase in the number and tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared during 1929 as compared with 1928. 999 vessels, representing an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,758,375, entered the ports of the Colony during the year, and 1,010 vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,782,012, cleared for overseas in the same trade period. In 1928 the vessels entered inwards totalled 985, representing a net registered tonnage of 2,740,678, and 982 vessels cleared outwards with a total net registered tonnage of 2,722,252.

The following statement shows the nationality of shipping which entered the ports of the Gold Coast during the year 1929 :—

Nationality.	Steam and motor vessels.	
	Nos.	Net registered tonnage.
British	530	1,486,914
German	128	320,782
French	105	310,965
Dutch	96	220,721
American	58	196,036
Norwegian...	28	90,268
Swedish	17	36,518
Italian	15	45,747
Greek	11	28,960
Danish	6	7,050
Belgian	5	14,414
Total ...	999	2,758,375

Takoradi Harbour.

80. Facilities were extended to the import of Coal on the 22nd April, 1929; to the export of Manganese on the 20th February, 1930; and to the import of Bulk Oil on the 28th February, 1930.

81. During the year accommodation in the Harbour was considerably reduced owing to the relaying of moorings. The following berths were available :—

2 vessels at main transit wharves
1 vessel at manganese wharf
1 vessel at coal wharf
2 vessels at anchor.

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It was found possible occasionally to anchor a third vessel of small size.

The port was used as follows during the year:—

No. of vessels entered	704
Tonnage (gross)	3,309,155
Tonnage of Imports handled at wharves ...	159,987
Tonnage of Imports handled at anchor	6,958
Tonnage of Exports handled at wharves ...	52,628
Tonnage of Exports handled at anchor	85,246
Total of all tonnage handled	304,819
Passengers landed	4,515
Passengers embarked	4,378
Tons of water supplied	16,010
Average length of stay per vessel in hours (exclusive of coal boats)	18.5

82. The working expenditure for the year was £38,390 and the total revenue £112,263 and the general financial result was as under:—

	£
Interest on Loans	143,531
Management of Loan	615
Total ...	144,146
Net Earnings	73,873
Net deficit	£70,273

Railways.

MILEAGE OPERATED.

83. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1929–30 was 500.

84. The main line runs in a northerly direction from the port of Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 362 miles.

85. The Branch Lines (3′ 6″ gauge) operated from the Sekondi-Juaso Section are the Inchaban Branch which runs in a easterly direction taking off the main line at 4¼ miles from Sekondi, and having a length of four miles; the Tarkwa-Prestea Branch which runs in a north-westerly direction taking off the main line at Tarkwa 39 miles from Sekondi, and having a length of 18 miles, and the Central Province Branch which runs in a north-easterly direction from Huni Valley, 53 miles from Sekondi, to Kade, a distance of 99 miles. The section of line from Takoradi Junction to Takoradi (a distance of seven miles) was taken over from the contractors in September, 1928 and will eventually become part of the main line,

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the portion from Sekondi to Takoradi Junction then becoming subsidiary.

86. The only Branch operated from the Accra-Juaso Section is the Weija Branch (2′ 6″ gauge) which runs from Accra in a westerly direction to Weija, a distance of ten miles.

FINANCE.

87. The total capital expenditure on 31st March, 1930 stood at £9,599,132.

88. The gross revenue amounted to £1,183,035, a decrease of £59,912 as compared with the gross revenue for the year 1928–29.

89. The working expenditure, including a contribution of £104,289 to the Renewals Fund and a sum of £34,572 for services rendered by other Departments, was £643,712, an increase of £45,331 on the 1928–29 working.

90. The net receipts were £539,323 as compared with £644,567 in 1928–29, a decrease of £105,244.

The general financial result was as follows :—

	£
Loan Charges.	
(*a*) Interest	400,825
(*b*) Sinking Fund	82,033
(*c*) Expenses of managing loan	1,669
	484,527
Pensions	23,072
Total	507,599
Net receipts	539,323
Surplus revenue handed to Treasurer ...	£31,724

TRAFFIC.

91. The number of ordinary passengers conveyed during the year was 1,846,564, a decrease of 28,438 with a decrease of £12,610 in revenue. Achimota workmen passengers fell by 275,282 with a fall in revenue of £2,375 in consequence of the completion of work upon the College. Local services were fairly well patronised, the decrease in revenue being mainly due to falling off in long-distance traffic.

92. The total tonnage of goods traffic for the year, exclusive of live-stock, was 932,229 giving an increase of 123,422 tons as compared with 1928–29 but with a fall in revenue of £50,863. This is attributable to the increase being entirely in low-rated traffic such as Manganese ore, of which there was a record tonnage of 507,075. Apart from Manganese, the general goods traffic increased

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by 13,287 tons but against this there was a decrease of 26,165 tons in Cacao traffic, with a corresponding fall in revenue of £41,435.

The principal increases were :—

Commodity.	Tons Carried.	Increase as compared with previous year.
Beer and Wine	3,273	627
Firewood	122,618	16,027
Gin and Spirits	2,685	596
Manganese Ore	507,075	136,709
Petrol	14,269	3,330
Salt	5,067	1,205
Logs, exported	10,523	4,247
Timber, imported	2,947	2,459

Decreases in traffic were :—

Commodity.	Tons Carried.	Decrease as compared with previous year.
Building material	20,539	5,891
Cacao	139,462	26,165
Provisions, imported	15,011	2,787
Hardware	3,546	911
Minerals	400	6,412

93. Drastic reductions in rates, not affecting Cacao or Manganese but principally affecting imported commodities, were introduced and made effective from the 17th November, 1929. The two highest classes were abolished and only three classes retained. Commodities previously in the special classes were reduced to Classes I and II and commodities in Class I were mainly placed in Class II. In addition the basis of Classes I and II was reduced and the surcharge of 15 per cent withdrawn.

94. Central Province Cacao rates were considerably reduced in January, 1930.

95. The rates for Petrol were reduced from Class I to Class II for consignments of any quantity in March, 1930.

LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

96. The Railway has 83 locomotives, including two steam rail coaches.

97. The total engine mileage was 1,495,748, an increase of 111,541 miles, or 8.06 per cent, over the 1928–29 mileage.

98. Heavy repairs were made to 24 locomotives and 13 received second-class repairs. One Sentinel-Cammell coach and

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the 25-ton steam crane received general repairs; 681 vehicles received general overhaul.

In 18 days during April, 52 new goods vehicles were erected.

Iron castings to the number of 7,779 and 4, 282 brass castings, together weighing over 128 tons, were manufactured.

Timber cut in the sawmill amounted to 476,219 super feet.

99. The following are comparative figures of locomotive and rolling stock running costs for the years 1928–29 and 1929–30:—

	1929-30.	1928-29.
Locomotive cost per Engine Mile	29.74d.	31.43d.
Running cost per Engine Hour	11/9d.	13/5d.
Running cost per Engine Mile	19.60d.	21.4d.
Engine Mile per Engineman's Hour ...	6.26m.	6.67m.
Engine Mile per Engine Hour	7.33m.	7.69m.
Carriage and Wagon cost per 100 Vehicle Miles	110.08d.	111.44d.

ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

100. There was an increase in the demand for electricity for lighting, power and domestic heating and the total of B.O.T. units supplied was 1,675,006, an increase of 146,020 or 8.70 per cent over the previous year.

BUILDINGS.

101. Two bungalows at Takoradi and three at Tarkwa for Class B European officers were completed and also quarters for African staff at Takoradi. New stores offices were provided at the Railway Location and rail facilities were also provided for the Merchants' Handling Warehouse plots at Takoradi.

SURVEY.

102. The preliminary location of the proposed Western Province Railway was continued and a more thorough examination of the route was made. When necessary more preliminary surveys were made in order that all possibilities could be looked into.

The final location (when all curves are spiralled, concrete beacons established at intervals along the located line, hardwood pegs driven every hundred feet) was commenced at the south end of the route in May, 1930.

Total mileage for the year was:—

Preliminary survey	58 miles.
Preliminary location	45 miles.
Final location	75 miles.
Track, road traverses, etc.	15 miles.

A site for a station at Asankrangwa was demarcated and sites for eight other stations were selected.

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About 65 per cent of the line has been finally located and, considering the nature of the country through which this route traverses, an excellent line has been obtained and the preliminary estimate of cost of construction which was made in March, 1929 will be materially reduced.

In connection with the proposed Northern Territories Railway, a location survey has been made from Kumasi station through the town site of Kumasi to the northern boundary of the town, a distance of 2.7 miles.

Roads and Motor Transport.

103. On the 31st March, 1930 there were 6,264 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, of which 1,868 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and the remainder by the Political Department.

104. The road system is constructed entirely with a view to its use by motor vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres, solid tyres being prohibited by law.

105. The majority of the roads controlled by the Public Works Department are motorable throughout the year; the maximum vehicle weight allowed is 70 cwts. unless the vehicle is governed to a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour in which case an axle load of 2½ tons is allowed, provided not more than one trailer is attached. With the same axle load and a governed speed of five miles per hour, more than one trailer is permitted.

The vehicle weight allowed on Political roads varies according to the class of road from 35 cwts. to 70 cwts.

106. The consolidation of the more important main roads by "tarmet" (tar-sprayed macadam) was continued during the year. An additional 42 miles were so treated in the Colony and 19 miles in Ashanti. The tar-spraying of town roads was also extended with beneficial results.

107. During the year the Temporary Roads Department completed the construction of a Road from Tarkwa to Anabil (19 miles), and continued the construction of the roads from Insu to Enchi (88 miles), from Wiawso to River Tano (five miles) in the Western Province and from Kade to Akropong (14 miles) in the Eastern Province of the Colony. This Department also surveyed the route for the continuation of the road from the River Tano to Asafu and re-surveyed the Tamale-Walewale-Bolgatanga-Navrongo Road. An extensive deviation of this road was commenced at a point 22 miles north of Tamale, and the re-construction of the Bolgatanga-Navrongo section was also put in hand.

Posts and Telegraphs.

108. The business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year under review showed as light increase.

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109. Inland Money and Postal Order business remained steady but the Telegraph and Telephone traffic increased. Twenty new Postal Agencies were opened and three were converted into departmental offices.

110. Overseas traffic in imported goods by Parcels Post and remittances abroad by Money and Postal Orders decreased slightly. The introduction of the Cash-on-Delivery parcel system from the United Kingdom which commenced on the 1st May, 1929, proved an outstanding success. The number of parcels received under this system was 34,269 on which Trade Charges to the amount of £71,704 were remitted to the senders. The actual revenue gained from the system amounted to £2,071.

111. The revenue derived from all Postal services was £126,918, an increase of £1,800 over the previous year, whilst the expenditure amounted to £154,333 which was approximately the same as that in 1928–29.

112. The transactions of the Savings Bank Department increased in volume. The figures were as follows :—

	Deposits.	Value.	Withdrawals.	Value.
1929–30 ..	25,007	£81,259	13,402	£76,084
1928–29 ..	23,073	£76,762	11,951	£72,280

The withdrawals during 1929–30 included £4,500 transferred to Savings Banks in other administrations.

113. During the year the Trunk Line facilities were increased and telegraphic communication was extended to fresh districts. In all some 1,300 single wire miles of Telegraph and Telephone lines were constructed and the reconstruction of trunk lines in certain areas was commenced.

114. New telephone exchanges were installed at Cantonments, Accra and at Nyakrom. The exchange board which was installed at the General Post Office, Accra in 1928 proved very satisfactory. Eighteen new call offices were added during the year.

115. The workshops of the Engineering branch were transferred from Accra to Takoradi where adequate accommodation is available. In consequence the scope of the Branch is now more comprehensive and the output of work has greatly increased. The Branch undertakes the repair and complete overhauling of mail vans and the construction of mail-van bodies. It also manufactures departmental requisites, such as letter-boxes, sorting-racks and tables and carries out coil-making and winding, engraving, spray-painting and enamelling and the repairing of instruments, clocks, etc.

116. The Gold Coast Wireless Station has been transferred to larger and more commodious premises at Takoradi. There was an increase in the traffic and the British United Press was received daily from Rugby. Though difficulties were met with, the working of the station may be regarded as having been satisfactory.

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CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

117. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

118. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also ex-officio Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

119. The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on March 10th. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

120. There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court on affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

121. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides and Puisne Judges over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and Special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

122. The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

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123. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

124. The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are ex-officio Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

125. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

126. The chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or as law agents in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

127. During the period under review, forty-four cases were disposed of by the Full Court. Six hundred and eighty-seven civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total is a considerable increase over that of previous years.

128. In the superior Courts, there were 168 convictions in criminal cases which is considerably less than the average of the last three years. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 21,901 convictions which is 3,876 in excess of the previous year. This may largely be attributed to the increase in the number of prosecutions under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

129. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the colonies.

Police.

130. The Gold Coast Police are responsible for the policing of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the Mandated Area of Togoland. The Headquarters of the Force are

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at Accra with Provincial Headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province) Cape Coast (Central Province) Sekondi (Western Province) Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

131. The European Police Officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The Force is composed of three branches namely the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

132. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony and Ashanti while the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

133. A section of the Force is detailed for Ralway Police duties and a good Band is maintained at Headquarters.

134. A Police Training Depôt near Accra is nearing completion. At this depôt all training of African personnel will be carried out.

135. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed 24,000 finger prints and this bureau, which includes photographic and other criminal records, now compares favourably with similar institutions in other parts of the Empire.

136. No serious crime of an extraordinary nature was detected during the year but several attempts by semi-literate Africans to import counterfeit currency were frustrated and the culprits severely punished.

137. The number of cases reported to the Police, the number of persons brought before the Courts, and the number of convictions all showed an increase over previous years. This does not necessarily indicate an increase of crime but shows that police control has become more thorough. Stealing in various forms is the prevailing crime in the Gold Coast whilst offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinances account for a large number of cases brought before the Courts.

138. The Police perform all motor licensing duties and the system, introduced in 1929, under which quarterly licences for vehicles may be issued, has occasioned a considerable amount of extra work in this department. Approximately 8,000 motor vehicles and 10,000 drivers are at present licensed.

139. The registration of domestic servants and the duties in connexion with immigration and the registration of aliens are carried out by the Police.

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Prisons.

140. The prisons of the Gold Coast are divided into two classes namely, central, or convict prisons, and local, or small out-station prisons. There are 4 of the former and 24 of the latter type.

141. The Convict prisons are supervised by European Officers and are equipped with workshops. To these institutions are sent all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. The following trades are taught by trained instructors :—tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cloth and mat weaving, string and rope making, masonry, market gardening, farming and laundry work. These industries, in addition to producing considerable revenue, are of reformative value as a considerable number of prisoners on discharge become useful members of the community by working at the trades they have learnt in prison instead of returning to a life of crime.

142. The local prisons are supervised by District Commissioners and are used for the detention of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Their chief form of labour is work in connexion with sanitation.

143. During the year the daily population of all prisons averaged 1,754. The total expenditure was approximately £50,000 and the total cash revenue approximately £11,000.

144. The health was particularly good, the average daily number on the sick list being only 1.87 per cent.

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CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

145. The most important works completed and in progress during the year were as follows :—

ACCRA.

1. Completion of the 1,000,000 gallon, reinforced concrete, service reservoir in connection with the water supply.
2. Completion of the water supply extension to Teshie.
3. Commencement of the schemes for pumping the dry-weather flow from the surface water drainage outfalls direct to the sea in order to obviate the unpleasant odour that at times emanates from the Korle Lagoon and for confining the Lagoon to a definite channel to minimize mosquito-breeding.
4. Completion of the Police Training Depôt.
5. Completion of the Government School at Adabraka.
6. Completion of the designs for the new Supreme Court which is to be commenced at an early date.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

7. Commencement of the new Post Office at Koforidua.
8. Commencement of the Infant Welfare Clinic at Koforidua.
9. Construction of quarters for the Commissioner of the Eastern Province at Koforidua.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

10. Commencement of the Infant Welfare Clinic at Cape Coast.
11. Commencement of the new African Hospital at Winneba.
12. Completion of the Government School at Oda.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

13. Continuation of Takoradi Town layout.
14. Completion of the block of Administration Offices in the Harbour Area at Takoradi.
15. Construction of additional quarters for clerks and artizans in Takoradi Town.
16. Construction of retaining wall on the western boundary of the Harbour Area.
17. Sekondi Water Works. Installation of Paterson's rapid gravity filters at Inchaban Works.

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18. Extension of the Sekondi Water Supply to Shama, Aboadzi and Aboasi.

19. Completion of the African Hospital at Axim.

ASHANTI.

20. Commencement of the new Post Office at Kumasi.

21. Completion of preliminaries in connection with the Kumasi Water Supply Scheme which has been examined by the Consulting Engineers. Construction will commence forthwith.

22. Completion of Juaso and Sunyani Government Schools.

23. Completion of Akrokerri and Konongo Post Offices.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

24. Tamale Electricity Supply put into operation.

25. Preparation of a scheme for a water-supply for Tamale.

146. In addition a considerable sum of money was expended at the smaller stations of the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories in improving water supplies and sanitary conditions generally and in providing small markets with suitable type sheds.

147. The new type bungalows evolved in 1928–29 proved generally satisfactory, and forty-three were commenced during the year.

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CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

148. Owing to the existence of at least three distinct zones it is not possible to give a single comprehensive description of the climate of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Though hot and damp, it is, however, cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in the same latitude. At Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, three representative centres in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories respectively, the mean maximum shade temperature in 1929 was 85.1, 88.1 and 93.3 degrees. These figures vary little from the annual average of past years. The greatest mean relative humidity was recorded at Kumasi and the least at Tamale; in this respect Accra with a figure of 75.2 was almost exactly mid-way between the other two towns, but its rainfall was considerably less than either.

149. In itself the Gold Coast is not unhealthy whilst it is peculiarly free from the intense heat by day, hot nights and obtrusive insects which render life for Europeans so uncomfortable in many tropical countries. The prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have still to be taken, have, however, earned for the country in the past an evil reputation which dies hard.

Vital Statistics.

150. In certain districts in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories the registration of births and deaths was carried out as completely as possible but these districts comprise only a small part of the Gold Coast as a whole, a fact which should be borne in mind when considering such figures as are available.

151. The African population of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories in 1929 is estimated by the Registrar of Births and Deaths at 2,793,700. This would represent an increase of more than half-a-million since the last census in 1921 and would seem to indicate a high rate of annual increase. But it is known that immigration from surrounding countries has been considerable.

The crude birth-rate for some fifteen registration areas with a population of 210,107 was 30.9 and the crude death-rate 19.3 for the same areas.

152. In six of the principal towns infants under one year of age died in the proportion 196 per thousand deaths and in children between the ages of one and five year the ratio was 108 per thousand deaths. At present it is impossible to make a true estimate of puerperal mortality, but such figures as can be obtained indicate that the mortality in women at child-birth is more than four times the ratio in England and Wales.

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153. Diseases of the respiratory system were as usual responsible for the greatest number of deaths ; second in importance among fatal diseases were disorders of the digestive system.

Up to the 31st of December, 1929, deaths from infectious diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance were fortunately very few amounting to .1 per centum of the total deaths. During the three first months of 1930, a serious outbreak of smallpox occurred which resulted in 267 cases and 102 deaths.

This outbreak of smallpox was virtually at an end by the 31st of March, 1930, only two convalescent cases remaining in isolation and all quarantine restrictions having been removed.

154. Among the more important measures taken by the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department during the year were the usual routine house-to-house inspections, which revealed a satisfactory state of the mosquito larval index. The " refuge " started in Kumasi for the relief of the destitute poor has had a satisfactory year's work. Experiments were carried out in Accra and Kumasi to produce a satisfactory, economical septic-latrine suitable to the people and country.

The results of these experiments proved satisfactory and promising for the future.

Vaccinations to the number of 413,745 were performed. Satisfactory progress was made in the lay-out of towns and villages particularly in Ashanti. Good results were achieved in Kumasi, where extensive building of good type dwelling houses was undertaken.

The new infant clinic opened at Kumasi in 1928 became most popular and the work carried out is rapidly increasing.

The enlarged clinic at Christiansborg, Accra, showed a satisfactory increase in work.

The new clinic for Cape Coast is nearing completion, and a new centre was started at Koforidua in temporary quarters pending the completion of permanent buildings.

The maternity hospital in Accra, opened last year, is becoming increasingly popular. The importance of this as a teaching centre for midwives and, later, for African Medical Assistants and Medical Officers cannot be too strongly emphasised.

Voluntary Welfare work by members of the Gold Coast League for Maternity and Child Welfare continued to give increasingly good results and materially added to the increasing popularity of the welfare centres. The Gold Coast Hospital at Korle Bu, Accra, requires no detailed description in this report ; it is said to be one of the finest, most complete, and most up-to-date institutions of its kind in Africa.

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155. The scheme for the much-needed pipe-borne water-supply for Kumasi has now been approved and work on this will commence shortly.

A scheme for water-supply for Tamale is under consideration and investigations regarding a similar supply for Koforidua have been made.

The Cape Coast water-supply, completed in 1928, has been most satisfactory and has been a great boon to the inhabitants.

156. Much good work has been carried out in Ashanti during 1929 on improving the water supplies of such places as Kintampo, Techiman, Intonsu, Juaben, Kumawu, Attabubu, Berekum, Fomena and Akrokerri.

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CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION.

(a) In the Colony and Ashanti.

157. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of the Government and various Missionary bodies of which the most important are the Presbyterian Church, the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the English Church Mission. There are several undenominational schools and one assisted Mohammedan school.

158. Schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant-in-aid, while a non-assisted school receives no grant, generally because of the low standard of the work and the unsuitability or inadequacy of the buildings and equipment for scholastic purposes. Grants are awarded for general efficiency. They are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers.

159. It was felt that Government ought to exercise a closer supervision over the non-assisted schools so that the standard of the work done might be raised and the buildings and equipment improved. Accordingly, the Education Ordinance No. 21 of 1925 was passed whereby the Education Department can exercise some control over the staffing of these schools.

On the Register of Teachers are enrolled the names of those who have some definite qualification. A Provisional List functions as an emergency measure to prevent the wholesale closing of schools through the scarcity of trained or efficient teachers, and upon it are placed for a limited period the names of those teachers whose qualifications are not good enough to entitle them to registration but who are engaged in teaching in certain circumstances. If such a teacher proves himself to be capable, his name may be transferred to the Register. Gradually these teachers on the Provisional List will be replaced by teachers on the Register and in the course of a few years, the Provisional List should disappear. By the application of the Ordinance a number of non-assisted schools have closed through lack of staff. These are no loss to the Colony as the standard of work was so low that they did not deserve to be classed as schools.

160. In the Colony and Ashanti, there are 19 Government primary schools having an enrolment of 4,345 boys and 1,208 girls with a total average attendance of 5,027. Fourteen of these schools are in the three Provinces of the Colony and five in Ashanti. They are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds and the total staff of teachers is 228, nearly all of whom hold teachers' certificates. The staffs are entirely African.

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161. There are two hundred and eighty-eight Mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti. Known non-assisted schools number three hundred and thirty-two.

The principal Missions maintain assisted schools in the following numbers :—

The Presbyterian Church	107
The Ewe Presbyterian Church	65
The Wesleyan Mission (including a secondary school at Cape Coast)	55
The Roman Catholic Mission	42
The English Church Mission (including a secondary school for boys and a girls' school, both at Cape Coast)	12
The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission ...	7

There is an undenominational school at Accra on the assisted list and a Mohammedan school at Saltpond.

162. In the primary schools, in addition to the usual curriculum, special attention is given to the teaching of hygiene, nature study and some form of handwork, the latter depending on the locality. In Government schools woodwork is often taught while in rural schools attention is paid to mat weaving, basket making, brush making, netting, etc. In girls' schools attention is paid to domestic science and child welfare.

In the past, parents have shown reluctance to have their girls educated, but this antipathy is dying out. There is, therefore, an increasing demand for the education of girls and several new schools are being built and plans made for the erection of others. At present there are fourteen schools in the Colony devoted solely to girls ; in addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and take practically the same course as the boys.

163. Mfantsipim School of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission, both at Cape Coast, are the only Mission secondary schools in the country. They are always full and the number of applicants for admission invariably exceeds the vacancies. Both are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and the curriculum is based on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate.

164. There is an increasing demand for technical education which is entirely in the hands of the Government The Accra Technical School provides a three years' practical and theoretical course in engineering and carpentry. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony. It has an enrolment of 84 and the demand for admission is so great that only a small proportion of the

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applicants can be admitted. Plans are being made for its extension so that more pupils may be admitted and the scope of the work increased.

165. To give a more elementary form of technical education two Junior Trade Schools have been built in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

At present 306 pupils are in residence at these schools of whom 151 are being trained in woodwork, 77 in masonry, and 78 in metalwork. These trades are taught together with the pupils' primary education, the time devoted to literary subjects being one-third of that spent in practical work. Specially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their technical training at the Accra Technical School. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but the main aim is the training and development of character and a sense of responsibility in the individual. The Agricultural Course has now been abolished but all pupils receive instruction in agriculture in the ordinary course of their training.

166. There are three training colleges for teachers in the Colony and Ashanti, viz., the Prince of Wales College, Achimota (Government), the Presbyterian Church Training College at Akropong and Wesley College, Kumasi. At these training colleges four hundred and fifty-four students are in residence. Students are admitted on completion of their primary school education and undergo four years of free training, being under bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. In addition, Training Institutions have recently been opened by the English Church Mission at Cape Coast and the Roman Catholic Mission at Amisano, near Cape Coast, but as these Colleges have so recently started details are not given.

167. A start has been made with evening classes which may be described as successful. Africans are beginning to realise that their education is not complete when they leave school and that further training is necessary to ensure success in their careers. Literary and technical classes are arranged and a fair number attend. The Evening Continuation School at Accra has an enrolment of 257 and arrangements are being made to extend its scope.

168. Games, especially Association Football, continue to increase in popularity. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so popular possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government Schools. The Junior Trade School at Kibi plays Rugby football with enthusiasm and considerable success.

Girls, who are attending the larger schools in ever increasing numbers, are becoming keener on games than they were a few years

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ago : they are beginning to realise that school is not merely a place for " book learning."

(b) In the Northern Territories.

169. The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast present educational problems differing widely from those of the Colony and Ashanti. For this reason it was necessary in the past to maintain a separate Department for the control of Education in the Protectorate, and although that Department no longer exists a special Education Ordinance has been applied to the Northern Territories.

170. Crafts are the basis upon which the system of primary education is founded, the purpose being to produce self-reliant citizens rather than clerks. During the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools.

171. There are Government boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga, which are also attended by day scholars. There is a Government Junior Trade School at Tamale organised on the same lines as the similar institutions in the Colony and Ashanti which have been described earlier in this chapter. A class for Mallams exists at Salaga and a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment receive instruction in the Tamale School.

172. The White Fathers Mission has schools at Navrongo and Bolgatanga, which, since January, 1929, have received Government assistance. Sisters of this Mission have started a Kindergarten school for girls at Navrongo with an enrolment of 40 girls, and instruction is given to 28 others in lace-making and other handwork.

The Roman Catholic Mission in the Trans-Volta area has a school at Krachi.

173. Ordinary school crafts are rope making, raffia work, mat making and rough carpentry. Papier maché work is done at Tamale, while at Gambaga sheepskins are dressed and dyed by native processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton, grown on the school farm at Gambaga, is spun, woven and made into garments of the kind locally worn. Agriculture is taught at all schools and, with the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves, improvements are effected in the local housing conditions.

Interest in the schools and appreciation of the education provided is increasing rapidly among parents and the local chiefs and people.

174. The number of children in the Northern Territories Government Schools during 1929, excluding the Trade School, was 350. Only 18 of these were girls, eleven at Tamale, two at Gambaga

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and five at Salaga. At the Junior Trade School, Tamale, there were 56 pupils.

175. It is as yet too early to expect appreciable results from educational work in the Northern Territories, but sound beginnings have been made and progress is satisfactory.

The Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

176. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of primary and secondary education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

177. The secondary department was opened in January, 1929, so that pupils now range from Kindergarten standard to those studying for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of London.

178. During the year 1929–30 numbers have grown considerably, and at the end of March, 1930, were as follows :—

Kindergaten	52
Lower Primary	103
Upper Primary	86
Secondary School	76
Training College	148
Student teachers (female) ...	12
University	4
Total ...	481

Of the above total, 92 were girls.

179. Progress has been made with the buildings, all of which have been taken over by the College, and the work of completing the water-supply tanks and the sanitary system is well advanced.

180. The work of laying out the grounds and playing fields is being continued, and the farm and land are increasingly used for practical teaching purposes.

181. The library has grown considerably and increasing use, both inside and outside the College, is being made of it. Teachers in Government and Mission Schools are beginning to appreciate its value and to patronize it in greater numbers.

182. The College was placed under a Council on the 1st April, 1930, and will, in future, be granted an annual endowment by Government. The College will be administered by the Council and not by Government.

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CHAPTER X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

183. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land in the Colony belongs, or did originally belong, to the native and that all land has an owner. That it is not easy to translate this theory into practice is evidenced by the number of lawsuits relating to the boundaries of land that annually come before the courts for decision.

184. A more detailed account of the native system of land tenure and the divisions recognised by Native Customary Law will be found on pages 136 to 139 of the "Gold Coast Handbook."

185. When land is required for public purposes, Government has power under the existing law compulsorily to acquire it upon payment of compensation. During the year under review, measures were passed by the Legislative Council, which it is hoped will simplify and accelerate the process of acquisition.

186. When land is required by persons or companies for mining, agricultural, or arboricultural purposes, it is necessary in certain cases to proceed under the Concessions Ordinance, which empowers the Court to impose such conditions upon the tenants as may seem desirable and just in the interests of the native land owners.

187. When land is required merely for building and such purposes, it is usual to acquire it in accordance with English conveyancing practice. The cost of land is heavy but varies a great deal according to locality.

188. During the year 1929–30, the staff of the Lands Department was increased by two Assistant Commissioners of Lands—bringing the total up to eight—but the appointment of Commissioner of Lands remained unfilled throughout the year.

189. An additional Executive Officer was appointed whose duties lie chiefly in the supervision of Records. New appointments comprised two Record Draughtsmen and two Surveyors and Inspectors of Lands. These additions enabled the work of examining the numerous old records handed over to the Department to be seriously taken in hand. From collation of these records, key plans are being prepared showing Government acquisitions in various centres. The Department was enabled to complete its investigations up to date during the year in the case of five towns and to compile key plans thereof.

190. To keep pace with the increase of the European Staff, the African Staff was also increased.

191. A Photostat Machine was installed. By this, photographic reproductions of documents and plans can be rapidly and cheaply turned out.

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192. During the year additional offices were provided for the Department at Cantonments, Accra.

193. It has not been as yet found possible to take over the Registry of Deeds.

Surveys.

194. The Survey Department is divided into five main branches :—

(*a*) Headquarters and Printing.
(*b*) Cadastral Branch.
(*c*) Topographical Branch.
(*d*) Trigonometrical Section.
(*e*) Survey School.

195. The Printing Branch had a busy year owing to the necessity for printing a large number of Survey Sheets, on the 1/1250 scale, of towns which have been surveyed by the Special Town Survey Party. Altogether 96 such sheets were printed during the year. In addition, a large amount of work was done for other Departments, 6 new Topographical Maps on the 1/62,500 scale were printed and 17 old ones reprinted. A special Wall Map of West Africa, measuring 100 inches by 50 inches was compiled and will be available for issue about June, 1930.

196. The increasing activities of the Lands Department due to the establishment of that Department being made up to full strength have added considerably to the work of the Cadastral Branch. This has caused a very appreciable amount of work on acquisition surveys the total number of such made during the year being 85. The ordinary Departmental Staff of the Cadastral Branch completed Town Surveys at Kibi, Anomabu, Winneba, Tarkwa, Manso Nkwanta, Juaso New Town and Konongo while the Special Town Survey Party completed the Town Surveys of Aburi, Akropong and Abiriu, Late, Mamfe and Amanokrom, Mampong, Adukrom and Odumasi which were commenced last year and in addition it completed similar Surveys at Insu and Asankrangwa while the survey of Saltpond is in hand. Among other of the more important surveys carried out by the Cadastral Branch were a number of surveys of Town Boundaries and also lay-outs at Sunyani and Suhum.

197. The Special Forest Reserves Boundary Survey completed surveys of the Yaya, Nsuensa, Ajenjua Bepo and Aiyaola Reserves and at the end of the year had in hand surveys of Kwesi Anyinima, Kwekaru, Kajeasi and Bosomoa Reserves.

198. The Topographical Branch was engaged from the beginning of the year until November on the revision of the Accra and Koforidua Sheets and, on completion of this work, headquarters were moved to Mankrong on the Afram River after which work was concentrated on the survey of the Afram and the western portion

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of the Ho sheet. This work should be completed in May, 1930, the total area surveyed in the financial year being 1,156 square miles of revision and 2,020 square miles of new survey.

199. One of the most important activities of the Department is the trigonometrical survey and good progress was made on this. A new chain of primary triangulation was reconnoitred between Kpong and Kete Krachi and a satisfactory scheme, including a base at Krachi approximately 11 miles in length, was evolved. All arrangements have been made to observe this chain in 1930–31 and, thanks to the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment, and the Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force, military signallers are to be employed as signallers on the measurement of this chain. Other work completed during the year comprised the survey of 73 miles of primary traverse and the fixing of one new secondary and seven new tertiary points on existing chains of triangulation.

200. As regards the Survey School, an entrance examination was held in November, 1929, at which 291 candidates sat and 13 of these were finally accepted as first-year students. The return of the second-year pupils after the usual period of training in the field was, however, delayed owing to the vacancy for the second European instructor not being filled until the end of March, 1930.

Geological Survey.

201. The work of preparing for publication the large amount of records collected by the Survey was continued throughout the year in the London office.

202. The investigations into the water supply of the Northern Territories were completed.

203. The large area of good grazing land in the South-Eastern part of the Colony, on both sides of the Volta River, was examined with a view to increasing the water supply for both human and livestock consumption. Reports were furnished embodying recommendations for both the improvement and the augmentation of existing supplies. Large towns like Keta and Ada received special consideration, as did also the kraal sites along the Kpong-Accra cattle route.

204. Investigations for water supplies were made for the towns of Koforidua and Odumasi.

Geological advice was given to the Company operating the Abosso Mine.

205. The cassiterite (tinstone) and molybdenite lodes in the Mamkwadi district were examined, also further areas in the Saltpond and Cape Coast districts where mineralisation occurs. Samples have been collected for examination.

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206. An intensive examination of the Insuta manganese deposits was commenced.

207. In view of the extensive work done by mining companies in testing the Yenahin bauxite deposits, a further examination was made. The results of analyses now in hand are awaited with interest.

208. Another bauxite deposit was located North-east of Sempanaiye, in the Sefwi district. It is estimated to contain 24 million tons of fair grade or 18 million tons of good grade ore.

209. The examination of the Western Province was continued and several gold prospects were noted.

210. The Geological Survey Department was represented at the meeting of the British Association and of the XVth International Geological Congress in South Africa. Much information on Geology and Mineral deposits was obtained and this will be of great service in assisting the development of the resources of the Gold Coast.

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CHAPTER XI.—LABOUR.

211. All over the Gold Coast may be found in large numbers illiterate labourers who have been attracted from the French territory to the north by the prospect of good work and wages. These, with the natives of the Northern Territories who have been led to travel southward by the same inducements, form the bulk of the unskilled labour supply. As workers they are reliable and strong and fairly adaptable without being conspicuous for intelligence; they are chosen for preference by European employers on most works involving manual labour. Wages average 1s. 6d. per day for men, and 1s. for women and boys.

212. The work on the farms and native buildings is done mainly by the owners and their families. Immigrant labourers are also employed, however, especially in gathering cacao.

213. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was very great throughout the year but there has been no appreciable lack of it. The wages of skilled artizans are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day; in the Government departments, such as the Public Works and Railway Departments, which employ these men. It is possible, however, for the best of them to become leading artizans or road overseers, and to earn as much as 10s. a day.

214. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artizans are trained by the various Government and Mission institutions and as apprentices in the Government departments. The supply of skilled labour thus released has so far been readily absorbed.

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CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation (this section deals with the calendar year 1929).

GOLD COAST COLONY.

215. During the year thirty-eight Ordinances were passed of which the most important were the following :—

No. 2 *of* 1929.—The European Officers Pensions Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which improves the pension conditions of those officers whose service has been performed partly in the Gold Coast and partly in other Colonies.

No. 6 *of* 1929.—The Police Force Amendment Ordinance. This Ordinance was enacted consequent upon the disbandment of the Northern Territories Constabulary and the establishment of a police force in that Protectorate. The Ordinance makes it clear that, although the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Sphere of Togoland has each its own legally established police force, these police forces are for practical purposes one force, as they are constituted by the same personnel and every officer and constable is required by law to serve in any of the above-named dependencies.

No. 13 *of* 1929.—The Cattle Guards Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of cattle guards to assist the veterinary authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance. The guards appointed do not comprise an actual force, but the Governor may prescribe a distinctive uniform or badge for them. They have powers of summary arrest and may execute process in respect of offences against the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

No. 17 *of* 1929.—The Public Lands Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which shortens the procedure in respect of the acquisition by Government of lands for public purposes by excluding from claiming compensation all persons who do not submit their claims within three months of the notice of intention to acquire.

No. 24 *of* 1929.—The Extension of Jurisdiction (Police Magistrates and District Commissioners) Ordinance, 1929 extends the civil jurisdiction of Police Magistrates to cases involving a sum of three hundred pounds and that of District Commissioners to cases involving a sum of one hundred pounds.

No. 28 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for the hearing of appeals from the Supreme Court of the Colony by the West African Court of Appeal which was constituted by the West African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1928. In civil matters the features and conditions of appeal are practically the same as those hitherto prevailing in

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respect of appeals to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony. In criminal matters, however, an important innovation has been introduced. The Ordinance follows the English Criminal Appeal Act in respect of grounds of appeal, conditions of appeal and powers of the Court in determining the appeal. Hitherto appeals have lain to the Full Court only by way of case stated on a point of law.

No. 29 *of* 1929.—The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1929 is a necessary corollary to the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance. It restricts the jurisdiction of the Full Court of the Supreme Court to disciplinary action over legal practitioners and to any other matters which may be referred to it by law.

No. 35 *of* 1929.—The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance remedies two defects in the principal Ordinance. It punishes gang smuggling by a provision which is practically identical with section 10 of the English Customs and Inland Revenue Act, and it punishes shooting at Customs vessels and attacks on Customs officers by a provision which is practically identical with section 193 of the English Customs Consolidation Act.

No. 38 *of* 1929.—The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1929 facilitates the task of the Reserve Settlement Commissioner appointed to inquire and adjudicate upon claims to rights in respect to any area of land constituted a Forest Reserve. It enables him to divide the land into as many portions as he thinks fit and to adjudicate upon the claims relating to each separate portion. The Ordinance also constitutes the Reserve Settlement Commissioner a Court for the above-mentioned purposes; declares the Court so formed to be part of the Supreme Court, and prescribes that appeals from decisions of the Court shall lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

ASHANTI.

216. Twenty-one Ordinances were passed of which the most important were the following:—

No. 7 *of* 1929.—The Boundary Land Tribute and Fishery Disputes (Executive Decisions Validation) Ordinance, 1929 invests with full and definite legal force and effect any executive decision given, confirmed or approved by the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti prior to the commencement of the Ordinance in any dispute or matter relating to boundary land tribute or fishery rights if such decision is contained in any volume certified by the Chief Commissioner to be a "Boundary Book" for the purposes of the Ordinance.

No. 13 *of* 1929.—The Children (Care and Reformation) Ordinance, 1929 enables the presiding officer of any Court to issue a mandate for the detention and care in a reformatory of any child not over fifteen who has been convicted by him or is shown to be an

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orphan, or to have been deserted or neglected or otherwise ill-treated by the person in charge of the child. The mandate requires confirmation by the Governor who may order the child to be detained in Ashanti or in the Gold Coast Colony. The Ordinance follows closely the Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 22 of 1928).

No. 16 *of* 1929.—The Commissioners Amendment Ordinance, 1929 extends the civil jurisdiction of District Commissioners to cases involving the sum of one hundred pounds.

No. 17 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for appeals in civil and criminal matters to the West African Court of Appeal from the Chief Commissioner's Court. The Ordinance is practically identical in form with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 28 of 1929). It introduces an innovation of fundamental importance in that hitherto appeals in criminal matters have been definitely excluded by law, and appeals in civil matters lay to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony but only by leave of the Governor.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

217. Fifteen Ordinances were passed, the most important of which were as follows :—

No. 1 *of* 1929.—The Cattle Guards Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance is identical in form and purpose with the Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 13 of 1929) though in fact it was enacted a few months earlier.

No. 10 *of* 1929.—The Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinances, 1929 makes provision for the compulsory registration of birth and deaths in any area to which the Governor may apply the Ordinance. Provision is made for the appointment of Registry Offices and of Registrars and Assistant Registrars. The Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Burials for the Gold Coast Colony is appointed to the corresponding post in the Northern Territories.

No. 14 *of* 1929.—The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1929 makes provision for the hearing of appeals from the Chief Commissioner's Court. This Ordinance is identical in form with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance of the same title (No. 28 of 1929). It introduces an innovation of fundamental importance in that hitherto appeals in criminal matters have been definitely excluded by law, and appeals in civil matters lay to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of the Colony, but only by leave of the Governor.

BRITISH SPHERE OF TOGOLAND.

218. One Ordinance only was passed, No. 1 of 1929, the Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which provides that appeals from native tribunals in cases relating to land in the

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Southern Section shall lie to the District Commissioner's Court when formed by the Provincial Commissioner or Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

219. The panorama of Takoradi Harbour has been completed and installed in the Court.

220. Two transparencies have been made for the windows, but suitable photographs are still awaited in order to complete the scheme for all the windows of the Court.

221. A special exhibition of the drawings made by students of Achimota College was arranged in the Exhibition Pavilion of the Institute. This exhibition was opened on 15th February by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and attracted considerable attention and favourable press notices. This collection of drawings has now been lent for exhibition to the Bankfield Museum, Halifax.

222. The Spenser-Pryse pictures of Gold Coast scenes were displayed in the Court for part of the year until withdrawn for exhibition in the Provinces.

223. The lectures to organised parties from schools have been continued during the year, also the distribution of literature and postcards relating to the Gold Coast.

224. The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was nearly 400,000.

225. Much investigational work was conducted with respect to the economic possibilities of various Gold Coast timbers and agricultural products and into the mineral resources of the Colony.

226. The following articles of special interest to the Gold Coast were published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute":—"Citrus Products" ; "The Transportation of Vegetable Oils in Bulk" "Cocoa ; selection of Heavy-bearing Strains" ; "Recent Research on Empire Products."

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APPENDIX A.

List of certain Publications, prices thereof and where they may be obtained.

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Address by the Governor on the Estimates.	1/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Ashanti Law and Constitution (Rattray).	£1 5/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Blue Book.	15/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Gold Coast Commercial Intelligence Bureau, London.
Civil Service List.	1/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide.	3/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Department Annual Reports (bound).	£1	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Forest Officers, Handbook of the Gold Coast.	2/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Gazettes.	1d. per leaf	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gazettes—Annual Subscription.	£2	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra ; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

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APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Publication.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
Gold Coast Handbook.	7/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra; Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Gold Coast Review.	2/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader, Books I and II, each	3/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Revised Edition of the Laws of the Gold Coast, 1928, in five volumes (calf bound).	£8 8/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
do. (cloth bound).	£6 6/-	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Legislative Council Debates (bound).	10/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Motor Traffic Regulations and Road Guide.	6d.	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Supplement to the Gold Coast Laws 1928, Parts I and II, each	10/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra.
Native States of the Gold Coast, History and Constitution—Ahanta.	2/6	Government Printing Office (Publications Branch), Accra;

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APPENDIX B.

Agents for the Sale of Gold Coast Maps.

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
		In Great Britain.
Wall Map of Colony, 2nd Edition, 1927.—Size 66 x 88 inches, Scale 1-69 inches to 10 miles. Mounted on cloth and rollers.	£1 10/-	W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Easter Road, Edinburgh.
General Map of Colony and Dependencies—Size 31 x 21 inches. Scale 1/1,000,000.	Folded 8/- Flat 4/-	Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12-14, Long Acre, London, W.C. 2.
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APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Maps.	Price.	From whom obtainable.
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N.B.—The address of the Government Printing Office is P.O. Box No. 124, Accra, Gold Coast.

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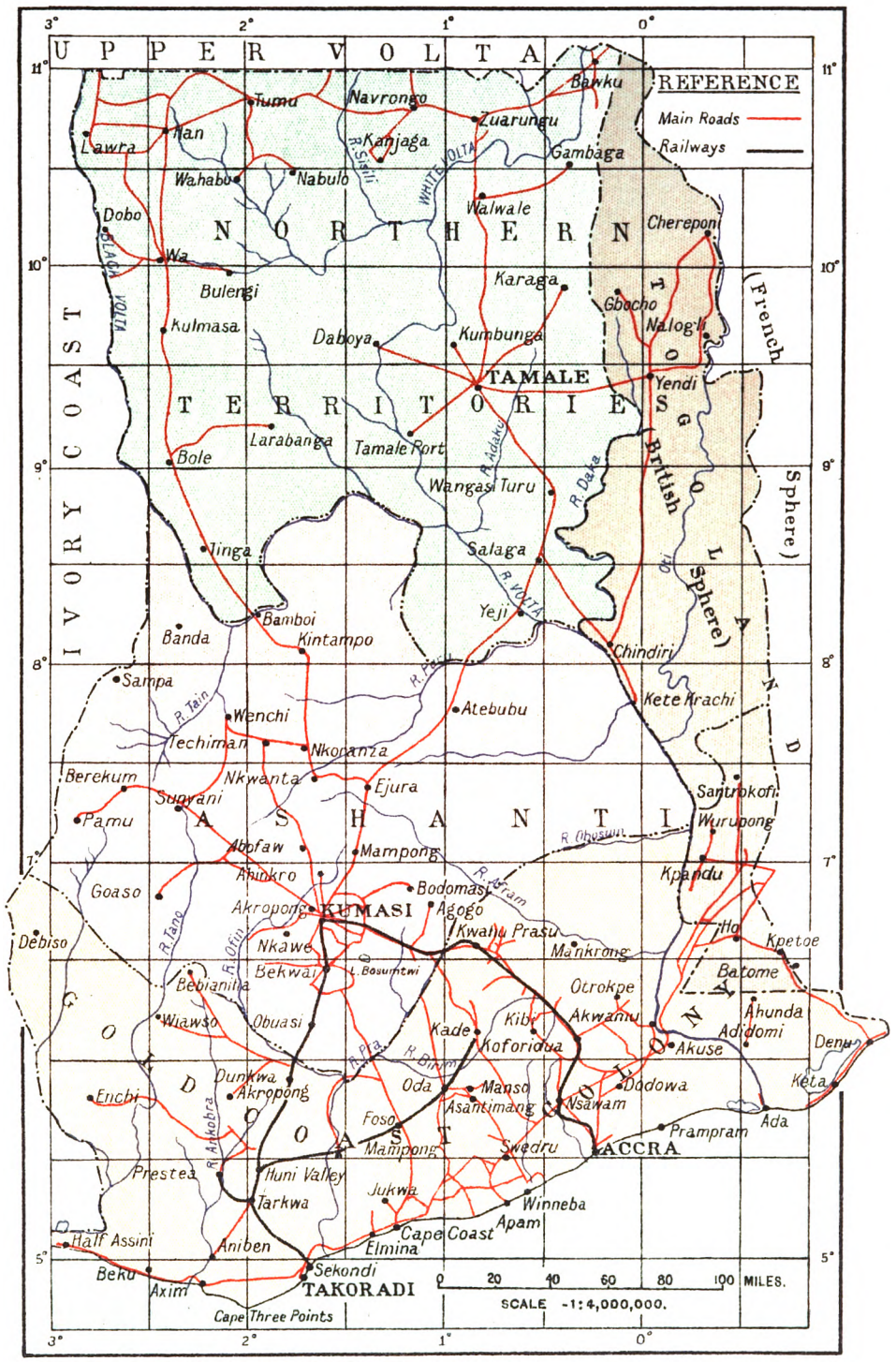
THE GOLD COAST



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REPORT FOR 1929.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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1930.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Trinidad was discovered on the 31st of July, 1498, by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the island on behalf of the Crown of Spain. The island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to induce them to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families who left St. Domingo and elsewhere in consequence of the French Revolution, thus causing preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed on the 18th of February, 1797, by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

2. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 50 miles, and breadth about 37½ miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

3. The Island of Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in

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1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ north latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ west longitude, is distant about 26 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago, as from 1st January 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council of 20th October 1898 Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January 1899.

6. English is the principal language of the Colony and is generally used by all classes. French and Spanish are also spoken particularly in business houses trading with the French West Indian Colonies and Venezuela and other South American Republics.

7. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender. In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December 1929, amounting to £122,300.

8. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as in the United Kingdom, but cocoa continues to be bought and sold locally by the old Spanish " fanega " of 110 lb. avoirdupois.

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I. GENERAL.

Weather conditions in 1929 were favourable to Agriculture, and in spite of losses from diseases and pests the three staple crops, sugar, cocoa, and coconuts shewed further increase over the output in 1928, a record crop of 89,926 tons being made in the case of sugar. Low prices for produce again prevailed, but, nevertheless, exports from the Colony rose in value to £7,122,857, or £436,402 in excess of those for the year 1928, the increase being largely due to a larger production of petroleum.

2. The witch broom disease of cocoa has spread slowly but surely throughout the Colony, although the plantations in the Northern Range have so far escaped infection. A survey of the cocoa growing areas has been undertaken with the object of determining the extent to which they are affected and the possibility of substituting other crops in those areas where cocoa cannot now be profitably grown.

3. The situation of the sugar industry caused grave concern in view of the threatened withdrawal of the preference now granted by the Imperial Government, and a commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Olivier visited the Colony in December to inquire into the position, and to submit recommendations for alleviating the depressed conditions.

4. Petroleum shewed a further increase in production in 1929, the output being 305,047,820 gallons, or 36,092,070 gallons in excess of the production in 1928. The value of exports of crude oil and its products amounted to £3,051,450 in 1929 as against £2,493,290 in 1928. The petroleum exports in 1929 formed 46·6 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony.

5. As a result of the establishment by the Imperial Government of the Colonial Development Fund, the question of the construction of a deep water harbour at Port-of-Spain was again revived, and a Committee was appointed in September to consider and report on the project. The report of the Committee which was favourable to the project was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council and was referred to the Consulting Engineers who submitted a modified scheme providing for the construction of a quay wall 3,100 feet in length with a maximum depth of water of 32 feet the cost of which is estimated at £1,020,000. The amended scheme has been adopted by the local Government and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that assistance may be given from the Colonial Development Fund.

6. Aerial services were established in the Colony in 1929 by two American Companies, *viz.* the Pan American Airways, Incorporated, and the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line, and seaplanes now ply from Miami, Florida, *via* Porto Rico and the Northern Islands to the Colony and thence to South America, a weekly service in either direction being maintained by the companies in question.

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7. Progress in connection with the scheme for the establishment of an improved water supply has been retarded mainly owing to geological difficulties in connection with the site selected for the dam in the Quare Valley. Mr. H. Humphreys, one of the consulting engineers, paid a visit to the Colony in connection with the matter and further test borings are being made with a view to determining the suitability of the dam site.

8. The new House of Refuge on lands to the west of Port-of-Spain was completed in 1929.

9. The general health of the Colony in 1929 was good, the birth rate being 31·7 per 1,000, and the death rate 19·4 per 1,000, which is slightly lower than that of the preceding year. Enteric fever has been further reduced, the notification of cases for 1929 being 228, the lowest on record since the inception of notification in 1917.

10. In October Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony, resigned his appointment owing to ill health, and Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident of Zanzibar was appointed to succeed him.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1929 amounted to £1,870,552 14s. 2½d. As compared with 1928, the Revenue showed an increase of £106,149.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1928 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1928.	1929.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	707,082	781,709	74,627	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	525,387	532,529	7,142	
3. Tax on Incomes	186,615	180,213	...	6,402
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	146,381	143,351	...	3,030
5. Post Office	33,692	33,088	..	604
6. Rent of Government Property ...	2,006	1,922	..	84
7. Interest	24,468	33,182	8,714	
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,774	7,980	4,206	
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	118,531	142,503	23,972	
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	16,468	14,076	...	2,392
	1,764,404	1,870,553	118,661	12,512
	Net Increase		...	£106,149

Expenditure.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,613,810 or £23,436 less than the amount appropriated, and included £123,362 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £47,353 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, and £76,009 on Roads and Bridges.

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The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1925	1,662,874	1,531,698	49,051	1,580,749
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810

Assets and Liabilities.

4. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at the commencement of the year was .. ... £ s. d. 664,026 6 8½

The Revenue of the year amounted to .. £ s. d. 1.870,552 14 2½

and the Expenditure to 1,613,810 1 6

a net excess of Revenue of 256,742 12 8½

The Surplus at 31st December was therefore £920,768 19 5

Of this Surplus £250,000 has been set aside as a reserve.

Public Debt.

5. The Funded Debt amounted at the 31st December 1928 to £2,768,232 19s. 6d. During the year 1929, £3,520 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 2 of 1915; £4,720 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1918; and £50,000 of Debentures

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issued under Ordinance No. 17 of 1921 were redeemed. The Funded Debt therefore at the 31st December, 1929, was reduced by £58,240 and amounted to £2,709,992. 19s. 6d. as shown as under:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock—Ordinance 18 of 1890 ..	322,592	19	6
4 per cent. do. —Ordinance 10 of 1892 ..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do. —Ordinance 20 of 1894 ..	400,000	0	0
3 per cent. do. —Ordinance 34 of 1895 ..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do. —Ordinance 13 of 1896 ..	100,000	0	0
4 per cent. do. —Ordinance 26 of 1912 ..	550,000	0	0
4 per cent. Debentures —Ordinance 2 of 1915 ..	52,660	0	0
6 per cent. do. —Ordinance 15 of 1918 ..	84,740	0	0
6 per cent. do. —Ordinance 15 of 1920 ..	1,000.000	0	0
Total	£2,709,992	19	6

In addition to the above the Colony is indebted to the Imperial Treasury in the sum of £443,229. 4s. 3d., repayable by half-yearly instalments of £14,157. 19s. 1d. to cover both principal and interest. The amount paid on account of principal during the year was £6,142. 15s. 4d.

Sinking Funds.

6. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the several Loans were increased during the year by £63,105 12s. 6d. as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	395,774	1	4	to	424,038	2	11
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	334,082	7	10	to	355,571	2	1
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918, from	3,771	5	7	to	3,038	0	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920, from	83,646	19	9	to	97,828	3	4
Gain on realisation of Investments from	4,478	12	8	to	4,383	10	9
Total	£821,753	7	2	to	£884,858	19	8

and at the 31st December, 1929, the Market Value of the investments held for these Funds was:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	410,282	11	7
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock	339,095	12	5
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918	3,038	0	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920	97,528	14	6
Total	£849,944	19	1

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INVESTMENTS.

7. The total Investments of the Colony and their Market Value at the close of the year were as under :—

	Price Paid.			*Market Value.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinking Funds	884,858	19	8	849,944	19	1
Surplus Funds	249,788	12	1	240,766	19	8
Savings Bank	470,213	17	6	426,484	2	9
Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund	24,635	16	8	22,717	3	11
Coastal Steamer Depreciation Fund	17,365	14	4	17,157	12	11
Dredger Depreciation Fund ..	2,161	9	2	2,116	6	9
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	7,000	11	4	7,000	11	4
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,608	12	2	4,608	12	2
Total	£1,660,633	12	11	£1,570,796	8	7

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

In spite of the handicap of poor prices and losses from diseases and pests, the agricultural industry has made steady progress in the year under review.

2. The rainfall of just under 70 inches for the whole island was normal.

CACAO.

3. The amount of cocoa exported from Trinidad shows no signs of decreasing (*see* end of section). As there are admittedly considerable areas of neglected or abandoned estates one must conclude that the newly planted areas are making good progress. Especially is this the case in the Rio Claro district where Crown Lands are selling briskly for the purpose of planting cocoa.

4. Unfavourable climatic conditions and increased vigilance on the part of estate owners assisted by the Department, have kept Cocoa Beetle (*Steirastoma depressum*) in check. Only in one or two open areas in the south has this pest proved troublesome.

5. Witch broom disease of cocoa (*Marasmius perniciosus*) has spread slowly but surely. At the end of the period estates covering some 44,000 acres were affected although in many cases only to the extent of a few scattered trees. L'Ebranche, Guaico-Tamana and Mundo Nuevo are the worst infected sections. The temporary staff of inspectors has been considerably increased (now thirty) and generally speaking cordial co-operation exists between Department and planter. The main factors militating against effective control are economic, *e.g.*, lack of cheap working capital, poor prices, &c.

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6. The improved cultural methods adopted at River Estate have resulted in a record crop of 1,400 bags for 1929. Such results would appear to warrant a trial of these methods on estates where facilities exist.

7. The exports of cocoa for the last five years have been:

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£
1929 ..	61,888,740 ..	1,446,127
1928 ..	58,008,156 ..	1,651,179
1927 ..	51,934,857 ..	1,671,883
1926 ..	50,067,881 ..	1,270,335
1925 ..	48,476,609 ..	1,257,255

SUGAR.

8. A record crop of 89,926 tons of sugar was made. Conditions were sufficiently favourable to admit of one ton of sugar being manufactured from about nine tons of cane—a good extraction for Trinidad.

9. Low prices and the possibility of the preference being removed in 1930 have created a very serious situation. A Commission headed by Lord Olivier visited the Colony in December to examine the position on the spot. The outlook causes grave anxiety.

10. With the exception of Froghopper (*Tomaspis saccharina*) pests and diseases have not been very troublesome. Even "Blight", caused by the Froghopper, was not unduly severe. The Froghopper Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, continued its investigations of the actual causes of and remedies for the "Blight" Very comprehensive quantitative liming trials on estates have been laid down in this connection.

11. "Power" implements enabled land to be worked in the dry season, which formerly had to lie until the rains enabled hand labour to commence. The increase in such mechanised cultivation should lead to increased returns.

12. The following tables give the total production of sugar, the relative proportion from estate and from farmers' canes, and the exports for the last five years:

Year.	*Sugar made from Estate Canes.*	*Sugar made from Farmers' Cane.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	46,386	43,540	89,926
1928	45,251	36,300	81,551
1927	28,001	23,981	51,982
1926	39,489	34,072	73,561
1925	38,993	30,636	69,629

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13. The exports for the last five years have been:

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Grey Crystal (tons)	30,913	57,626	28,315	57,254	62,509
White Crystal do.	2	3	3	—	—
Yellow Crystal do.	25,751	6,138	12,814	15,397	17,081
Molasses Crystal do.	2,886	1,411	570	1,315	1,708
Muscovado Sugar do.	747	502	162	146	188
Refined do.	349	250	—	—	—
Molasses (gallons)	1,271,050	1,427,274	1,188,840	1,622,018	1,373,420
Rum do.	28,474	71,213	35,699	55,088	73,841
Bitters do.	58,336	56,599	55,152	49,236	58,430

Values.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Grey Crystal	£454,396	£871,156	£514,946	£889,116	£770,542
White Crystal	80	54	58	8	—
Yellow Crystal	567,192	107,186	235,840	291,980	254,889
Molasses Crystal	51,750	17,872	9,972	18,211	22,213
Muscovado Sugar	11,786	6,960	1,548	2,162	2,219
Refined	7,307	2	—	—	—
Molasses	29,639	14,330	14,471	16,913	18,227
Rum	5,319	10,933	8,155	12,157	13,639
Bitters	75,734	80,915	79,570	70,101	87,570

COCONUTS.

14. As a result of new areas coming into bearing the exports of this crop continue to increase. Unfortunately, insufficient foresight is frequently given before planting and on several areas where conditions are not suitable, results have been disappointing. It is difficult to find an estate where tillage and green manuring are carried out on a standard comparable with that in Ceylon or Malaya.

15. The exports of the three products for 1929 were:

Coconuts	13,608,118 nuts.
Copra	23,979,882 lb.
Oil	34,707 gallons.

To indicate the total output in comparison with other years, it is necessary to reduce copra and oil to their equivalents as nuts. Taking one pound of copra as equal to three nuts, and one gallon of oil as equal to 45 nuts the total exports for the last five years have been:

Year.	*Nuts.*	*Value.*
1929	87,109,579	£281,455
1928	73,793,060	274,239
1927	46,573,459	109,295
1926	50,343,619	206,771
1925	41,964,788	192,830

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COFFEE.

16. Coffee is used mainly as a "filler" when cacão fails. Plantations are a rare sight. Robusta followed by Arabica are the popular types. The exports for the last five years were:

Year.	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1929 ..	817,593 ..	32,288
1928 ..	264,918 ..	10,869
1927 ..	163,920 ..	7,238
1926 ..	497,688 ..	20,371
1925 ..	597,722 ..	28,202

FRUIT.

17. Interest in the possibility of building up an export trade in grape fruit and oranges continues. With one or two exceptions, although it is generally recognised that a central packing shed is essential, growers have shown themselves to be shy of financing such a venture. Such propositions need the most careful consideration as the business from start to finish is a highly skilled one.

18. Better prices have given renewed vigour to the lime trade. Three mills worked during the year and tentative proposals for a fourth and co-operative venture are under the consideration of a section of the growers.

FOOD CROPS

19 Much needs to be done to stimulate the production of food crops. It should prove economically sound to be more self-supporting in this respect. The Ground Provision Depot and Fruit Shop continue to serve a useful functon in bringing producer and consumer together.

LIVE STOCK.

20. This young but important branch of agriculture is progressing in a healthy fashion. The Department has been instrumental in improving the dairy stock by breeding and importing new blood. Of the latter the Friesian has proved most successful. The milk supply is being improved in quantity, by the increase in stock kept and by the entry into the business of certain large estates, and in quality, by the tuberculin testing of cows and by the improved standards adopted as the result of continued educational work on the part of the Medical and Agricultural Departments.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

21. The number of Societies in operation at the end of the year was forty. The Director of Agriculture is Registrar. About two-thirds of the Societies are composed of cane farmers, the remainder, mostly in Tobago, of small proprietors, principally cultivators of cacao, but also of minor crops. Some of the Trinidad Societies are securing better co-operation amongst cane farmers in handling their crops, so avoiding much loss of time. One of the Tobago Societies has started a Co-operative Cacao Fermentary from which very useful results have been obtained in the first season.

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AGRICULTURAL BANK.

22. The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1924 had by the close of 1929, advanced £222,000 as loans on 306 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty years. In addition £3,882 1s. 8d. was lent during the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the loans made no less than 203 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus doing very useful work in advancing practical agricultural education.

FORESTRY.

23. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is slightly over 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The area set aside for Forest Reserves amounts to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as wind-breaks, &c., was mainly considered; their management for the purpose of providing the Colony in perpetuity with timber, fuel wood and other forest products has in the past been regarded as a secondary consideration, but steadily increasing attention is now being directed to this question.

24. Within the Forest Reserves there are now more than 1,500 acres of plantations (including experimental plots) of which the principal indigenous species are:—balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.), black fiddlewood (*Vitex divaricata*, Sw.), cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), crappo (*Carapa guianensis*, Aubl.), cypre (*Cordia alliodora*, Cham.), galba (*Calophyllum antillanum*, Britton), locust (*Hymenaea Courbaril*, L.) and poui (*Tabebuia* sp.). Of exotics, teak continues to show remarkably good results; it was first introduced from Burma in 1913, and some of the trees are now over 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth.

25. During 1929 approximately 86.50 acres of new plantations were formed under the Arena Reserve Working Plan, crappo, black fiddlewood, galba and poui being the species regenerated: on 38 acres teak was introduced to augment the cedar at Tamana under the Tamana Cedar Contracts Management Plan: ten acres were regenerated with crappo under contracts at the Central Range Reserve Plantations, whilst ten acres in the Southern Watershed Reserve were planted partly with teak and partly with indigenous species. Work was continued on the Victoria Fuel Plantations which now amount to approximately 80 acres. Silvicultural research, particularly on cedar, was continued and further valuable information obtained. The consumption of local timber in the Colony was well maintained and a widely increased programme of regeneration under Working Plans is necessary to safeguard future supplies.

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26. A steadily increasing interest in Mora is being evinced by parties outside the Colony: the exhibits at the British Industries Fair produced a crop of inquiries indicating the possibilities of commercial exploitation on a large scale. A consignment of Mora was sent to the Great Western Railway and was used in the construction of a Goods Shed platform at Newport, Monmouth; an eminently satisfactory report thereon has been received from the Engineer-in-Charge. Satisfactory reports have also been received from local users of Mora floor boards, notably the Public Works Department. The Mora forest in the south-east of the Island is believed to cover about 100 square miles and to contain an approximate stand of 100,000,000 cubic feet; an enumeration survey made in 1926 of a small portion of the area disclosed a stand of 1,500 cubic feet per acre (quarter girth measurement over bark) of which four-fifths were Mora. It is a hard, heavy, durable wood and is one of the eight woods rated A1 at Lloyds.

27. There are two privately owned forest sawmills now operating in mora forests; one on a concession covering approximately 6,000 acres near Rio Claro and the other on a concession covering approximately 2,112 acres north of the Valencia Road.

28. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1929 is estimated at 2,427,400 cubic feet of which about 1,512,500 is estimated to consist of less durable woods and of smaller (under story) trees largely use for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. 41,749 cubic feet of Cedar logs valued at £5,630, Cedar boards to the value of £1,171 and other timber to the value of £232 were exported.

29. The following figures show the quantity and estimated value of timber cut during the past five years.

Year.	*Quantity.* Cubic feet.	*Value.* £
1925 ..	2,213,800 ..	135,600
1926 ..	2,613,000 ..	160,000
1927 ..	3,187,600 ..	250,000
1928 ..	3,704,800 ..	250,000
1929 ..	2,427,400 ..	200,000

Whilst the quantity and value of timber imported and exported during a corresponding period were as follows:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft.	£
1925	8,356,924	90,812	671,003	5,596
1926	9,116,446	101,448	334,203	4,195
1927	14,140,460	140,515	789,968	8,693
1928	12,039,948	183,723	547,534	7,613
1929	15,612,772	245,578	768,319	7,033

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30. Twelve concessions covering about 44,279 acres are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 11,357 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

31. The Forest Revenue for 1929 amounted to £19,580 exclusive of free timber to the value of £315 supplied to the Public Works Department, and the expenditure to £12,278. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £7,302. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 23 years is put at £96,993.

MINES.

32. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite, and Gypsum are known to occcur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

33. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1929, 305,047,820 gallons, an increase of 36,092,070 gallons on the production of 1928.

34. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

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35. At the end of 1929 there were fifteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 145,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 130,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

36. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Naparima, Palo Seco and Fyzabad; the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Palo Seco; and the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad. There are five refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

37. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1929, is 1,610 of which 1,009 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 158 new wells were drilled, 110 of which with a total footage of 194,898 were on Crown Lands and 48 with a total footage of 83,661 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1929 was 305,047,820 gallons, an increase of 36,092,070 gallons over the production for 1928. Of this total, 161,754,845 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1929 amounted to £74,937 as against £54,573 in 1928, and wayleaves to £8,884 as against £12,611 in 1928. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 228,505,815 gallons valued at £3,051,450 as against 222,658,646 gallons valued at £2,493,290 in 1928. The exports in 1929 formed 46 6 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony.

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38. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
126,231,287	139,590,781	155,986,964	222,658,646	288,505,815

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
1,560,579	1,871,851	2,326,361	2,493,290	3,051,450

ASPHALT.

39. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.,

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £9,855 in 1926, £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, and £9,194 in 1929.

40. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1929 was 219,603 tons as against 195,980 tons in 1928.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1923-1929.

Year	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (£).*
1923 ..	172,369 ..	377,814
1924 ..	169,397 ..	385,949
1925 ..	157,986 ..	360,062
1926 ..	180,950½ ..	451,967
1927 ..	186,363½ ..	464,475
1928 ..	152,287½ ..	402,564
1929 ..	164,311 ..	432,085

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The Colony's trade has progressed steadily for some years. Imports in 1929 were valued at £5,954,314, an increase of £674,779 over 1928 and £1,559,276 over 1925. Exports were valued at £7,122,857, being £436,402 in excess of 1928 and £1,952,502 above the 1925 figure. These figures do not include transhipments, valued at £1,096,776 as against £1,005,942 in 1928 and £756,338 in 1925, but they include re-exports, valued at £583,514 in 1929, as compared with £501,991 in 1928 and £493,207 in 192.5

2. Imports were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (32¼ per cent. in 1929 and 31 per cent. in 1925), U. S. A. (26 per cent. and 22¼ per cent.) and Canada (17 per cent. and 22½ per cent.) Exports were shipped chiefly to the same Countries, *viz.*:—United Kingdom (26½ per cent. and 47¾ per cent.), U. S. A. (32½ per cent. and 21¾ per cent.) and Canada (8½ per cent. and 5¼ per cent.).

3. The principal imports in 1929 were boots and shoes £121,214, butter and butter substitutes £108,397, motor vehicles and parts £223,437, coal £106,911, cocoa (raw, for export) 11,683,055 lb. £242,595, cotton manufactures £385,540 (includes cotton piece goods 9,523,501 yards £282,435), fish £132,987 (includes £24,053 canned), rice 33,939,910 lb. £233,839, flour 324,574 bags £442,395, hardware £147,447 (includes implements and tools £58,224), machinery (*a*) sugar £33,797 (*b*) mining £757,126 and (*c*) other kinds £101,295, meats £132,766 (includes pickled and salted beef and pork 3,757,653 lb. £83,006), metals £157,145, milk 80,217 cases £112,090 and wood and timber £246,398.

4. The principal exports, including re-exports were raw cocoa 72,484,073 lb. £1,714,010, (re-exports 10,595,333 lbs. £267,883), oil (*a*) crude 31,799,157 gallons £216,371 (*b*) fuel 206,173,757 gallons £1,683,030 (*c*) motor spirit 48,452,222 gallons £1,110,754) re-exports 25,774 gallons £2,635), and (*d*) kerosene 1,908 253 gallons £40,185, (re-exports 4,962 gallons £501), sugar 182,567,817 lb. £1,049,863, coconuts 13,621,518 £66,388 (re-exports 13,400 nuts £68.) copra 23,979,882 lb. £209,732, coconut oil 34,707 gallons £5,403, angostura bitters 58,459 gallons £87,609, asphalt (*a*) crude 29,400 tons £29,400 (*b*) dried 134,911 tons £402,685, raw coffee 817,593 lb. £32,288, molasses 1,373,420 gallons £18,227 and rum 73,847 gallons £13,646.

5. Minor products exported included biscuits, lime oil, lime juice, beer, alpargatas, rubber, hides, temper lime, matches, road oil, nutmegs, tonca beans, cedar, logwood and various wood manufactures.

6. The number of ships entered in 1929 was 2,354 (3,876,468 tons), as compared with 2,227 (3,342,374 tons) in 1928 and 2,084 (2,282,238 tons) in 1925. Of these tonnages 49 per cent. was British in 1929, 49 per cent. in 1928 and 60½ per cent. in 1925. The tonnage of sailing ships included in these totals was 28,704 in 1929, 30,952 in 1928 and 45,015 in 1925.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

1. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison Line ...	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America and return	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland Line ...	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports and return	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do. ...	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly.
Transatlantica Italiana / Navigazione Generale Italiana	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do. ...	Do.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do. ...	Fortnightly.
Canadian National Steamers	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffes ...	Avonmouth ...	Santa Marta and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way.
Trinidad Line ...	New York ...	Demerara ...	About every 10 days.
Lamport and Holt ...	River Plata and Brazil	New York and return	Tri-weekly
Prince Line ...	Do. ...	New York ...	Fortnightly.
Aluminium Line ...	Paramaribo ...	North American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco Line ...	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days.
Nourse Line ...	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika Line...	North European Ports	Central America	Fortnightly.
Munson Line ...	Brazil ...	North America	Fortnightly.
Western Ocean S.S. *Corp*	New York and West Indies	Demerara and return	About every 2 weeks
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara ...	Fortnightly.

2. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

3. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but is now run by the Government.

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RAILWAYS.

4. The Trinidad Government Railway consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain—Arima—Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′ -8½″) gauge.

5. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day, during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way.

6. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

7. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

ROADS.

8. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 54 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073.56 miles are made up of 213.37 miles metal and oil, 26.20 miles pitch, 402.11 miles metal, 234.13 miles gravel

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or burnt clay, and 197.75 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 683.51 miles are made up of 4.42 miles metal and oil. 6.10 miles pitch, 44.34 miles metal, 219.47 miles gravel or burnt clay and 409.18 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens, who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way,

POSTAL.

9. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

10. The rates of postage are as follows, for each oz. or part of an oz.:—

Within the Colony .. .. .. 1d.

To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States { 1d. for first oz. 1d. each additional oz. or fraction of oz.

To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional oz. 1½d.

11. Trinidad is a party to the London Postal Convention.

12. The usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are in force in the Colony.

CABLE.

13. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

14. The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year. Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Islands, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all-British line of communication thus being established to England. The system was established and owned jointly by the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various West Indian Colonies. Apart from the main cables wireless stations are maintained at all the smaller Colonies, communicating with a central station at Barbados where traffic is transferred to the cables.

15. A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

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16. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which until the establishment of the Pacific Cable Board system was under contract with the Government, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

17. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's Line at Guadeloupe, Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom. They also connect with the all-America Cables Company at Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba and the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company and Western Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages except those destined for San Fernando.

WIRELESS.

18. The Pacific Cable Board System has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

19. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., a private Company, whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain. The service is an up-to-date one, and meets the requirements of the community both for business and private purposes.

VI.—JUSTICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. A petty civil court is established in each magisterial district of the Colony. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

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3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England, except that there is no jurisdiction in divorce causes.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

(*a*) The Full Court.

(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.

(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

CONSTABULARY.

7. There are 58 Stations in the Colony, 54 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 32 of which are in telephonic communication.

8. Applicants for enlistment in the Force must be over 18 and under 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, able to read and write, and must produce two certificates of character from well-known members of the community. They are required to submit to medical examination by the Constabulary Surgeon and are enlisted only if found physically fit. Enlistment is for three years,

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the first six months of which is spent at the Training Depot on probation after which enlistment is automatically renewed year by year. Members of the Force are retired at 55 and may retire at the age of 50 if they have completed 20 years of service. Recruits are posted to the Depot on enlistment and spend six months there. They are trained in Constabulary and Military duties, Fire Brigade drill and first aid. Unless they qualify in all these duties before the six months period has expired their services may be dispensed with.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

9. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

10. This branch was established 26 years ago and 700 finger prints were taken during 1929, bringing the total on record to 22,265. 316 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

11. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

12. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted. They must also be physically fit, and must pr oduce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

13. The prisons of the Colony consist of:—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the juvenile prison and the convict depôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

14. There was a decrease of 7 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1929.

The figures are as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1928 ...	1,464	188	1,652
1929 ...	1,473	172	1,645

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15. Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

16. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, capentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Prison Quarry.

17. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts were employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: 7,160 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1928. The convicts were also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

18. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed in wood cutting, on sanitary work in the town, at the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens and at Government House.

19. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. The prisoners are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmith, Cabinet making. This is an Institution started in 1924 for the detention of habitual criminals who received a fixed sentence of hard labour in the ordinary prisons, followed by a sentence of preventive detention during the Governor's pleasure. They are subject to the same treatment, as far as is possible, as that received at Camp Hill Prison in the Isle of Wight. The sentence is indeterminate, but if the Governor does not see fit to discharge a prisoner at the end of 10 years, a report has to be sent to the Secretary of State. The number admitted during the year was 13 as compared with 14 in 1928.

20. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution, which was started in January, 1927, is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed.

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They also undergo physical drill. All Prison uniforms are made at this institution as well as those for the Post Office and for Office Messengers. Private work is also undertaken. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 43.

21. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 139 during the year.

22. *Female Prison.* The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Apart from the maintenance of public roads and buildings no works of any particular magnitude or engineering interest were executed during 1929. The erection of the New House of Refuge on lands to the west of Port-of-Spain was practically completed and arrangements were made by the Medical Department for its occupation. Progress was made under the Road Scheme.

2. The preliminary surveys and levelling in connection with the proposed scheme of water supply to the Western, Central and Southern areas of the island were completed: and the report on the proposed works with estimate of cost were submitted to the Consulting Engineers in London for their examination. Towards the close of the year one of the Consulting Engineers visited the island to examine details of the scheme.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1929, was 403,275 an increase of 6,182 over 1928. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 128,970 and a small number of Chinese.

2. The Birth-rate was 31.7 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 19.4 per 1,000.

3. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,624 and the infantile mortality rate was 127 per 1,000 Births.

The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows:

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1·04	per 1000.
Malaria	1·61	do.
Tuberculosis	1·04	do.
Dysentery	0·4	do.
Enteric Fever	0·18	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·45	do.

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4. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in nine country districts. A special clinic for sick children is maintained at the Colonial Hospital.

5. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate are materially lower than the average for the past five years.

6. Apart from the two principal towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the Sanitary Department maintains work in every part of the Colony the whole of which is divided into Sanitary Districts. Each district has a Local Sanitary Authority, a Medical Officer of Health and one or more Sanitary Inspectors. Scavenging has been extended over the Colony until every town and every village of any size has an organised system.

7. Enteric fever which has been prevalent in many parts of the country in the last few years has now been much reduced, the notification of cases of this disease for the year 1929 being 228 which is the lowest on record since notification of the disease was introduced in 1917.

8. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

9. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

10. The following hospital accommodation is provided:

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	380 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	173 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ..	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

11. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, near Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 700 and is conducted on modern lines.

12. The Leper Settlement which was completed in 1926 is on Chacachacare Island 20 miles to the West of Port-of-Spain and has accommodation for 450 inmates.

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IX.—EDUCATION.

1. At the close of the year under review there were 288 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 44 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 252 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools, 96 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were two Government and three Assisted Intermediate Schools. The number of pupils on the roll in December 1929 was 63,391 of whom 35,106 were boys and 28,285 girls. The average daily attendance was 40,417 or 63.8 per cent. of the number on the roll. There was an increase of 464 or .7 per cent. on the roll, and of 1,447 or 3.7 per cent. in average attendance. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,743, as against 1,728 in 1928.

2. The total expenditure on education during the year 1929 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £137,625 3s. 7d. as compared with £136,746 18s. 3d. in 1928. 157 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 50 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. Eight College and three Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 48 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1929, there were ten Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, and 65 students at the Government and Affiliated Training Colleges. There were 308 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 86 passed their prescribed examinations.

Secondary Education.

3. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and St. Hilary's High School for girls in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The Bishop's High School in Tobago admits pupils of both sexes. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was:

Queen's Royal College	277
St. Mary's College	423
Naparima College	162
St. Joseph's Convent School	503
St. Hilary's School for Girls	135
Naparima Girls' High School	133
Bishop's High School, Tobago	55
Total	1,688

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

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4. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

5. Five hundred and thirty-six pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1929. Four hundred and forty-six pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two hundred and eighty-five candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, 54 gaining Honours, while 71 distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-two Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

6. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers. One is maintained by the Government and one by the Canadian Mission, both of which are co-educational. The Roman Catholics maintain one College for men and one for women.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

7. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training maintained a satisfactory level in 1929 with a total number of hours of 10,932, giving an average weekly attendance of 280 hours. There were 225 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:

Workshop Arithmetic	92
Workshop Drawing	84
Mechanics	52
Mathematics	54
Workshop Practice	49
English	40
Typography	39
Building Construction	36
Bookbinding	24
Tailoring	15

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8. Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are especially set by the City and Guilds' Examinations.

	Entered.	*Passed.*	
		1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
Mechanical Engineering ...	3	1	2
Typography	3	—	3
Bookbinding	5	3	—
Building Construction (3rd year) ...	6	4	—
Do. do. (5th year)	4	2	—
Tailoring	7	7	–
	28	17	5

9. Twenty-nine students were presented for the Technological Examination of the City and Guilds' of London Institute, of whom ten satisfied the Examiners.

10. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final Examinations to be taken. The following is a summary of the passes :—

	Entered.	Passed.
Bookbinding Final	2	—
Do. Grade I.	5	2
Mechanical Engineering Grade I.	8	4
Typography Final	6	2
Do. Grade II.	5	—
Do. Grade I. Machine Work	2	2
Lithography	1	—
	29	10

11. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £275 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £333 9s. 10½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £200 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Music and Typewriting, while men are taught Basket-making, Chair-caning, Mattress-making, restringing of tennis racquets and bass broom-making, Mat-making, and women Knitting, Sewing and Raffia Work. This institution deals with some 40 or 50 blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and it also gives them a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs. With regard to residential accommodation the Board has found it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to limit the age qualification for residence to 18 years. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training whenever accommodation is available, and when the Colonies can contribute to their maintenance.

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X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

1. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than five acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of survey, registration and grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. 742 Grants and Leases of an acreage of 3,220 and of a total value of £16,081 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands.

2. The following is the approximate distribution of the lands of the Colony at the 31st December, 1929:—

TRINIDAD:

Crown lands available (not included in Forest Reserves or in Concessions to Oil Company)				*acres* 215,542
Area under Mining Lease at 31st December, 1929				117,863
Area under Prospecting Licence at 31st December, 1929				9,634
Area under Exploration Licence at 31st December, 1929				1,196
Forest Reserves—		Less included		
Area at 31st December, 1929	*acres* 220,139	in oil Concessions	*acres* 54,837	
Additional proposed reserves	52,910	Less included in Oil Concessions	29,530	
Total Forest Reserves	273,049			
Total Forest Reserves included in above Oil Concessions			84,367	
Total area not included in Oil Concessions				188,682
Alienated and other lands including Roads and other Crown Reserves				659,927
Total				1,192,844
				or 1,863.82 square miles.

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TOBAGO:	*acres*
Crown Lands available	6,863
Forest Reserves	9,776
Alienated and other lands including roads and other Crown Reserves	57,753
Total	74,392
	or 116.24 square miles.

3. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

> The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.
>
> From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.
>
> From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.
>
> From January, 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.
>
> From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

4. A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

5. The mineral rights of the Crown where both the minerals and the land belong to the Crown are released by means of Exploration and Prospecting Licences or Mining Leases; but where the minerals belong to the Crown and the surface of the land has been alienated the mineral rights are leased by means of Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases only. An Exploration Licence is granted at the discretion of the Governor and gives the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The licence is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting Licence.

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6. The fees payable for an Exploration Licence vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting Licence are double those for an Exploration Licence. A royalty is charged on oil won.

7. The holder of a Prospecting Licence is entitled to enter upon the land named in the licence for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the licence may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting Licence a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under Licence as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the licence as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees for Stamp Duty and Registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

8. The number of applications received for Oil Prospecting and Exploration Licences during 1929 was 11 and 10 respectively. The number of Oil Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases issued was three and four respectively.

SURVEY.

9. Prior to the year 1904 the only large scale maps of the Colony in existence were large unwieldly sheets of various sizes plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch (1 in 9,504). Each sheet covered a division of the Island known as a Ward, and was constructed by the continuous plotting of new surveys on to former surveys without any further control.

10. In 1901 a trigonometrical survey of Trinidad was commenced. On the completion of the primary and secondary triangulation, traverse surveys connected to the trigonometrical framework were run along the existing roads and railways—the entire coast line was also surveyed. These surveys were plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch on a system of sheets projected on a polyconic projection covering the whole Island. The dimensions of each sheet were five minutes of longitude by three minutes of latitude. These sheets for convenience called Trigonometrical Sheets were eventually reduced to the scale of 1 in 50,000 and printed, and a general map of the Island on the scale of 1 in 150,000 was also reproduced.

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11. Improved sectional maps of similar scale and dimensions to the Trigonometrical Sheets, showing the cadastral detail contained on the old Ward Maps controlled by the surveys plotted on the Trigonometrical Sheets, were then prepared, and these are the ones now in use.

12. Owing to the development of the Oil Industry, the necessity for a large scale Cadastral Map of Trinidad has arisen, and on the advice of the Colonial Survey Committee, a new scheme of scales, sheet dimensions, and numbering, has been evolved. The new maps will be based on rectangular co-ordinates.

NEW MAPPING SCHEME.

Scale.	Sheet Reference Letter or No.	AREA COVERED.		Size of Sheet
		CHAINS.	MILES.	Inches.
1/50,000	A to H	1,800 x 1,500	22½ x 18¾	28·512 x 23·760
1/10,000	1 to 25	360 x 300	4½ x 3¾	Do.
1/2,500	A to P	90 x 75	1⅛ x 15/16	Do.

13. By the end of 1929 the following work had been done towards the preparation of the new Cadastral Map :—

The fixing of 92 new minor trigonometrical stations for the control of the traverse surveys.

55 primary traverses.

105 secondary.

208 tertiary.

The average lengths of the primary, secondary, and tertiary traverses are 2, 1½, and 1¼ miles, respectively.

27 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were completed and published.

27 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were in various stages of preparation.

Eleven of the last mentioned sheets cover the City of Port-of-Spain, the survey of which was commenced in 1929.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

14. From September, 1920 to June, 1925, a Party of Royal Engineers was engaged on the surveys necessary for the preparation of a Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago, on the scale of 1 in 50,000. The work in Trinidad was based on the existing triangulation and other controlled surveys previously executed by the Trigonometrical Survey Party. The survey of Tobago necessitated the establishment of a triangulation net over the Island, of sufficient accuracy for the control of cadastral detail. The map, which has been drawn and reproduced at the

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Ordnance Survey, Southampton, is layered in colours, and comprises nine sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 prepared in conformity with the new map system. (Eight sheets cover Trinidad and one sheet Tobago.) A copy of this map is being reproduced on the scale of 1 in 150,000.

OTHER SURVEYS AND MAPS.

15. The majority of the surveys executed by the Survey Department each year consists of:

(*a*) "Surveys of Crown Lands petitioned for";
(*b*) "The execution and supervision of concession surveys";
(*c*) "Surveys of reserves, and of lands resumed for road purposes, and the redefining of old boundaries."

Contract Surveyors are employed when necessary to assist the Staff with these surveys. During 1929, 21,500 chains of boundary lines were defined on the ground in connection with the surveys of parcels of Crown Lands petitioned for, the majority of which contained about five acres. The length of lines run in connection with the surveys described at (*b*) and (*c*) above amounted to 4,142 chains and 3,805 chains respectively.

16. 3,523 plans were prepared and certified in connection with the petitions and other land transactions effected under the Real Property Ordinance.

XI.—LABOUR.

1. Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: (*a*) Agricultural (*b*) Industrial or skilled labour.

2. Agricultural labourers find employment on the Sugar, Cocoa and Coconut plantations, and form the greater bulk of the labouring classes of the Colony, who are composed of East Indians, West Indians and people of mixed Spanish and Carib blood.

3. The abolition of slavery in 1834 led to the introduction of indentured East Indian Immigrants who first arrived in the Colony in 1845. From the year 1845 to date 147,592 have been introduced and of these 41,763 (inclusive of dependents) have been repatriated, according to the terms of their contracts.

4. There is a sufficiency of agricultural labourers for ordinary field work, such as weeding and cutlassing—but the demand for semi-skilled labourers, such as forkers, drainers and pruners is not always met; there is little or no difficulty in obtaining, at all times, skilled labourers for trades, such as building, &c.

5. The wages paid for labour in this Colony are as follows:

Agricultural labourers ...	... 30 to 60	cents per diem
Oilfield and other labourers	... 72 to 80	do.
Artisans	...$1.00 to $2.40	do.

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XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-two Ordinances were passed in 1929, of which the following are of interest :—

No. 2.—The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance provides facilities for the registration in this Colony of designs registered in the United Kingdom.

No. 8.—The Petroleum Office and Conservation Board Establishment Ordinance provides for the establishment of a branch of the Mines Department to be called "the Petroleum Office," the appointment of a Technologist, the levying of a rate on oil producers, and the establishment of a Petroleum Conservation Board to advise the Governor with a view to the conservation of the Colony's oil resources.

No. 9.—The Feline Animals (Control) Ordinance gives power to control the importation of cats and other feline animals with a view to prevent the introduction of rabies. Power also is given to deal with outbreaks of disease among feline animals in the Colony.

No. 13.—The Payment of Wages on Licensed Premises (Prohibition) Ordinance prohibits the payment of workmen on premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

No. 16.—The Petroleum (refund of duty) Ordinance provides for the refund of excise duty on petrol used in machines employed for tillage.

BANKS.

2. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £250,000; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital $20,000,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution established in 1914 for the encouragement of thrift.

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3. Government Savings Banks are established in 35 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1929, was 36,100 with deposits amounting to £467,926 as against 33,625 depositors with deposits totalling £469,639 recorded at the end of 1928. There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid.

4. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

S. M. GRIER,
Colonial Secretary.

Trinidad,
July, 1930.

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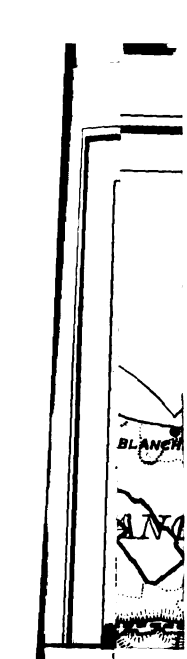

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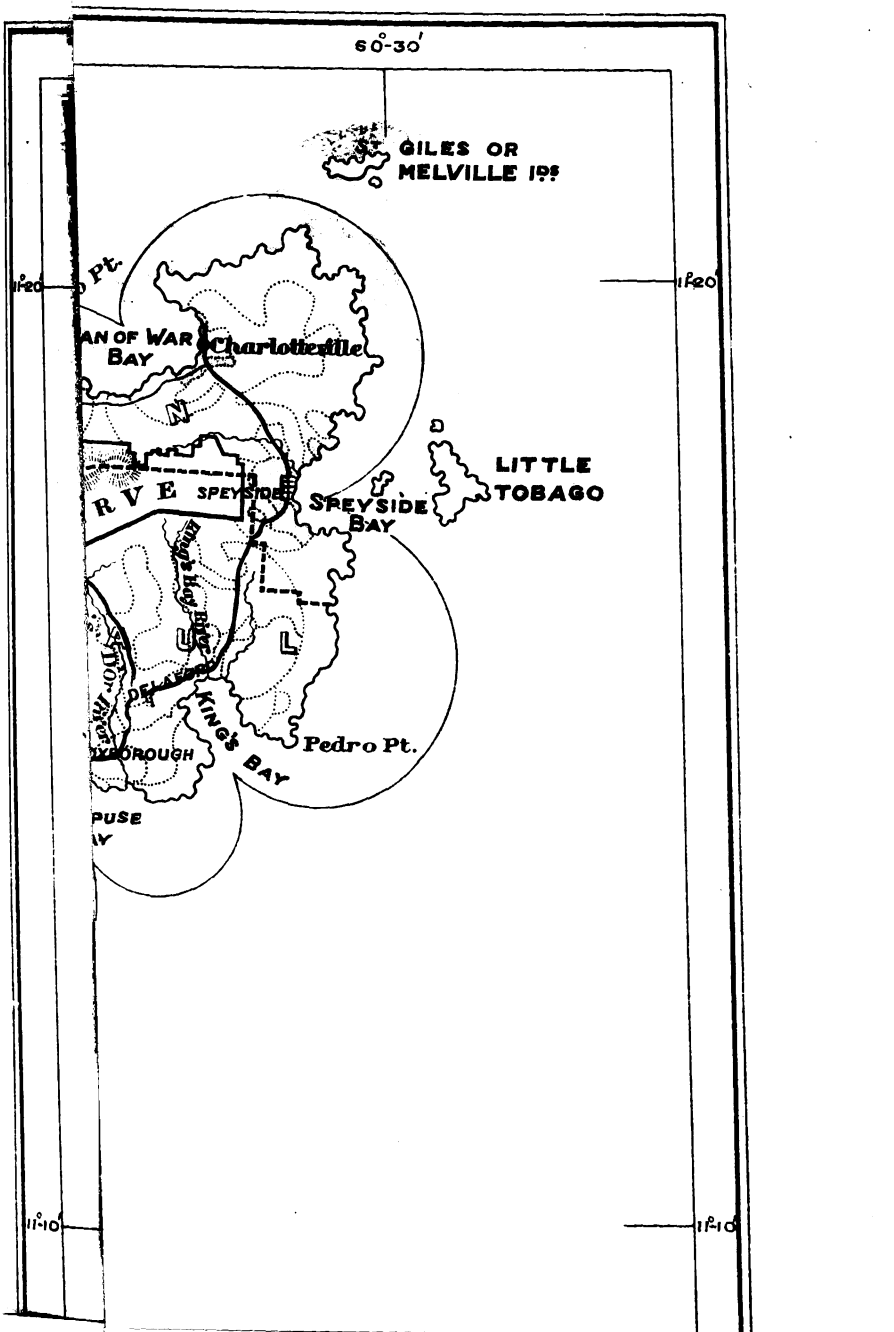

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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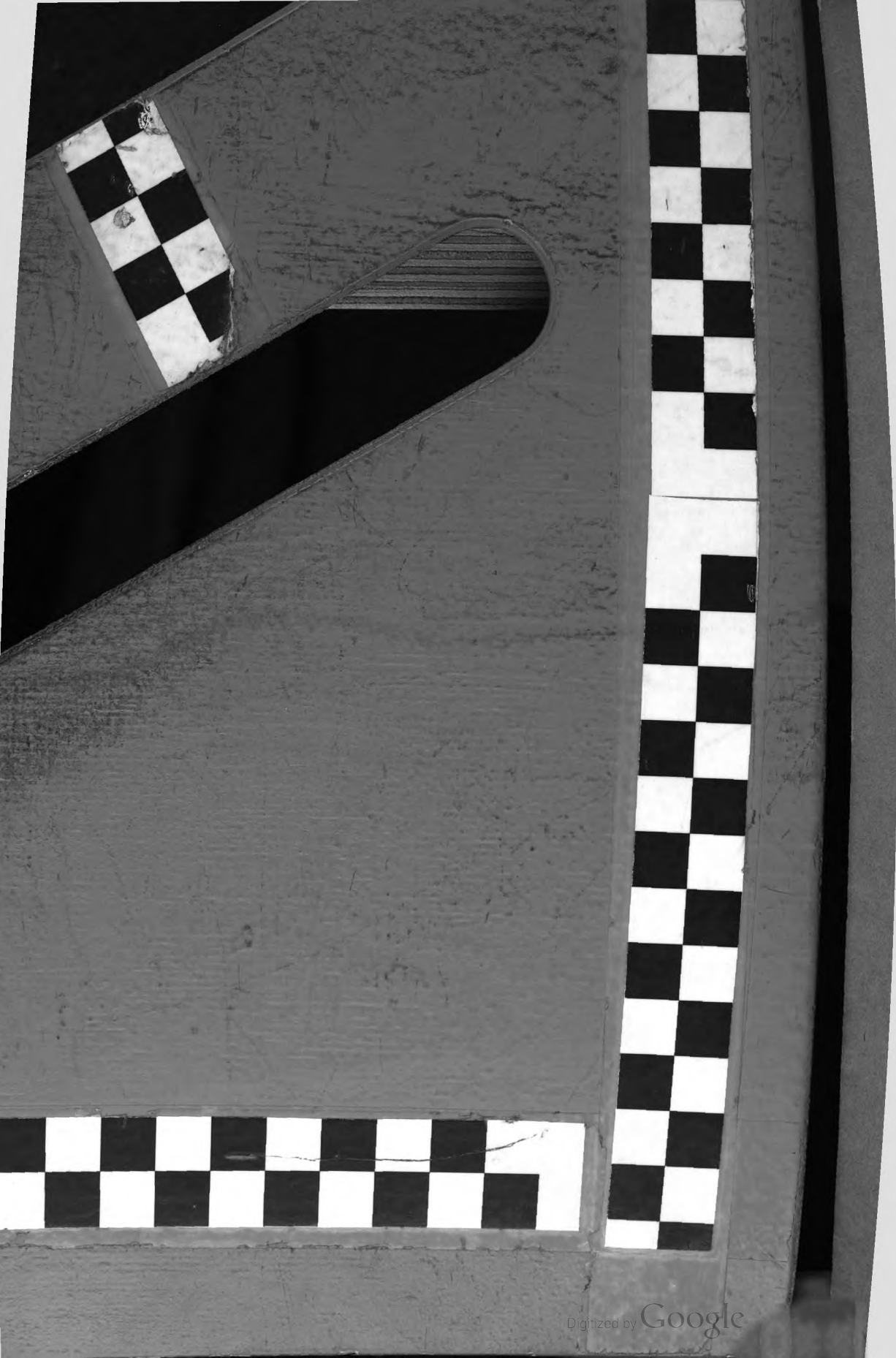
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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Annual General Report for 1929.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50′ W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south-west of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide, known as the Turks Island passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but no thorough survey of the group has ever been made.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands, and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank or reef surrounds the group.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides,

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respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands separated from each other by narrow passages, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and rocks. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

The entire group known as the Turks and Caicos Islands extends for a distance of 75 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south, and constitutes part of the long chain of low islands and banks extending from off the Florida coast to the Navidad Bank, lying north of the east end of the Dominican Republic.

It is said that the Turks Islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which resembled a Turkish fez. These Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. They remained uninhabited until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the salt raking season was over. The Bermudians were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned and continued the salt industry, with occasional interruption by attacks by the Spaniards. Several attempts to obtain possession of the Islands were also made by the French. In the year 1766 an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, was appointed "to reside there, and, by his residence on the spot, to insure the right of the Island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order amongst the inhabitants. In 1799 the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained until 1848, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a separate charter was granted. Under this charter the Islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found to be too expensive, and in 1873 the inhabitants forwarded a petition praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Islands were then annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

The white population of these Islands, numbering about 200, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians, while it is understood that the coloured people are mainly the descendants of the slaves imported by the early settlers.

From time to time these Islands have been visited by hurricanes which caused great destruction of property. Two hurricanes passed over these Islands in 1926, on 24th July and 16th September, respectively, and did great damage. The second one was the most disastrous, as regards damage to property, in the history of the Dependency.

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Another hurricane passed over these Islands during the night of the 14–15th September, 1928, and did much damage and caused the loss of 17 lives.

The only language spoken in this Dependency is English. The currency consists of British gold and silver coins and currency notes issued by the local Government. Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The climate of these Islands may be classed as good. Although the summer months are very hot, the heat is generally tempered by the trade winds. The weather in the winter-time is generally pleasant. The temperature ranges from about 60° minimum to about 93° maximum.

The government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also Judge of the Supreme Court. By Jamaica Law No. 6 of 1926, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1926, the Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner, who by virtue of his office is President, and seven other persons, three of whom are holders of offices under the Crown, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters are regulated by this Board. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local Government, and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are, in express terms, made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there.

The following is a general description of the principal islands :—

Grand Turk.

Grand Turk is the capital of the Dependency. It lies on the eastern side of the Turks Island passage, and is approximately 7 miles long and 1½ miles wide. It has a population of about 1,500. The only settlement on Grand Turk is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island. The town contains the public buildings, several stores, a public library, four churches, and Masonic and other lodges. The public hospital is at the north end of the town, and the Commissioner's residence is situated a few miles south of the town. The cable station is near Government House at the south-west end of the island, and the radio-telegraph station is situated in the centre of the town. Grand Turk is a port of entry. Vessels anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills on the eastern side of the island, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation. The principal industry is the production and export of salt extracted from sea-water, for

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which there is a demand in the United States and Canada for meat-packing and fish-curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. Fruit, vegetables, and cattle are imported from Santo Domingo and Haiti by small sailing vessels.

Salt Cay.

Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. Its area is about 4 square miles. It is a barren island, almost devoid of vegetation, and the population, about 360, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living.

South Caicos.

This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Islands and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The population of South Caicos is about 630. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (commonly called East Harbour).

East Caicos.

This island, the north-eastern of the Caicos group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.

Separated from East Caicos by a narrow passage lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra, and Conch Bar, with a total population of about 780. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, including cotton growing.

North Caicos.

To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and others.

Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton on Parrot Cay was abandoned in 1925.

Providenciales, or Blue Hills.

Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semi-circle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of

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Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. The principal settlements are Blue Hills, about the middle of the north shore; Five Cays, to the south-east; and The Bight, on the northern shore. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.

West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. In the middle of the island is Lake Catherine, about 2 miles long. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island. The venture was abandoned and the island is now uninhabited.

I.—GENERAL.

During the year 1929 there was a long and severe drought in the Caicos Islands which caused the entire failure of the crops and, in consequence, great distress among the people of those islands, a great number of whom faced starvation. In the circumstances, the Government was compelled to purchase and send large quantities of food supplies for the relief of the sufferers.

The Hurricane Relief Office, opened in September, 1926, having dealt with the relief measures relative to the hurricanes of 1926 and 1928, was closed at the end of April, 1929. A report on those hurricanes was prepared by Mr. W. R. Tatem, the officer in charge of that office, and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief in May. Printed copies of that report were, at a later date, sent to the principal subscribers to the Relief Fund.

During the year under review a new market was found for the Dependency's principal product—salt. Two shipments, amounting to 63,405 bushels, were made to Vancouver, British Columbia, by steamer going there via the Panama canal.

The foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church at Grand Turk was laid on the 13th May.

On Sunday, the 7th July, thanksgiving services were held in the churches throughout the Dependency for the King's recovery from his illness.

Mr. T. G. Southby, Magistrate, etc., was absent from the Dependency, on leave, from the 27th March to the 28th August, during which period Mr. L. Lea Smith, late Assistant Commissioner, retired, performed the duties of his several offices.

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Mr. G. H. Frith, Assistant Treasurer, etc., left the Dependency on the 26th of June to take the post of Acting Commissioner of the Cayman Islands, and Mr. T. W. Willis, Clerk to the Commissioner, was appointed to act in his place.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925	10,459	11,176
1926	9,734	14,055
1927	11,522	14,568
1928	14,853	12,787
1929	11,260	11,605

The total expenditure in 1929 exceeded the revenue by £345. This excess was caused by certain unforseen extraordinary expenditure during the year.

The royalty on salt exported amounted to £2,497, being above the usual amount received annually.

The Customs import duties collected during the year amounted to £4,728, being about 42 per cent. of the total revenue.

The balance sheet at the 31st December, 1929, showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £3,370, as against £3,715, the surplus at the end of the previous year.

The Dependency has no public debt, and taxation is very light.

The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £5,500. A small number of British Treasury notes, Bank of England notes, and United States currency notes were also in circulation.

The Government Savings Bank had 932 accounts in operation, with £16,909 on deposit at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £16,474. There are no private banks doing business in these Islands.

The Post Office money-order business has increased considerably within recent years. The value of the orders issued and paid in 1929 amounted to £16,563.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry in this Dependency is the production of salt from sea-water, by solar evaporation, and salt is the principal product exported. It is shipped to Canada and the United States and used there for fish-curing and meat-packing. The demand for it in 1929 was good, with the result that the quantity exported during that year was above the average amount shipped annually during the

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previous ten years. Two grades are exported—coarse and fishery (ground). The following table shows the destination, quantity, and value of the shipments in 1929 :—

	Quantity. *Bushels.*	*Value.* £
Canada	785,160	18,974
United States	660,163	11,797
Porto Rico	93,348	1,822
Jamaica	100,128	1,376
St. Pierre et Miquelon... ...	54,816	1,290
Newfoundland	18,655	416
	1,712,270	£35,675

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1925 £	1926 £	1927 £	1928 £	1929 £
Salt	32,854	30,111	19,015	25,283	35,675
Sponges	2,408	1,937	3,004	2,193	2,135
Conchs	1,393	1,523	588	1,523	1,350
Turtle Shell	162	743	383	164	343
Shark Products	20	198	75	33	70
Cotton and Cotton-seed ...	566	290	—	1,183	331
Sisal	648	6	109	415	39

Nearly all of the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last three years :—

		1927	1928	1929
Salt	bus.	781,831	1,401,218	1,712,270
Sponges	lb.	26,869	21,556	22,547
Conchs	No.	587,550	1,523,275	1,349,800
Turtle Shell	lb.	375	194	376
Cotton (Raw)	lb.	Nil	24,133	6,865
Cotton-seed	lb.	Nil	30,793	16,458
Sisal	lb.	16,600	37,945	6,489

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade.

The value of the trade of the Dependency for the last five years was as follows :—

	1925 £	1926 £	1927 £	1928 £	1929 £
Imports	41,570	48,850	47,693	41,766	42,827
Exports	39,062	35,936	24,063	31,755	40,679
Total	80,632	84,786	71,756	73,521	83,506

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IMPORTS.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, during the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	*British Dominions.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	4,592	3,520	33,458	41,570
1926	6,791	6,742	35,317	48,850
1927	5,447	6,619	35,627	47,693
1928	4,431	4,012	33,323	41,766
1929	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827

The direction of the import trade for 1929 is shown in the following table :—

	£
United Kingdom	3,585
Jamaica	2,302
Canada	1,832
United States of America ...	30,961
Santo Domingo	2,094
Other countries	2,053
	£42,827

The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	24,371
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	14
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	15,012
Miscellaneous and unclassified	3,430
	£42,827

The principal articles imported during 1929 were as follows :—

Article.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Flour	barrels	2,317	3,163
Cotton goods		—	3,086
Wood, lumber	ft.	217,830	1,723
Hominy and Meal	barrels	1,349	1,720
Lard	lb.	70,598	1,615
Rice	lb.	191,291	1,412
Milk (condensed)	cases	1,078	1,336
Oils	gal.	20,407	1,307
Sugar	lb.	219,255	1,266
Spirits...	gal.	3,786	1,144
Haberdashery		—	1,031
Butter	lb.	12,945	895
Beef (salted)	lb.	30,377	872
Bacon, Hams, etc.	lb.	16,257	782

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			£
Machinery		—	717
Boots and Shoes		—	657
Pork (salted)	lb.	20,800	572
Soap	lb.	37,349	546
Cigarettes	No.	878,100	533
Biscuits	lb.	15,038	401
Medicines		—	366
Paper and Stationery		—	307
Cheese	lb.	3,375	220

EXPORTS.

The following table shows the direction of the export trade during the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	*British Dominions.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	485	18,412	20,165	39,062
1926	1,018	20,550	14,368	35,936
1927	218	13,649	10,196	24,063
1928	1,443	16,828	13,484	31,755
1929	1,453	21,807	17,419	40,679

The destination of the exports is shown in the next table :—

	£
United Kingdom	1,453
Canada	19,249
United States of America	12,778
Porto Rico	1,844
Haiti	1,388
Jamaica	1,376
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1,290
Bahamas	766
Newfoundland	416
Santo Domingo	71
Cuba	48
	£40,679

The declared value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1929 was £40,209, and the value of the re-exports was £470.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead, and ships anchor in from 4 to 7 fathoms of water about one-quarter of a mile from the shore.

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The number of vessels that entered at the several ports during the year 1929 was as follows :—

	British.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
Steamships	11	88	99
Sailing vessels ...	196	45	241
	207	133	340

The net tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 31,627 and of the steamships to 139,758.

The s.s. *Patuca*, of the Elders and Fyffes Line, called at Grand Turk every six weeks, on her way from England to Jamaica, bringing parcel-mails and freight and any passengers offering. This service commenced in May, 1929.

The cargo steamers of the Columbus Line, Inc., trading between New York and the Dominican Republic, stopped calling here on and from July, 1929.

The s.s. *Huron*, of the Porto Rico Line (late Clyde Line), gave a three-weekly mail, passenger, and freight service from and to New York as from the 25th July, 1929.

Steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, on the way from New York to South American ports, called at Grand Turk for stevedores and deck-labourers about twice a month, and called again on the return voyage, to land them.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency.

Roads.

The streets and roads in the principal settlements were kept in fairly good condition for wheeled traffic. A few motor cars and trucks are in use. The roads in the Caicos Islands are only " bush paths " and are very rough.

Postal.

The local mails were carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York by the steamers referred to above.

Mails were also sent to Jamaica by steamers of the Elders and Fyffes line, which called occasionally at Grand Turk to land passengers from England, and also by small sailing vessels whenever an opportunity presented itself.

The Post Office dealt with about 91,000 postal articles during the year under review.

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Cables.

The Dependency is connected by cable with Bermuda, Jamaica, and Barbados.

The Direct West India Cable Company supplies a news bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120.

Wireless.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, and with ships at sea.

Telephones.

There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for 60 lines.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction on matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency. There is a Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Grand Turk, the capital, where he holds court at least once a week. He pays periodical visits to Cockburn Harbour, Salt Cay, and the Caicos Islands for the purpose of holding court at those settlements.

Police.

There is a very small Police Force. It consists of one sergeant, one corporal, one lance-corporal and three constables. The Magistrate acts as Inspector. A district constable is stationed at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands.

Prisons.

There is a central prison at Grand Turk, to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1929 was 50, of which 42 were men, 6 women, and 2 juveniles. There is complete separation between the males and females. There is a Prison Board, which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no Chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison. The male prisoners are mainly employed on road repair work.

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Criminal Statistics.

The number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts for crimes and offences was 177, 132 being males and 45 females. The number convicted was 138.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to the usual up-keep of the roads, public buildings, etc., the undermentioned public works were carried out during the year :—

Grand Turk : The Jackson tank catchment was renovated ; the Government School building was repaired and re-roofed ; and the stone wall around the prison was repaired.

Cockburn Harbour : A new engine was installed at the radio-telegraph station.

Salt Cay : The dock was repaired and deepened.

Bottle Creek : The school building was enlarged.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The population of the Dependency, according to the last census (1921), was 5,612. About 95 per cent. of the people are of African descent.

The births and deaths registered during the last five years were as follows :—

	Number of Births.	*Number of Deaths.*	*Birth-rate per* 1,000.	*Death-rate per* 1,000.
1925	181	78	32·8	14·1
1926	174	118	31·5	21·4
1927	149	123	26·9	22·3
1928	183	91	33·1	16·4
1929	161	99	29·1	17·7

The above rates are based on the population of 1921.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 9, as against 19 in 1928.

Thirty-nine marriages were registered during the year 1929.

Public Health.

The general health of the Dependency was good during the year under review. No case of quarantinable disease occurred.

The following information is extracted from the Annual Report for 1929 of the Government Medical Officer :—

"*Pellagra.*—This disease was almost epidemic during the early spring months compared to previous years. There were some twenty cases, which is most unusual for this Island, the average number being about six or seven. The history of

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these cases brought to light the fact that some of the victims of this disease had a habit of eating large quantities of raw starch or raw meal. Other cases were among those who lived on a diet of insufficiently cooked food, consisting of rice and grits.

"*Influenza.*—During the early months of the year we had an epidemic of influenza which, while comparatively mild, was responsible for a number of deaths, either directly or indirectly."

The local dentist was subsidized by the Government to give free dental service to the pupils in the public and private schools and to certain others.

There are only two medical practitioners in this Dependency; both being the Government Medical Officers. They are allowed to engage in private practice. The Medical Officer for Turks Islands resides at Grand Turk and visits Salt Cay whenever necessary and at least once a month. The Medical Officer for the Caicos Islands is stationed at Cockburn Harbour and visits the out-islands when required to do so.

Hospitals.

Two small hospitals are maintained by the Government under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officers. One at Grand Turk, with 8 beds, and the other at Cockburn Harbour, having 4 beds.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The education system of the Dependency is under the direction of the Board of Education, nominated by the Commissioner, who is the Chairman.

Primary Education.

Primary education is compulsory in the three principal settlements of the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, for children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and is provided free by the Government. The sum of £840 is granted annually to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the primary schools throughout the Dependency and for other educational purposes. There were ten Government elementary schools. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 824, and the average attendance 586. There were also nine private elementary schools, under the control of the Board, with an attendance of 123. Whilst the average attendance appears to be small, it should be remembered that the settlements in the Caicos Islands are scattered and many children are not within reach of a school. Many who do attend have to walk long distances in great heat and along bad roads to get to their schools. Owing to the small salaries offered and the lack of proper training facilities, there is great difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers for the schools and very few of those employed as such can be regarded as really competent.

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Secondary Education.

There is a secondary school at Grand Turk, controlled by a board of management appointed by the Commissioner. This school receives from the Government a free grant-in-aid of £150 a year. There were 26 pupils on the roll in 1929, and the average attendance was 24. The master of this school acts as Inspector of Schools. A centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established in 1924, and local examinations have since then been held annually in December.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

As already mentioned above, these Islands have never been completely surveyed. Most of the land is of very poor quality, being very rocky and barren, and only small portions here and there are fit for agriculture. Selected parcels of Crown land, when applied for, are sold at two shillings per acre, and leased at fourpence per acre per annum. Town lots, when applied for, are sold at public auction, with an upset price. The private lands generally are of little value and when sold fetch only nominal prices. A geological survey of the Dependency has never been made.

XI.—LABOUR.

Common labourers employed in the salt industry earn from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day in raking and carting salt, and from 4*s.* to 8*s.* a day in shipping it. Stevedores, employed on steamers engaged in the South American trade that call at Grand Turk for them, receive 2*s.* 6*d.* a day and rations. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from 6*s.* to 12*s.* a day. There is a great scarcity of efficient artisans and skilled mechanics. Agriculture is engaged in, on a small scale and in a primitive manner, by peasant proprietors in the Caicos Islands. Efficient domestic servants are very scarce.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Four Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board during the year 1929.

Nos. 1 and 3 were the usual appropriation laws; and No. 2 amended the Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1896. No. 4 (to impose an export duty on spirits) did not receive the Governor's assent.

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Meteorological.

The readings taken at the Weather Bureau Station at Grand Turk in latitude 21° 22′ N. and longitude 71° 27′ W., at a height of 11.3 feet above sea-level, were as follows :—

Rainfall	27.61 inches.
Maximum temperature	91.0°
Minimum temperature	63.5°

The average rainfall during the last five years was 28.36 inches.

Paupers.

Eighty-six persons were receiving out-door relief at the end of the year 1929.

Emigration.

During the year under review the number of emigrants exceeded the number of immigrants by 253.

H. E. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

Grand Turk,
10*th May*, 1930.

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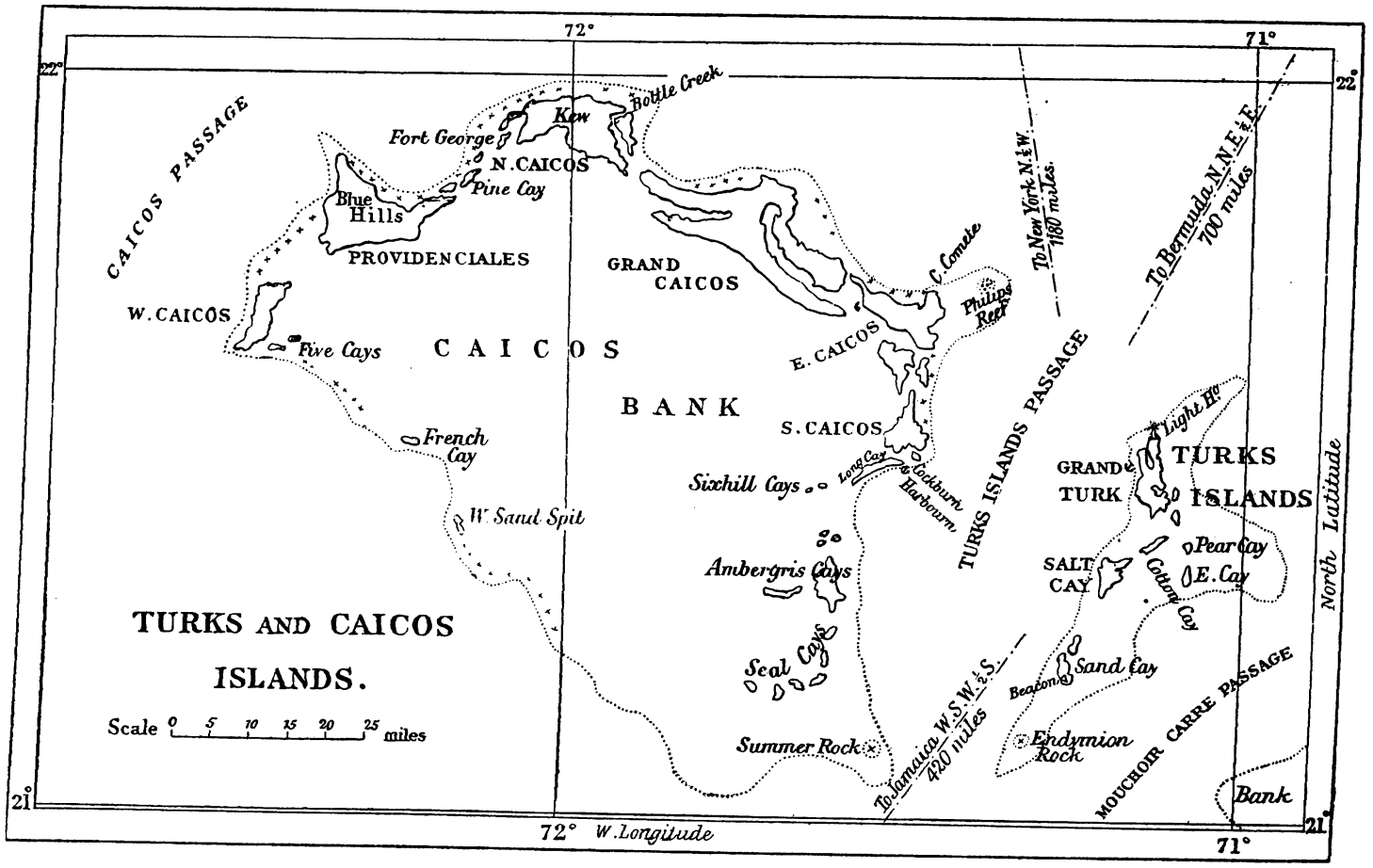

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Report. [Cmd. 2387.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.
Report by the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., on his visit during the period December, 1921, to February, 1922. [Cmd. 1679.] 3s. 0d. (3s. 2d.).

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No. 1506.

THE GAMBIA

REPORT FOR 1929.

(For Report for 1927 see No. 1399 (Price 6d.) and for Report for 1928 see No. 1444 (Price 1s.).)

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THE GAMBIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1929.

History and Geography.

The first descriptive account of the Gambia dates from the middle of the 15th century, when Alvise Cada Mosto, a Venetian, visited the River in charge of an expedition fitted out by Prince Henry of Portugal. He appears to have travelled some forty miles from the mouth in 1456. The Portuguese were able to maintain a monopoly of the trade for more than a century; an English expedition, fitted out in 1481, was prevented from sailing by the influence of King John II of Portugal. In 1588 a Patent from Queen Elizabeth gave certain merchants of Devon and London a monopoly for ten years of the "free and whole trafique trade and feat of merchandise" to and within the Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was stated in the Patent that one voyage had already been performed. The second voyage under the Charter, which was made in 1591, is described in Hakluyt. The French had then traded in these parts for above 30 years, but the "Frenchmen never used to go into the river of Gambia, which is a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals".

The annexation of Portugal to Spain under Philip II in 1580 caused the decline of Portuguese maritime enterprise, and early in the 17th century the English established themselves in the Gambia and the French in Senegal to the north. For the following two centuries these countries contended with varying fortunes for the mastery of the two rivers, the coast ports between, and the trade of the hinterland.

In the 18th century the Royal African Company controlled the commerce of the Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves and gold and ivory and beeswax.

Chartered Company administration was, however, ruined by the Act of 1807, which abolished the slave trade, and although an annual subsidy of £23,000 was paid to the Company, it was unable to make a profit and its assets were taken over by the Crown.

Since 1816 the seat of Government has been at Bathurst, which was founded by the English merchants who left Senegal and the Island of Goree when those territories were restored to France after the Napoleonic wars. It was named after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

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The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for 250 miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntaur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet. This year when the floods were again exceptionally heavy the buildings at Basse, the largest market in the Protectorate in the dry season, were several feet under water.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jollofs, Mandingos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mahommedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mahommedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

The currency is British West African silver and alloy coinage and paper. Since the French five-franc pieces were demonetised in 1922, little silver has been seen in the Protectorate. There was in circulation during the year about £296,000 worth of alloy coinage, and notes to the value of £201,000.

The monetary units and the standards of weights and measures are British, but the people are equally conversant with the metric system owing to their close contact with the neighbouring Colonies.

I. General.

Dr. E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Senior Travelling Commissioner, North Bank Province, a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, retired at his own request and on account of his age on the 3rd October, 1929. His departure from the Colony in which he had served for twenty-eight years has been a personal loss to the whole community.

II. Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years has been :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Loan.*	*Surplus of Assets over Loan and Liabilities.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	189,086	271,836	115,743	104,436
1926	214,181	213,643	103,601	115,116
1927	252,419	277,625	84,171	109,340
1928	255,385	250,596	62,541	135,759
1929	235,265	289,506	37,596	106,463

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The expenditure in 1925 included £32,546 for the writing off of the rice and seed nut debts of the Protectorate.

The expenditure in 1927 included the sum of £50,000 which was set aside for the establishment of a Reserve Fund.

The revenue in 1929 included a sum of £21,000, which was transferred from the Steamer Depreciation Fund and used for the purchase of a new river steamer.

The liability to the West African Currency Board incurred in 1922 for the demonetization of the five-franc piece was reduced during 1929 by £24,945.

Customs receipts, which represented nearly 60 per cent of the total revenue of the Colony, brought in £124,396 as against £177,368 in 1928.

A comparison of the four main items of duty during the last five years is as follows. There were serious decreases during 1929 in the revenue from Groundnuts and Kola nuts and in the *Ad Valorem* duties.

Year.	*Export Duty. Groundnuts.*	*Import Duty. Kolanuts.*	*Ad valorem Duties.*	*Tobacco.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	46,124	23,016	16,821	10,748
1926	56,966	32,925	23,348	11,855
1927	64,342	44,795	26,797	17,347
1928	73,809	31,210	33,705	12,846
1929	55,733	24,973	14,510	12,264

The cost price of investments held at the end of 1929 was £206,167. The Securities Depreciation Fund stood at £7,866. The actual depreciation on Surplus Funds investments was £11,553.

The finances of the Colony are in a fairly satisfactory condition provided that the revenues of the Colony are carefully husbanded and that no large works are undertaken in the near future.

The revenue in 1929 covered all the ordinary recurrent expenditure, but the Surplus Funds of the Colony had to be drawn on to meet the cost of Public Works Extraordinary.

The Surplus Funds of the Colony amounted on the 31st December, 1929, to £136,003.

There is also a Reserve Fund of £55,522.

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III.—Production.

The total value of exports was £840,929. Except for Palm Kernels and Hides which represented together only £16,387, the sole export of the Gambia is Groundnuts on which an export duty of £1 a ton is levied

The tonnage and value of the groundnut crop for the last five years has been as follows :—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Value.*
		£
1925	48,700	693,097
1926	61,072	862,578
1927	69,240	967,941
1928	76,772	1,122,253
1929	58,090	785,516

The main percentage distribution of the Groundnut export trade during the last five years has been:—

Year.	*British.*	*French.*	*German.*	*Dutch.*
1925	45	36	5	7
1926	39	28	16	13
1927	6	44	20	20
1928	33	33	20	6
1929	16	36	28	11

The Agricultural Department distributed 20,057 bags of seed groundnuts to the native farmers in 1929. The cost of this distribution is repaid after the crop is harvested and sold, and there have been no bad debts, either in respect of seed groundnuts or of the rice that is supplied by Government to the people of the Protectorate on credit, since the liabilities of the farmers in the Protectorate were written off by Government in 1925.

The price paid locally for groundnuts during the 1928—1929 season ranged from 2/1*d* to 2/4½*d* a bushel. The crop was much better than that of the previous year in quality. It was however disappointing in quantity. This was due in part at least to the short spells of drought which followed the first showers.

The areas devoted to the growing of foodstuffs have increased but no alternative to the staple crop on which the prosperity of the Colony depends, has been found so far.

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There were good crops of maize and millet. Though rice is cultivated extensively, not enough of it is grown to satisfy local requirements.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C. B. E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Gambia in November and December 1929. Mr. Stockdale made a very valuable report on the work of the Agricultural Department, and suggested the lines on which that Department should be conducted in future.

Severals outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1929. Outbreaks of cattle disease occurred in the South Bank, MacCarthy Island and Upper River Provinces.

Arrangements were made for Mr. W. V. Earnshaw, M.R.C.V.S., a Veterinary Officer in Nigeria to visit the Colony with a view to determining the nature of these outbreaks which have caused such a serious loss of stock annually. Mr. Earnshaw made an extensive tour of the Protectorate. The doubt, which had previously existed whether the disease was rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, was dispelled by his diagnosing the disease as rinderpest. In his report Mr. Earnshaw advised the appointment of a Veterinary Officer for the Gambia, and this recommendation will receive careful consideration in the near future.

In the meantime the practice of segregating any infected animals and restricting the movement of cattle in infected areas is being continued.

IV—Trade and Economics.

The following table shows the balance of trade (exclusive of Specie) during the last five years :—

Year.	*Aggregate.*	*Imports. (c.i.f.)*	*Exports. (f.o.b.)*	*Balance of Exports over Imports in £.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	1,388,548	615,927	722,621	106,694
1926	1,555,303	651,137	904,166	253,029
1927	1,862,376	863,376	999,000	135,624
1928	2,166,695	1,010,686	1,156,009	145,323
1929	1,438,090	597,161	840,929	243,768

The only increases of imports were in cement and tea.

There were decreases in all the principal articles imported and a very large decrease in Cotton Piece Goods and somewhat less large decrease in Rice, Cotton Manufactures and Kola nuts. The Cotton Piece

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Goods with 3,375,697 yards showed a decrease of £133,322 as compared with the value of the quantity imported in 1928. The decreases in the value of the imports of Rice, Cotton Manufactures and Kolanuts, as compared with previous years were £39,095, £37,887 and £33,778 respectively. Great Britain supplied most of the following goods :—Apparel, cement, coal, cottons, lumber, medicines and drugs, metals, potable spirits, tea. Biscuits, boots, shoes and slippers, hats and caps, rice, sugar and wines were obtained chiefly from France. The United States of America furnished the greatest value of flour, motorcars and non-edible oils.

The percentage of imports for the last five years has been :—

—	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
British Empire	54.65	60.10	51.71	48.22	45.11
France	26.61	24.63	30.65	34.08	39,65
United States of America	4.66	4.12	5.38	5.60	6.63
Germany ...	7.57	2.54	5.58	5.19	2.63

1928 and 1929 are the only years since 1904 in which the British Empire has provided less than fifty per cent of the total imports of the Colony.

The following is the percentage of revenue to trade during the last five years.

1925	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
% 14.12	% 14.77	% 13.55	% 11.78	% 16.36

V.—Communications.

565 ships of 1,280,888, tons entered and cleared in 1929 as compared with 582 ships of 1,292,397 tons in 1928. 68 per cent were British and 13 per cent French. German, American, Norwegian and Dutch steamers, though they represent only about 16 per cent of the tonnage of the port, carry a very considerable portion both of the imports and exports of the Gambia.

His Majesty's ships "Calcutta" and "Delphinium" called at Bathurst during 1929.

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In March 1929 the s.s. "Arcadian" called at Bathurst at the end of her voyage round Africa.

The Government river service has been maintained without interruption during 1929 by the steamers "Prince of Wales" "Vampire" and "Lady Denham". After nearly fifteen years most useful service, the "Vampire" was superseded in September 1929 by the "Lady Denham", a new vessel of slightly smaller dimensions than the "Prince of Wales".

A weekly schedule was maintained from November to May and fortnightly from June to October. The "Prince of Wales" had a total mileage of 12,584 and the "Vampire" of 6,366 and the "Lady Denham" of 4,032.

In addition to general transport work, the "Prince of Wales" carries out monthly inspections of the buoys in the estuary and of the light on Bijol Island.

The Governor's Yacht "Mansa Kila Ba" was in commission throughout the year and steamed 4,260 miles.

In addition to the Government flotilla of steamers and launches, there are a number of privately owned craft in the Gambia. The cutters and schooners, formerly so picturesque a sight on the river, are rapidly being replaced by small steam craft and lighters.

An increase of nearly 25 per cent in the number of letters handled during 1929 was recorded. The travelling post offices on the Government steamers are a great convenience to the public. The four postal stations in the Protectorate do an appreciable business in money and postal orders. The wireless service has worked efficiently and the telephone system in Bathurst is well supported.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons.

There has been again an almost entire absence of serious crimes in the Gambia. Only 13 cases were tried by the Supreme Court during 1929.

There was an increase of about 45 per cent in the cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court in 1929 as compared with those tried there in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases is due mainly to a greater number of prosecutions instituted under the Public Health and Motor Traffic Ordinances.

The number of cases which came before the native tribunals during 1929 was about 12 per cent less than in the year before. The native tribunals continued to discharge their judicial duties very satisfactorily.

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The Police Department sustained a loss by the retirement on pension in 1929 of Captain C. H. Greig, O.B.E., who had been Commissioner of Police for more than twelve years, and of Inspector Moore whose services with the Force dated back to 1896, and who was awarded the Imperial Service Medal in 1929.

The Police Force under Captain N. S. Flint, M.C., who had been temporarily seconded from Nigeria, handled very satisfactorily a small labour disturbance in Bathurst in November, 1929.

There are now two Police outstation detachments in the Protectorate. During 1929 the prison at Georgetown was closed down and the prisoners were removed to the prison at Bathurst which is in the charge of the Police Department. The fire brigade at Bathurst is manned by the Police Force.

The performances of the Police Band continue to give much pleasure to the inhabitants of Bathurst.

There are eighteen licensed premises in Bathurst. The premises are well conducted and are frequently closed before the legal hour for closing. No cases of drunkenness were reported during 1929.

VII—Public Works.

The work on the Slipway was carried on throughout 1929 and at the end of the year it was rapidly approaching completion.

The Reclamation Scheme has continued to make slow progress, the main obstacle, as in previous years, being the difficulty of finding suitable material for the operations of the dredger on the tidal area at the back of Bathurst. The ten-acre lot was nearing completion at the end of 1929 and, when completed, will be laid out as plots of land for those whose present homes near by are liable to be flooded during the rains.

The work on the new part of the road from Bathurst to Cape St. Mary was completed during 1929.

The improvements to the Bathurst Market were completed as well as the new Infectious Diseases Hospital.

A new Out-patient building was erected for the Medical Department, and a new Home for the Infirm was begun near the Prison to replace the inadequate accommodation provided in the building which was used for the purpose and known as the Home for Destitutes.

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Four new bungalows have been built for Officers quarters on sites near the foreshore at the western end of the Marina.

During 1929, improved garage and workshop accommodation at the Public Works Department was begun and completed.

New school buildings for the Armitage School at Georgetown were begun in 1929.

VIII. Public Health.

The population of Bathurst is about 10,664. The deaths exceeded the births—of which 315 were registered—by 143.

There was no epidemic during 1929.

The rainfall for 1929 was 52 inches, over 20 inches fell in August.

It is during the months from June to October that most of the cases of sickness occur.

There are two Hospitals in the Colony, one at Bathurst, and the other at Georgetown. At the former 723 in-patients were admitted and 16,506 out-patients attended during 1929 and 224 operations were performed. 292 in-patients were admitted to, and 3,856 out-patients attended, the Georgetown Hospital. Over 5,497 cases were dealt with by the Protectorate Medical Officer and the Dispensers at Basse and Kau-ur.

Although the infant mortality figures for Bathurst are 333 per thousand, very useful work is being done by the Women and Children Welfare Clinic.

IX. Education.

During 1929, a separate Education Department under a Superintendent of Education was started. Of the 2,129 pupils on the registers of the schools in Bathurst, about one-half presented themselves for the annual examination and 743 passed the examination. The school attendance is still very far from being regular.

During 1929, a teachers training school was started for the training of primary school teachers. Most of the teachers are untrained and about fifty of them are now receiving training.

A vocational school was restarted in Bathurst in June, 1929.

Physical instruction and school athletics are encouraged and the usual inter-school sports were held on Empire Day.

Three boys and two girls have been given Government scholarships to institutions outside the Colony.

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One boy is studying medicine at Manchester University and the other two were awarded scholarships to Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. The two girls have been sent to St. Joseph's Convent in Freetown for training in domestic subjects.

Apart from the village Koran schools, there are two Mohammedan Schools in the Gambia, one at Bathurst and the other, known as the Armitage School from its founder, a previous Governor, at Georgetown. The latter has become one of the established institutions of the Gambia. The number of pupils increased during 1929 to 139, of whom 113 were boarders.

The object of the school is to interest the boys in their country and to strengthen their characters.

A small Vernacular School was started at Bakau near Bathurst during 1929. The boys attending the school are taught to read and write their own language, Mandingo, in English characters.

Six Boy Scouts were sent from the Gambia to the World Jamboree at Birkenhead in 1929.

X. Lands and Survey.

Surveys are made of plots leased under the Public Lands Ordinance, the leases being granted either from year to year or for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

About £5,000 a year is derived by the Government from rents. 535 leases and 94 wharf licences have been granted but there are no large holdings in the Protectorate.

XI. Miscellaneous.

Nineteen Ordinances and seventeen Regulations were passed during 1929.

The Supreme Court Appeals Ordinance was the important Ordinance passed in 1929.

An inter-colonial cricket match between representatives of this Colony and Sierra Leone was played at Bathurst in January, 1929. The Gambia XI won by nine wickets.

The collection made in the Colony for the British Legion on Poppy Day, 1929, amounted to £141. 14*s*. 6*d*.

B. A. FINN,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

12th August, 1930.

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APPENDIX I.

Principal Firms, etc.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade :—

Name.	*Address.*	*Address in Europe (if any).*
United Africa Co., Ltd. ...	Wellington Street	Africa House, Kingsway, London, W. C.
Le Commerce Africain ...	„	22, Rue Ferrere, Bordeaux, France.
Establissements Maurel et Prom.	„	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux, France.
Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale.	„	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles, France.
Maurel Frères Société Anonyme.	„	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux, France.
Etablissements Vézia ...	„	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux, France.
V. Q. Petersen	„	—

All the above firms are represented on the Bathurst Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX II.

List of Barristers, Solicitors, and Patent Agents.

Barristers are entitled to practise as Solicitors and *vice versa*.

* S. J. Forster, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Wellington Street.

* M. J. R. Pratt, J.P., M.A., B.C.L. (Durham), Barrister-at-Law, Allen Street.

† G. K. Roberts, Buckle Street.

W. D. Carrol, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Picton Street.

G. W. S. Ladepon-Thomas, Barrister-at-Law, Clarkson Street.

S. A. Benka-Coker, B.A., (Durham), Barrister-at-Law, Gloucester Street.

T. A. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, Cameron Street.

* Patent and Trade Mark Agent. † Trade Mark Agent.

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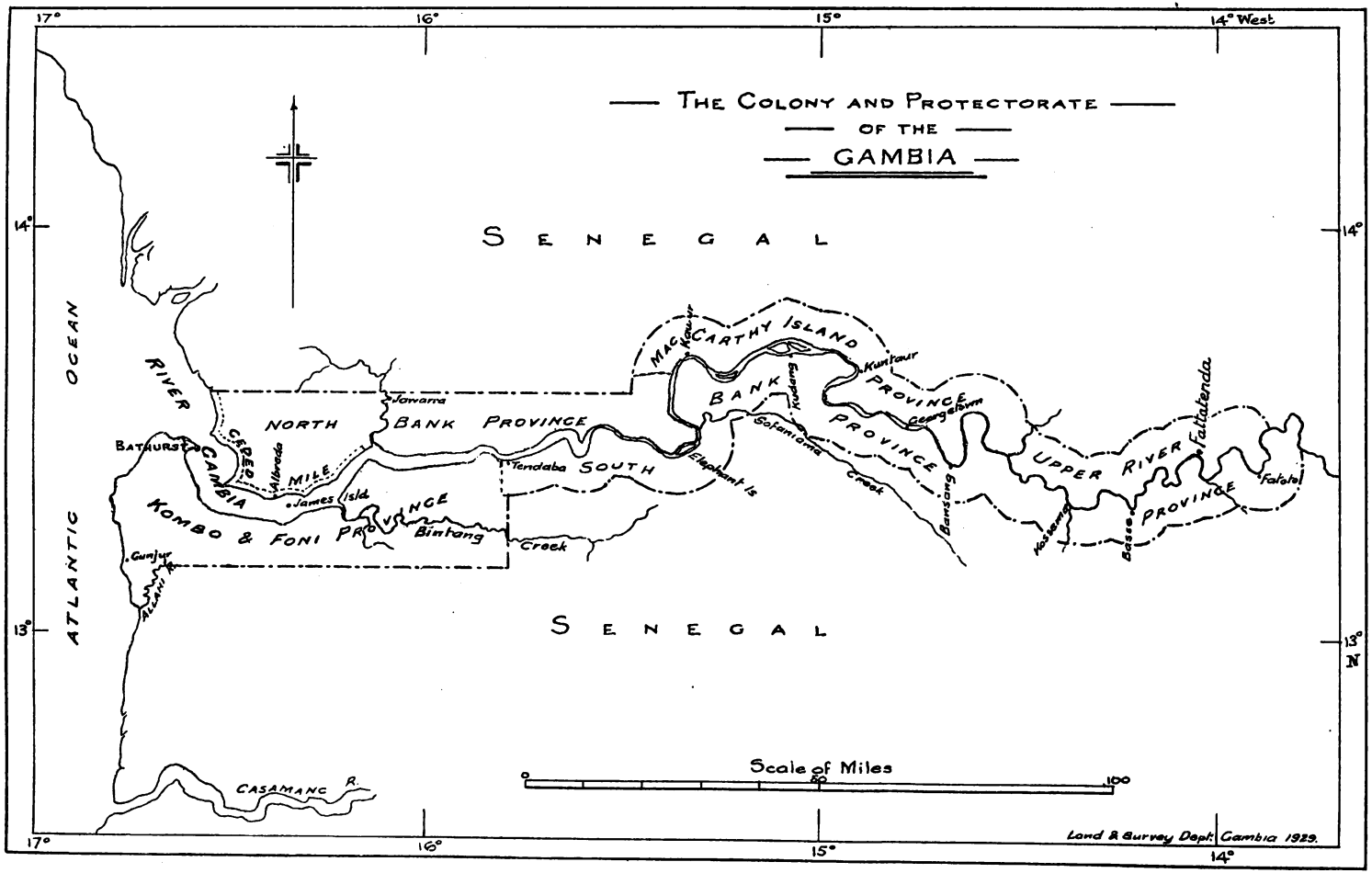

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d.* (11*d.*).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*)

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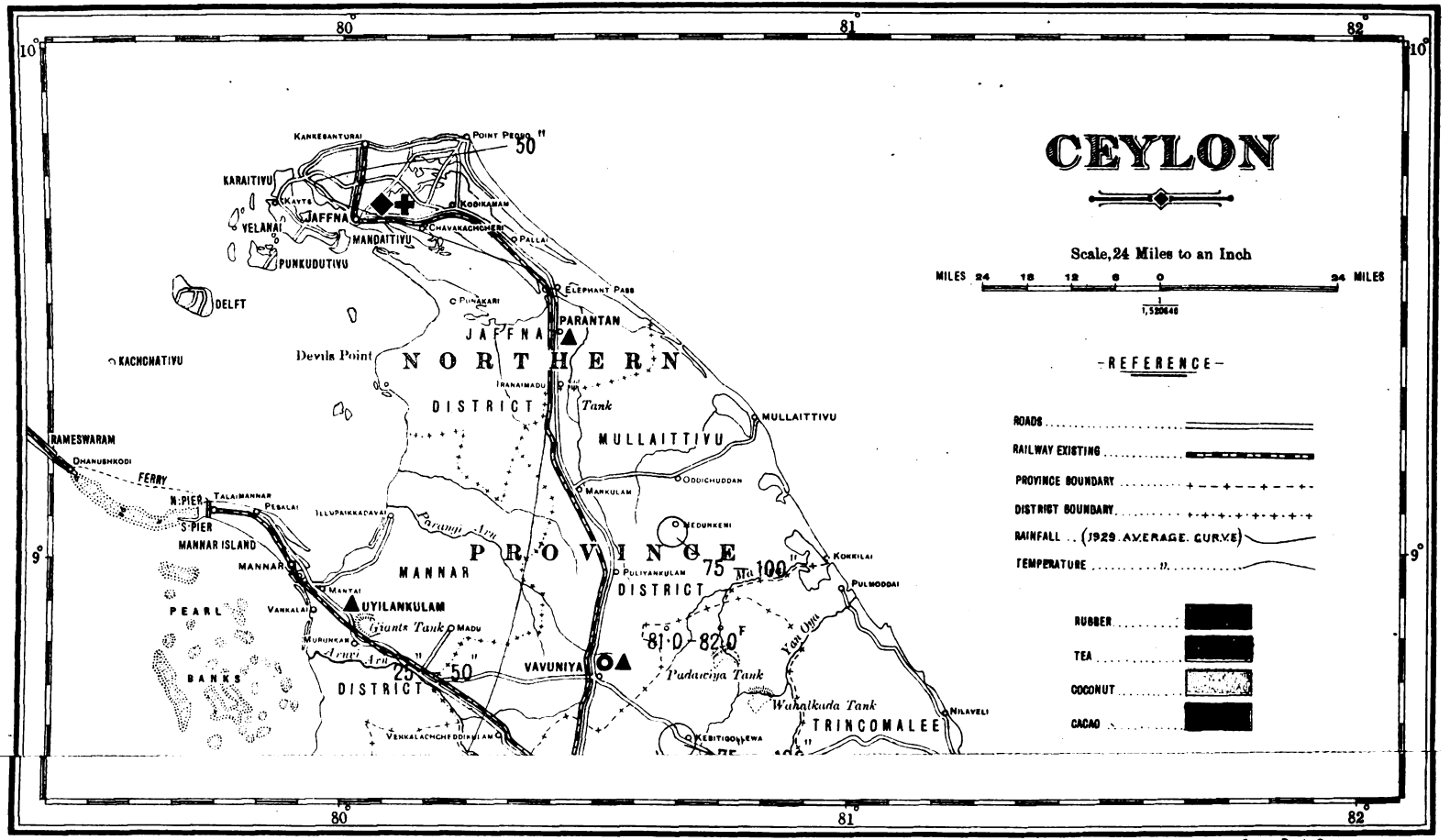

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Annual General Report for 1929.

I.—Prefatory Note.

Geography.

CEYLON is an Island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 50′ N. latitude and 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ E. longitude. Situated on the direct route from Europe to Australia and the Far East, roughly halfway between Arabia and China, it has been known from very early times as an important trade centre in the East. It is in very close proximity to India, and from an economic point of view has always been considered a part of it. The greatest length of the Island from north to south, *i.e.*, from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangamankanda on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, nearly the same as that of Holland and Belgium, or about half the size of England.

The northern and north-central parts of the Island form one great plain from sea to sea, only occasionally broken by a spur of rock. The maritime districts consist of similar level or undulating stretches, but the centre of the southern half of the Island is filled by a circular mountainous area almost equidistant from the two seas. This mountainous region is intersected by deep valleys, many of which run roughly north-east and south-west. The height of the intervening ridges increases gradually from the coast, and culminates in Pidurutalagala at an elevation of 8,292 feet.

The sea coast of Ceylon, as shown on a large scale map, has an irregular outline, lakes and lagoons having been formed in many parts of it by the sand barriers thrown up through the interaction of the rivers and the sea. There are only three real harbours, those of Colombo, Trincomalee, and Galle. The first is a capacious artificial harbour constructed out of an insecure anchoring place by the building of extensive breakwaters. The second is a magnificent land-locked basin, but situated on the eastern side of the Island which is less accessible, populous, and fertile than the western. The third was, at one time, the premier harbour of Ceylon, but on the completion of the Colombo breakwaters in 1885 it ceased to be a calling place for East Indiamen and ships of war.

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Climate.

On the whole, the climate of Ceylon is fairly good for the tropics. The accessibility of the hills is a great boon to the plain dwellers, and a change to the sea is beneficial to those who live in the hills. In the low-country, the districts which have been opened in rubber, coconuts, and other products are generally fairly healthy, but, in the unopened localities, malaria is common.

Temperature.—With regard to temperature, the range of variation at several stations is shown in diagram No. 1, facing this page, and in table No. 1 of the Appendix.

The low seasonal variations will be noted, but it will be seen that the differences between the temperatures of low-country and up-country stations are considerable. The highest shade temperature registered in Ceylon was 103.7° F. at Trincomalee in May, 1890, and the minimum air temperature 27.1° F. at Nuwara Eliya in February, 1914. A maximum temperature of 103.7° F. is not excessive, but the humidity is considerable, the annual average percentage saturation being 70-80 (Galle 80, Nuwara Eliya 79, Colombo and Jaffna 78, Kandy 75, Batticaloa 74, Trincomalee 71). At Colombo, the " hot weather " may be said to extend from March to May, and the " cold weather " from November to January. July and August are often cool, particularly on the west side of the Island. In general, the monsoon periods are comparatively cool, and intervals between them hot.

The climate also varies considerably at the same station at different times of the year, according to the direction and force of the monsoon winds, which, where their courses are impeded by the hills, deposit their moisture on the windward sides of them.

Rainfall.—The monthly and annual average rainfall is given for twelve stations in table No. 2 of the Appendix.

Rainfall Map.—A map of Ceylon giving the rainfall from the mean annual totals is shown facing this page. The annual average rainfall varies from about 35 inches in the north-west and the south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior. The annual averages in 1928 were 87 inches at Colombo, 84 inches at Kandy, and 93 inches at Nuwara Eliya.

History.

The history of the Island begins at the sixth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the north of India under the leadership of Vijaya overcame the aborigines and established the Sinhalese dynasty. Early attention appears to have been paid by the invaders to irrigation works, agricultural development, and other branches of civil administration, and by the end of the third century A.D. a comparatively advanced stage of civilization had been reached.

The history of Ceylon down to the sixteenth century may be divided into two parts, viz., the period of the Sinhalese *Mahavansa*, *circa* 500 B.C. to 300 A.D., and that of the *Suluvansa*, from *circa* 300 A.D. onwards. The first period is one of increasing development and expanding civilization,

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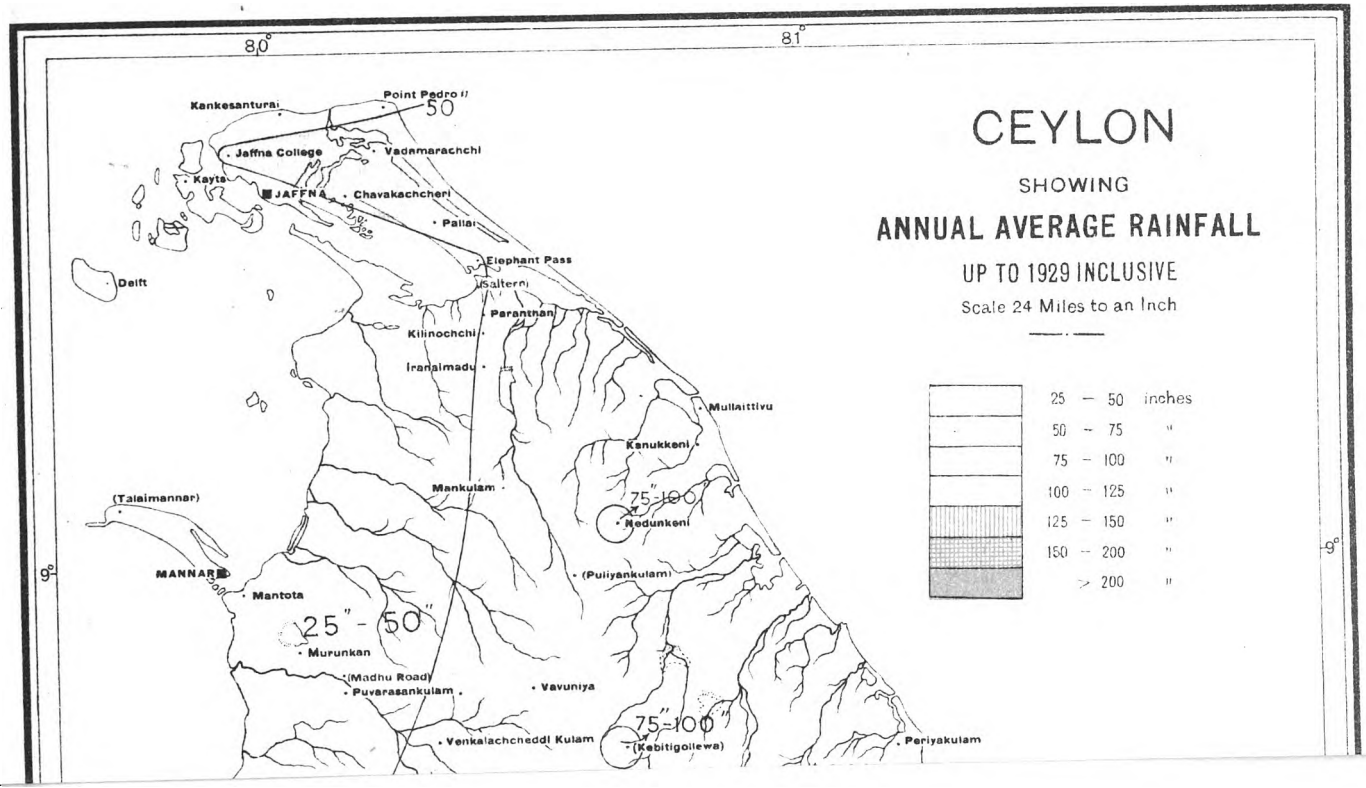
CEYLON
SHOWING
ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL
UP TO 1929 INCLUSIVE
Scale 24 Miles to an Inch
25 – 50 inches
50 – 75 "
75 – 100 "
100 – 125 "
125 – 150 "
150 – 200 "
> 200 "
8.0°
81°
9°
Kankesanturai
Point Pedro
50
Jaffna College
Vadamarachchi
Kayts
JAFFNA
Chavakachcheri
Pallai
Elephant Pass
Delft
(Saltern)
Paranthan
Kilinochchi
Iranaimadu
Mullaittivu
Kanukkeni
Mankulam
75"-100"
Nedunkeni
(Talaimannar)
MANNAR
(Puliyankulam)
Mantota
25" - 50"
Murunkan
(Madhu Road)
Puvarasankulam
Vavuniya
75"-100"
Venkalachcheddi Kulam
(Kebitigollewa)
Periyakulam

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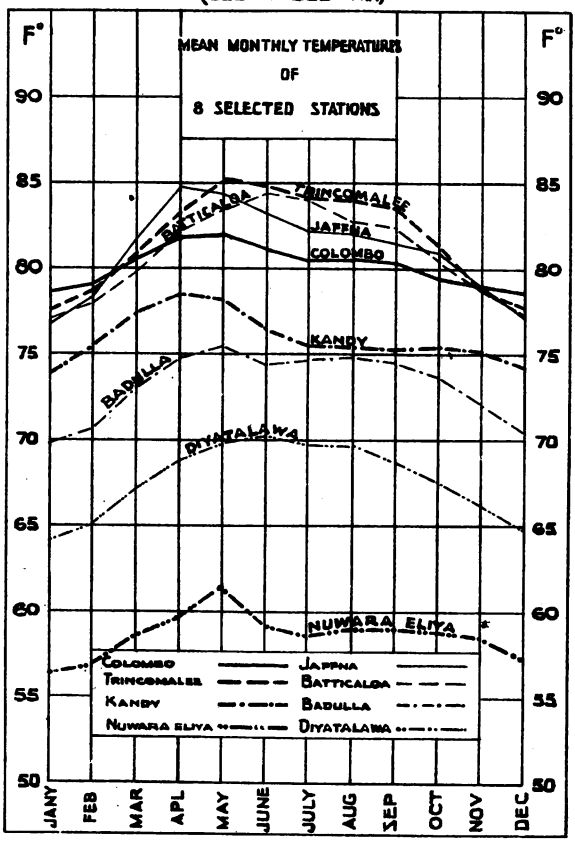
DIAGRAM N°1
(SEE TABLE N°1)



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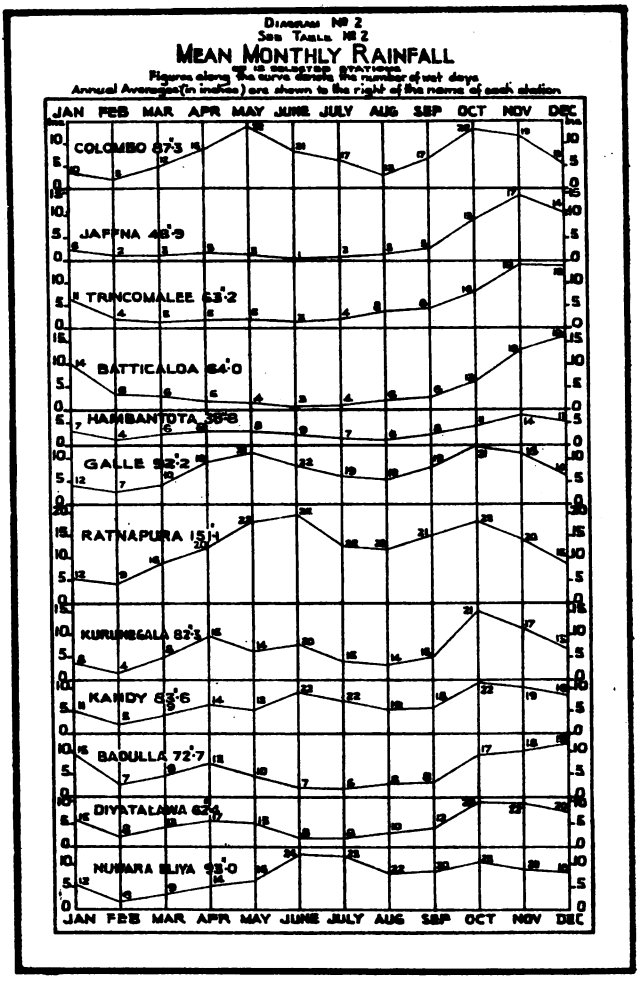
Diagram No 2
See Table No 2
MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL
Figures along the curve denote the number of wet days.
Annual Averages (in inches) are shown to the right of the names of each station.
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
COLOMBO 87·3
JAFFNA 46·9
TRINCOMALEE 63·2
BATTICALOA 64·0
HAMBANTOTA 38·8
GALLE 92·2
RATNAPURA 151·1
KURUNEGALA 82·5
KANDY 83·6
BADULLA 72·7
DIYATALAWA 62·4
NUWARA ELIYA 93·0

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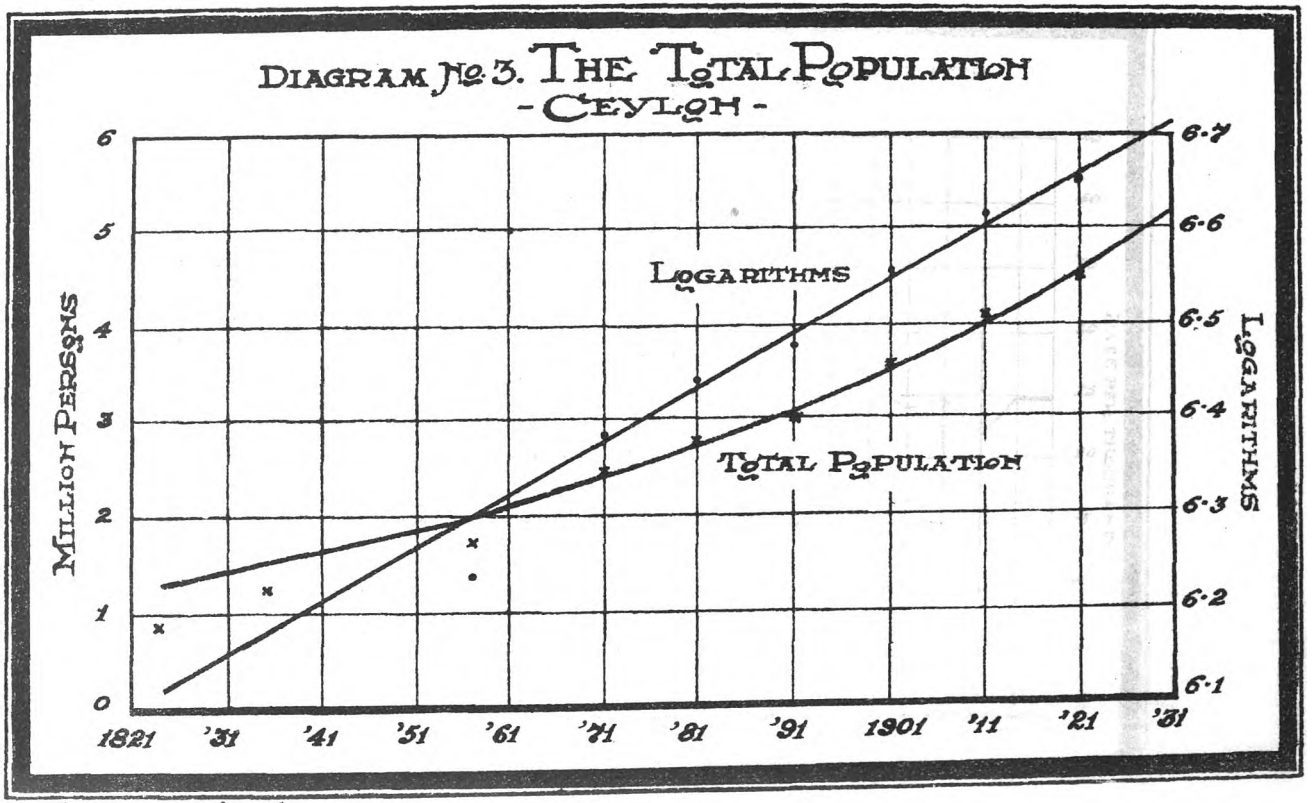

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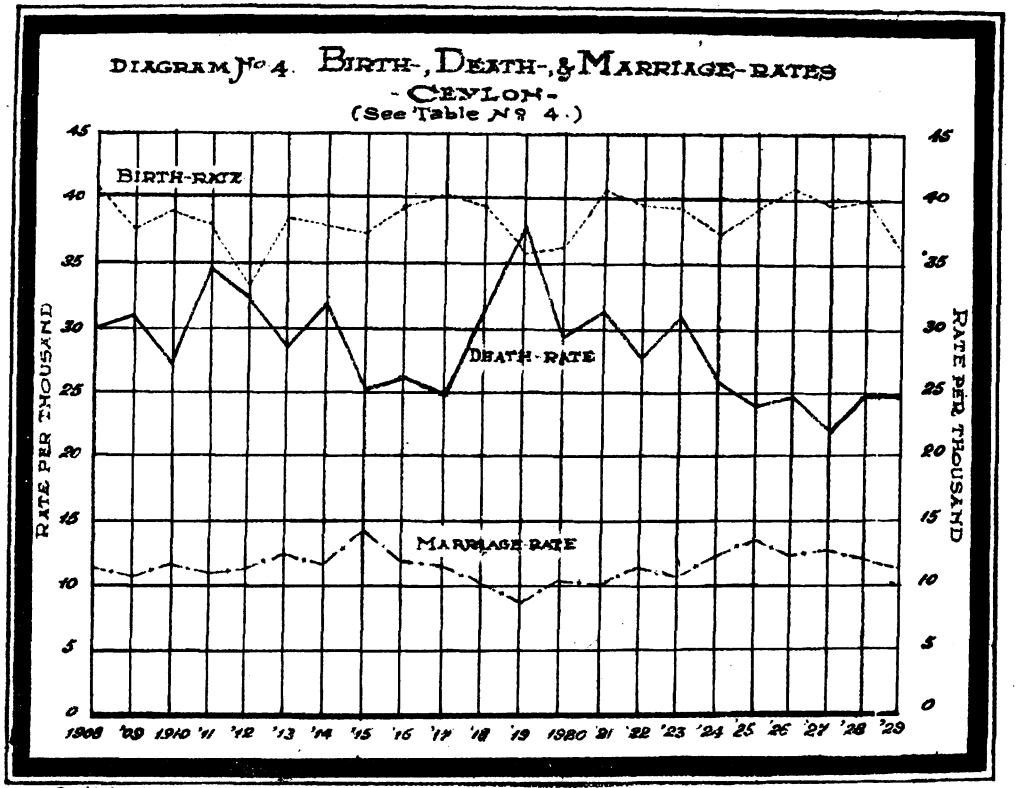

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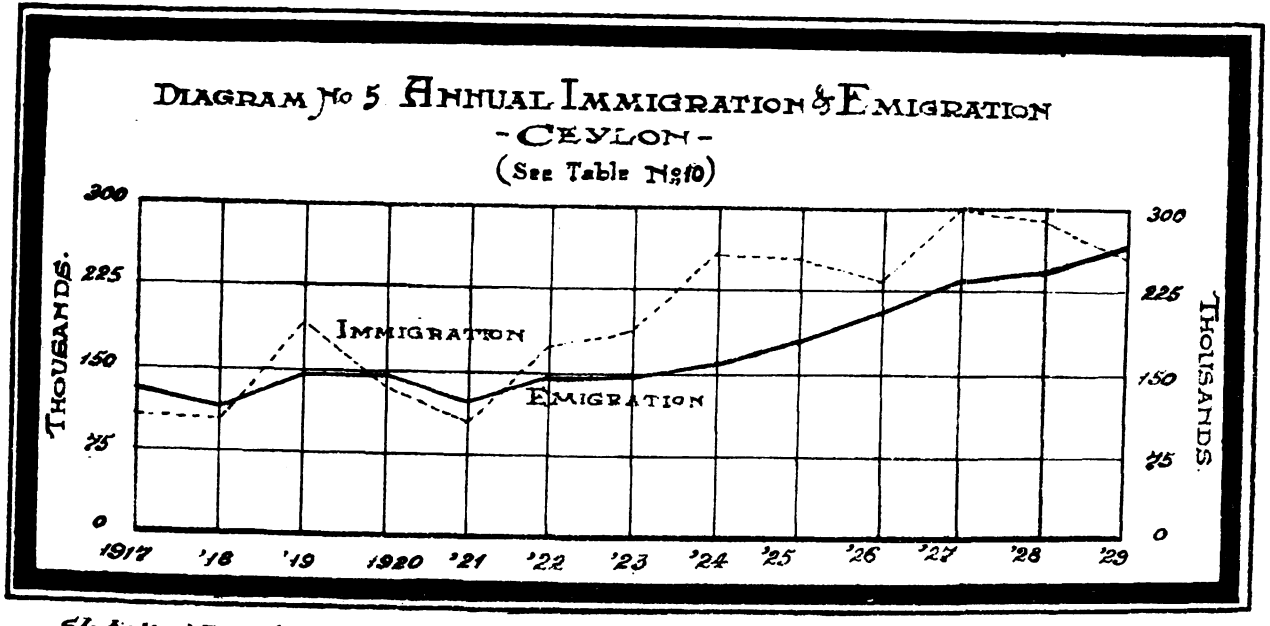

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connected chiefly with the extension of Buddhism, which was introduced about 247 B.C. The second period is one of ever-increasing pressure from the Tamils, Pandyans, and Cholas from India, with occasional successes on the part of the Sinhalese, particularly during the reign of their famous king, Parakrama Bahu I. (1153 to 1186 A.D.).

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the coasts of the Island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the Island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate Crown Colony. In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the Kandyan king, and the whole Island was thus united under the British rule.

Principal Languages.

Sinhalese and Tamil are the two chief vernacular languages in the Island, the former belonging to the Sinhalese who chiefly inhabit the western, central, and southern portions of the Island, and the latter to the Tamils inhabiting the northern and eastern parts and to the immigrant estate population. English is in general use among the people of the upper and the middle classes of all communities.

Currency, &c.

The monetary unit in Ceylon is the Indian silver rupee, which is divided into 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are coined:—(1) Silver, 50-cent piece; 25-cent piece; and 10-cent piece; (2) nickel, 5-cent piece; (3) copper, 1-cent piece and ½-cent piece.

The chief medium of exchange in Ceylon is the currency notes issued by the Government of Ceylon. They are of the following values:—Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. The present value of the rupee is about 1*s*. 6*d*.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures are the English units. In conjunction with these many local weights and measures are used which cannot be enumerated here.

Information for Visitors.

See Chapter XII. at page 101.

II.—Finance.

Revenue.

THE revenue collected during the financial year ended September 30, 1929, amounted to Rs. 107,818,274.57, which was Rs. 4,925,274.57 more than the estimate and Rs. 26,316,678.36 less than the amount collected in the previous financial year; this, however, included Railway revenue of Rs. 31,203,723.86. If Railway revenue is not taken into account, the revenue for the financial year ended September 30, 1929, was therefore Rs. 4,887,045.50 more than the revenue of the previous financial year.

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The principal increases were under Customs (imports) duties Rs. 442,713.15, Harbour Dues Rs. 331,049.76, Salt Rs. 517,997.51, Estate Duties Rs. 559,244.12, Licences—Sundries Rs. 114,126.98, Export Duties under the Medical Wants Ordinance Rs. 452,545.32, Teachers' Pension Scheme Rs. 179,392.31, Repayments by the Railway on account of Pensions, Passages, and Sundry Departmental Services Rs. 1,540,783.04 (new sub-head), Telegraph Revenue Rs. 365,791.55, Interest Rs. 5,149,758.29, Abatements under Ordinance No. 13 of 1906 towards Pensions to Widows and Orphans Rs. 113,677 and Receipts, Forest Department Rs. 236,065.05, aggregating Rs. 10,003,144.08. Against these increases the following sums representing decreases should be noted:—

Customs (export) duties Rs. 282,540.37, Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rs. 1,117,274.87, Stamps Rs. 104,949.76, Postal Revenue Rs. 439,232.35, Electric Light and Power Rs. 687,141.91, Profit on new Coin Rs. 155,144.32, Miscellaneous Receipts—Sundries Rs. 2,186,879.46, and Land Sales, &c., Rs. 442,096.50, aggregating Rs. 5,415,259.54.

Customs duties on imports were increased by one-twentieth with effect from July 5, 1929.

The revenue for the last five financial years is as follows:—

1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
115,539,669 56	.. 124,516,155 4	.. 129,358,916 31	.. 134,134,952 93	.. 107,818,274 57*

* Decrease due to separation of Railway accounts from the Colony's Budget.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the financial year ended September 30, 1929, which was estimated at Rs. 135,390,397, amounted to Rs. 125,896,034.36. This expenditure was less than that of the previous financial year by Rs. 26,211,165.79, which is mainly attributable to the separation of Railway accounts from the Colony's Budget. There was an increase in expenditure under the following heads:—Clerical Service, Post Office and Telegraphs, Education, Public Works Department, Public Works Annually Recurrent, Public Works Extraordinary, Pensions, and Exchange. Under heads Electrical Undertakings Annually Recurrent, Electrical Undertakings Extraordinary, and Public Debt the expenditure was less than in the previous financial year.

The expenditure incurred during the last five financial years is as follows:—

	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Expenditure chargeable to General Revenue, including accumulated surplus balances ..	105,004,348 17	109,996,335 63	121,046,299 61	152,107,200 15	125,896,034 36*
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue pending raising of Loan Funds ..	1,361,336 67	2,947,486 5	2,575,597 43	—	—

* Decrease mainly owing to separation of Railway accounts from the Colony's Budget.

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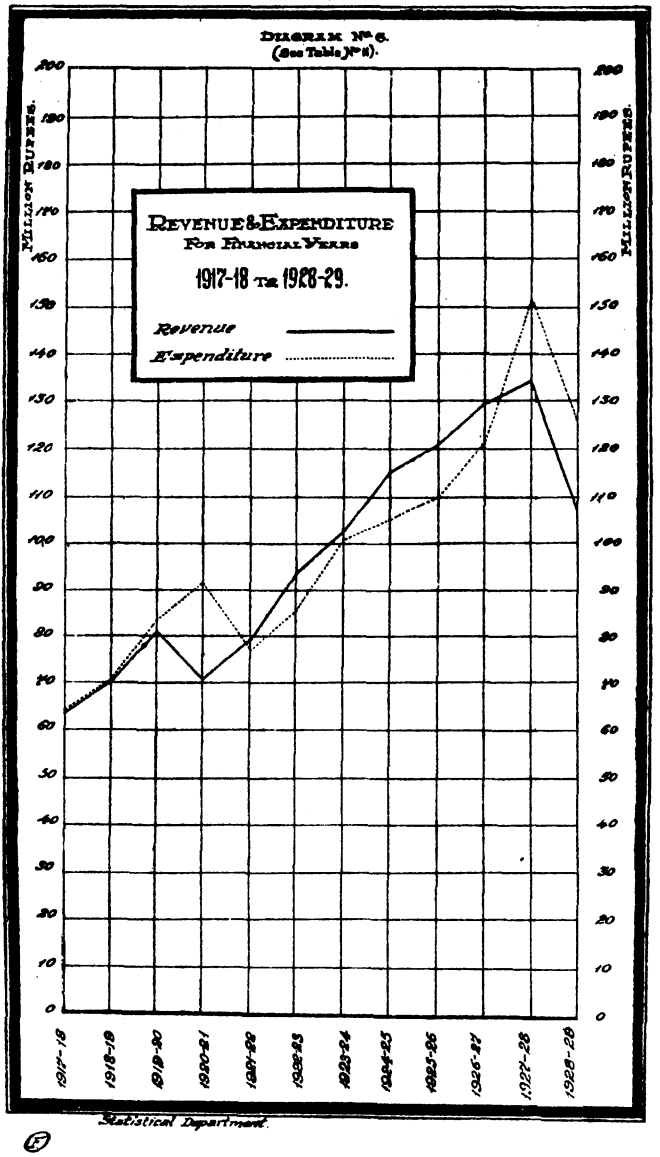

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Assets and Liabilities.

The assets of the Colony on September 30, 1929, amounted to Rs. 45,085,055.88 and the liabilities to Rs. 31,438,819.85, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs. 13,646,236.02. This surplus was less than the surplus shown on September 30, 1928, by a sum of Rs. 18,077,759.79. The assets consisted of cash in fixed deposits and current accounts in local and Indian Banks and with the Crown Agents in London, unissued stores, investments in rupee and sterling gild-edged securities, advances to the General Manager of the Railway, and other recoverable advances. The main liabilities represent amounts due to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, Ceylon University Building and Equipment Fund, the Loan Account, Colombo Electricity Supply, and Court Suitors and other depositors in the Treasury and local Kachcheries. The cash balances available amounted to Rs. 17,218,166.15.

Currency.

On September 30, 1929, the value of the currency notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 57,328,493. The Currency Commissioners on this date held silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 22,401,456 and British, Indian, and Colonial securities amounting to Rs. 39,770,963 (cost price), or Rs. 38,703,789 (market price).

The value of the reserve on September 30, 1929, was thus in excess of the value of the notes in circulation by Rs. 4,843,926.

During the year silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 108,000 were issued to the public in exchange for currency notes.

Subsidiary coin of various denominations amounting in all to Rs. 14,406,167 was in circulation in the Colony on September 30, 1929.

Exchange.

The rates of exchange on London on December 31, 1929, were as follows:—

Selling Demand	.. 1*s.* 5 31/32*d.*	Buying Demand	.. 1*s.* 6 1/16*d.*
Selling Telegraphic Transfer	.. 1*s.* 5 15/16*d.*		

Public Debt.

On September 30, 1929, the sterling debt of the Colony stood at £12,644,193 and the rupee debt at Rs. 3,000,000, towards redemption of which were held securities and moneys amounting to £4,697,853 and Rs. 1,754,194 respectively.

Setting off the securities against the debt and effecting conversion at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee, the nett total Public Debt of the Colony amounts to Rs. 107,197,006, which is slightly less than the revenue for the year ended September 30, 1929.

A statement of the loan position of the Colony as it stood on September 30, 1929, is annexed.

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Summary of Public Debt, 1928-29.

Description of Loan.	Amount.	Equivalent at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1.	Investments held on behalf of the Sinking Fund. Face Value of Securities.	Investments held on behalf of the Sinking Fund. Purchase Price.	Amounts in Deposit with Westminster Bank and Balance in Hand pending Investment.	Total (of Columns 5 and 6).	Equivalent at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	£ s. d.	Rs. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. c.
Debentures unredeemed ..	5,100 0 0 ..	68,000 0 ..	— ..	— ..	3,615 5 7 ..	3,615 5 7 ..	48,203 72
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Debentures converted), 1934	1,076,100 0 0 ..	14,348,000 0 ..	1,101,897 3 5 ..	1,087,716 9 4 ..	3,135 1 1 ..	1,090,851 10 5 ..	14,544,686 95
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1940 ..	2,850,000 0 0 ..	38,000,000 0 ..	2,046,118 12 2 ..	1,878,648 17 10 ..	260 6 11 ..	1,878,909 4 9 ..	25,052,123 17
3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1959 ..	1,500,000 0 0 ..	20,000,000 0 ..	441,244 7 3 ..	373,948 5 2 ..	44 2 2 ..	373,992 7 4 ..	4,986,564 89
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1959 ..	1,000,000 0 0 ..	13,333,333 33 ..	197,361 12 2 ..	164,687 5 4 ..	29 14 0 ..	164,716 19 4 ..	2,196,226 22
6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1936–51 ..	6,212,993 8 4 ..	82,839,912 22 ..	903,100 6 9 ..	927,011 12 1 ..	1,046 16 1 ..	928,058 8 2 ..	12,374,112 11
	12,644,193 8 4	168,589,245 55	4,689,722 1 9 ..	4,432,012 9 9	8,131 5 10	4,440,143 15 7	59,201,917 6
4 per cent. Ceylon Inscribed Stock, 1944	—	3,000,000 0	59,312 12 2	59,801 15 6	—	59,801 15 6	797,357 0
			Rs. 962,400·0	Rs. 1,146,455·21	Rs. 958·93	Rs. 1,147,414·14	1,147,414 14
		171,589,245 55					61,146,688 20

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Estate Duties.

Estates of persons, whose deaths occurred on or after July 1, 1919, are chargeable with duty under the Estate Duty Ordinance, No. 8 of 1919. During the financial year 1928-29, a sum of Rs. 1,606,822.94 was collected as estate duty, as against Rs. 1,251,199 in the previous year. Of the kinds of property which paid duty, immovable property was by far the largest in value and represented 65.74 per cent. of the total value. Other assets, which include property not otherwise classified, come second with 17.76 per cent. of the total value.

669 estates under Rs. 25,000 in value paid only 3.55 per cent. of the total duty, while 24 estates between Rs. 300,000 and Rs. 600,000 in value paid 19.66 per cent., 5 estates between Rs. 1,200,000 and Rs. 1,500,000 paid 16.21 per cent., and 2 estates between Rs. 3,000,000 and Rs. 3,750,000 paid 16.20 per cent. These figures show clearly that estate duty is a tax on the rich.

49.52 per cent. of the duty was paid on the estates of persons domiciled out of the Island. Of this, however, a sum of Rs. 2,903.31, representing .18 per cent. of the total duty paid, was refunded in respect of the estates of deceased persons domiciled in the British Dominions and Colonies, which do not include India. The total amount of duty paid in respect of the Colonies during the financial year 1928-29 was only Rs. 935.94. The amount refunded, however, is in respect of estate duty paid in previous years.

In most of these cases the parties are entitled to a refund from the estate duty paid in the countries in which they are domiciled.

Banks.

The following is a list of banks which have branches in Ceylon:—

Name of Bank ..	Imperial Bank of India
Address of Head Office ..	Calcutta Circle, Calcutta; Bombay Circle, Bombay; and Madras Circle, Madras
Branch in Ceylon ..	Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	—
London Office ..	22, Old Broad street, London, E.C. 2

Name of Bank ..	National Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	No. 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branches in Ceylon ..	York street, Fort, Colombo; Ward street, Kandy; and Nuwara Eliya
Agents in Ceylon ..	Clark, Spence & Co., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom ..	The Bank of England; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Address of Head Office ..	No. 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branch in Ceylon ..	Queen street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom ..	The Bank of England; Midland Bank, Ltd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd.; National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd;

Name of Bank ..	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Address of Head Office ..	Hong Kong, China
Branch in Ceylon ..	No. 22, Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	E. Coates & Co. (Galle), Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom ..	The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	No. 15, Gracechurch street, London, E.C. 3
Branches in Ceylon ..	No. 2, Queen street, Fort, Colombo; Ward street, Kandy and Galle
Agents in Ceylon ..	—
Bankers in the United Knigdom ..	The Bank of England; Midland Bank, Ltd.

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Name of Bank ..	The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branch in Ceylon ..	No. 75–77, Chatham street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom	The Bank of England; Westminster Bank, Ltd; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The Bank of Scotland; Barclays Bank, Ltd.; Bank of Liverpool and Martin's, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. (with which is affiliated The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.)
Address of Head Office	117–122. Leadenhall street, London, E.C. 3
Branch in Ceylon ..	Victoria Arcade Buildings, York street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom	Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd.; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; Royal Bank of Scotland

Name of Bankers ..	Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.
Address of Head Office	Berkeley street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
Branch in Ceylon ..	York street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom	National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Banking Agencies.

Name of Bank.	Agents in Ceylon.
Coutts & Co. ..	George Steuart & Co., Colombo
Bank of Liverpool and Martin's, Ltd.	do.
Ulster Bank, Ltd., Belfast ..	do.
Westminster Bank, Ltd. ..	do.
Bank of Montreal ..	do.
Charles Hoare & Co. ..	do.

Savings Banks.

There are two Savings Banks, viz., the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Ceylon Savings Bank is a Government institution established in 1832.

Accounts may be opened with a minimum deposit of 50 cents, and not more than Rs. 2,000 can be deposited in one year irrespective of withdrawals. The maximum sum which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 6,000. Charitable institutions or societies may deposit Rs. 3,000 per annum up to a maximum of Rs. 9,000. The Bank allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on accounts of Rs. 1,000 and under, and 3 per cent. on accounts above Rs. 1,000.

The Post Office Savings Bank is managed by the Post and Telegraph Department. Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any of the Post Offices in the Island. The minimum amount that can be deposited is 25 cents, and the maximum per annum is Rs. 750 irrespective of withdrawals. The total amount which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 3,000. The rate of interest allowed is 2.4 per cent.—2 cents per month for each complete sum of Rs. 10.

III.—Production.

AGRICULTURE.

Tea.

OF the developed industries of the Colony probably the most characteristic of Ceylon is that of tea planting and manufacture. The young, tender shoots of the tea bush, *Camellia Thea*, after being withered, rolled, fermented, and dried or fired, constitute the manufactured article. It is turned out, in general, from factories on the estates.

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No. 1.

PLUCKING TEA.

Plâté, Limited, Colombo.

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Acreage, &c.—Over 457,000 acres are planted in tea, consisting of about 1,230 estates, which are, for the most part, situated at elevations above 3,000 feet, nearly 80 per cent. of the total acreage in tea being in the Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla Districts. Whole stretches of the country at the higher elevations are covered with tea, but it can also be, and is, grown at lower elevations, down almost to sea level.

Pruning and Plucking.—The object of tea cultivation is to secure the maximum quantity of the best quality of leaf. For this purpose the bushes are pruned periodically so as to ensure regular, frequent, and plentiful "flushes," or young, tender shoots on the tops of the bushes. The buds at the tip of the new shoot and two to three leaves below them are plucked by hand, generally by the women and children of the labour force.

Rainfall.—A fairly evenly distributed rainfall of 60 to 250 inches a year is required for tea.

Labour.—About 95 per cent. of tea estate labour consists of Tamils from India. In some districts plucking is done by Sinhalese on contract. The average labour force is generally calculated, for tea, at the rate of somewhat less than one labourer per acre. The average rates of pay may be said to vary from 40 to 75 cents per day. Women are generally employed on lighter work, such as plucking, while the men attend to the pruning, draining, &c.

Manufacture.—On being removed to the factory, the "leaf" is spread out to wither in special withering lofts for eighteen to twenty-four hours, and it is then passed through rolling machines for several specified periods. After this time the "roll" is dropped out, and appears as lumps of twisted green leaves hanging together in masses. These masses are then broken up by the "roll breaker" and the coarse leaf separated by a sifter, rolling and sifting being carried on alternately, say, for about two hours. The leaf is then spread on glass or wooden tables, or mats, with free access of cool air, to ferment or oxidize. In about two hours it assumes a copper colour, and develops a peculiar aroma. At a certain point, determined by experience, the fermentation is arrested, by placing the leaf in the firing or drying machines. These provide a hot air draught to convert the damp fermented leaf into the familiar dry and brittle black tea. This black tea is sifted into grades, of which samples are sent to Colombo for tasting by the brokers' and agents' experts and the assessing of the value. The grades are bulked separately, packed in lead-lined tea chests of about 100 lb. each, soldered up, labelled with the name of the estate, and despatched to Colombo for shipment. The grades of tea usually prepared in Ceylon are Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Dust, and Fannings.

Green Tea.—Green tea is prepared by steaming the green leaf, instead of withering as above described, and by omitting the fermenting process. It is graded as Young Hyson, Hyson 1 and 2, Gunpowder, and Dust. Green tea is drunk in Russia and America with lemon juice and sugar.

Manuring.—The yield of the tea plant is greatly increased by manuring. Green manure plants are grown between the rows of tea, and these are periodically lopped of their small twigs and branches, or are cut down for incorporation into the soil. The dadap is the most popular plant for growing amongst tea as a green manure, but does not grow at all elevations. Up-country the acacia is now being largely used, while other quick-growing

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leguminous plants are grown among the tea and are buried when mature, with the object of improving the humus content of the soil and arresting soil erosion. The use of leguminous and non-leguminous ground-cover plants is extending.

Cultivation methods have greatly improved in recent years, and much greater attention is now given to systematic cultivation and to the application of manures. Prunings are buried with applications of basic slag and potash, while general mixtures are applied while the bushes are in growth.

Yields and Prices.—Yields vary greatly with soil, jât (variety), elevation, cultivation, manuring, &c., and the annual figures may be said to range from 300 to 1,200 lb. made tea per acre, 600 to 700 lb. being considered a good all-round yield.

For the first three months of the year 1929 local average prices were higher than the previous year; Re. 1 being recorded at the sale of February 12. During April the market began to decline owing to the heavy United Kingdom stock position and reached 71 cents at the end of June. Prices then partly recovered and sales averaged between 75 and 85 cents until the second week in November when prices fell steadily and closed the year at 59 cents which is the lowest average record since 1921.

Quality was particularly good for the first quarter of the year. Heavy crops during the last three months of the year were reflected in both quality and manufacture.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1920, 43.72 cents per lb.; 1921, 70 cents; 1922, 85 cents; 1923, Re. 1.02; 1924, Re. 1.04; 1925, 96 cents; 1926, 99 cents; 1927, 94 cents; 1928, 85 cents; 1929, 81 cents (see Diagram No. 12).

The cost of production per pound may now be put at 45 to 55 cents.

Machinery.—The chief machinery in a tea factory is the rolling machinery, the roll breaker, and the drier. These are generally driven by overhead belting from a shaft driven by the power unit. This unit may be water-driven, as in the case of Pelton wheels or turbines, or it may consist of an oil, suction gas, or steam engine. Various driers are in use. The horse power required for a factory with an output of 400,000 lb. made tea per annum is about 50 h.p. For crops over 200,000 lb. the horse power required can be calculated at 10 to 12 h.p. per 100,000 lb.

The factory machinery has been designed as the result of years of investigation and experiment, and may generally be said to be efficient. The question is being considered as to whether firing or drying can be effected by electricity. Water power is available in many parts of the tea-growing area, and, if electricity can be used to a greater extent in the factories, economies may be effected. Firewood in some areas is becoming scarce, and liquid fuel more costly.

Capital Cost, Value, &c.—The capital cost of opening land for tea varies greatly, but may now be put at Rs. 1,000 and over with a probable average of Rs. 1,250 per acre. These figures would include the erection of a factory, with all necessary machinery, and all other works required for the running of the estate. The waiting period, before any return is received on the investment, may be put at four to five years. In purchasing a tea estate as a going concern, the purchase period is generally taken as ten years.

A good tea estate in full bearing can realize Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 3,000 per acre, say £168 15*s.* to £225, with the rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.*

* According to local weekly sale averages.

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The quantity and value of the exports of tea from Ceylon and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 18-20 of the Appendix and in Diagrams Nos. 13 and 15.

Outlook.—The world demand is put at about 735 million pounds, and the total supply from Ceylon, Java, India, Africa, Persia, Sumatra, China, &c., is estimated at 640 million pounds. In June, 1920, the unloading on the market of Government stocks created a heavy surplus supply, and prices fell far below cost of production, but improved conditions began to prevail in 1921.

Disease.—Fungus diseases of tea do not occasion any considerable damage. Of these, root diseases cause the greatest trouble and give rise to the loss of numbers of bushes from time to time. They are, however, well known, and control measures are applied immediately any occurrence of disease is noticed. Leaf diseases exist, but do not cause any appreciable loss of crop, although red rust is prevalent in some districts where bushes are not in a vigorous state of health. Insect pests are more troublesome, the Tea Tortrix being common in the Hatton area and periodically causing damage. Its life-history is well known and remedial and control measures have been worked out, and further investigations are still in hand. Shothole Borer is widespread, and does a certain amount of damage when good cultivation and manuring have not been carried out. Successful measures for the control of certain tea termites have been worked out by the Department of Agriculture.

Rubber.

Acreage.—The rubber industry in Ceylon, like tea, is highly organized. The cultivated acreage in the Island is about 534,000 acres, and the export value in 1929 was about 87 millions of rupees.

Introduction.—The Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) was introduced into the East by the Government of India in 1876, and the original plants received in Ceylon from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, were planted out at Henaratgoda Botanic Gardens, 17 miles from Colombo. The original plantation can still be seen in these Gardens, and from these trees a large proportion of the rubber in the East is descended. Some of these trees have attained to a large size, and one of them has given extraordinarily high yields.

Latex.—Rubber is the coagulated latex of the tree, obtained by tapping the trunk. The latex running from the end of the cut—usually half circumference—is collected, removed to the factory, treated with acetic acid to cause coagulation, dried, crêped by machinery, or coagulated in sheets and smoked. It will be noted that tea is exported in a form ready for consumption, while the rubber exported has to be made into rubber goods before being put on the market.

Elevation and Rainfall.—The rubber tree flourishes at low elevations, generally below 2,000 feet, and it requires a well-distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. These conditions mark out the districts of Kalutara, the Kelani Valley, and Sabaragamuwa as the leading rubber districts, though it is also grown with success in Kandy, Matale, Galle, and other districts.

Planting.—Rubber is, generally, propagated from seed, usually selected from heavy yielding trees, which, at the time the seed is taken, are not in tapping. This seed can then be planted out in prepared holes " at stake." Two to three seeds are usually planted at each stake. Seed is also sown in nurseries, and, when the nursery plants are eighteen months to two

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years old, they are removed, have their tops cut off, and are planted into the new clearings as "stumps." Planting is carried out at varying distances, but 24 feet by 12 feet is a favourite of many growers, as this allows of ample plants for thinning from the third year. The tree grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet and develops a heavy foliage.

Thinning.—Much of the old rubber was originally planted too close. Wider planting is now adopted, the general practice being to plant about 120 trees to the acre, so that they may be eventually thinned to about 80 trees per acre. It has been necessary to reduce the number of trees per acre. This process of thinning is carried but gradually, all weakly or diseased trees being first removed, and later those which give poor yields. The result of thinning has been better average yields and a much better bark renewal.

Cultivation.—The best time for cultivation is considered to be just before the wintering commences. Cattle manures, green manures, and artificial manures are all used. The approximate quantity of artificial manure used per annum per acre is up to 1,000 lb. Cover plants are used for soil conservation.

Tapping.—Various systems of tapping are still in vogue. In the early days of the rubber industry a large number of cuts were made upon the trees usually either in the form of full or half herring-bone. These systems were gradually given up for the V-cut, the inverted V, two cuts, or the single cut, and the single cut (half-circumference) is now becoming universal. The frequency of tapping has also varied as experience has been gained. Daily tapping was formerly most common, but alternate day tapping is now generally popular, while tapping every third day is adopted upon some estates. Better bark renewal results if the interval between tappings is extended, but some loss of bark occurs in three-day tapping. Tapping generally commences when the trees are six to seven years of age, and upon trees whose girth at 3 feet above the ground has reached approximately 24 inches.

Manufacture.—The manufacture of rubber into the form in which it is put on the wholesale market is done in factories on the estates. A considerable quantity and variety of machinery is used, and it is, in general, efficient and economical. The manufacture is standardized, and the difference between the prices of the various grades is generally not very large.

Smoked Sheet.—Rubber is manufactured in two distinct ways: into (1) smoked sheet or (2) crêpe. To obtain smoked sheet the latex is first standardized by the addition of water, then panned or troughed for coagulation, each sheet weighing 1¼ to 1½ lb. dry weight after smoking. The rate of coagulation varies with the amount of acetic or formic acid used, slow coagulation making for resilience in the rubber and economy of acid. The coagulated rubber is then kneaded by hand and rolled in a smooth roller to extract the water in it, and is then put through a machine, which marks a diamond pattern on it in order to prevent the sheets sticking together and to accelerate drying. It is then cured by being put to dry in smoke in a specially constructed smoke room. After further drying for a period of seven to ten days the smoked sheet is ready for export. The grades are: best ribbed smoked sheet; inferior quality smoked sheet; plain smoked sheet.

Crêpe.—Crêpe is obtained in a different way. After coagulation the rubber is rolled into strips and then macerated by being put through crêping machines, which make the rubber into lace-like filaments. These are dried in a hot-air drier, and the filaments are then rolled together into

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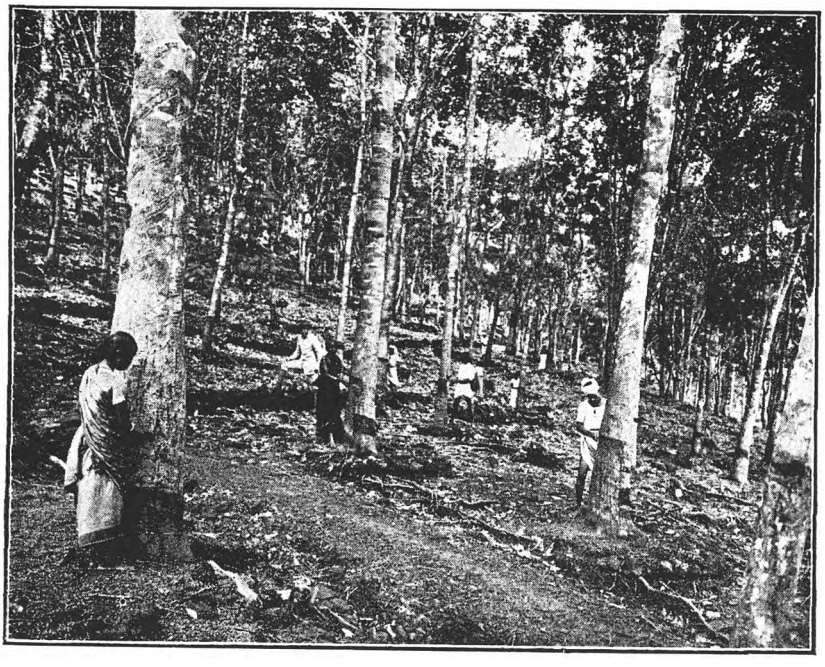
No. 2.

TAPPING RUBBER.



Plâté, Limited, Colombo.

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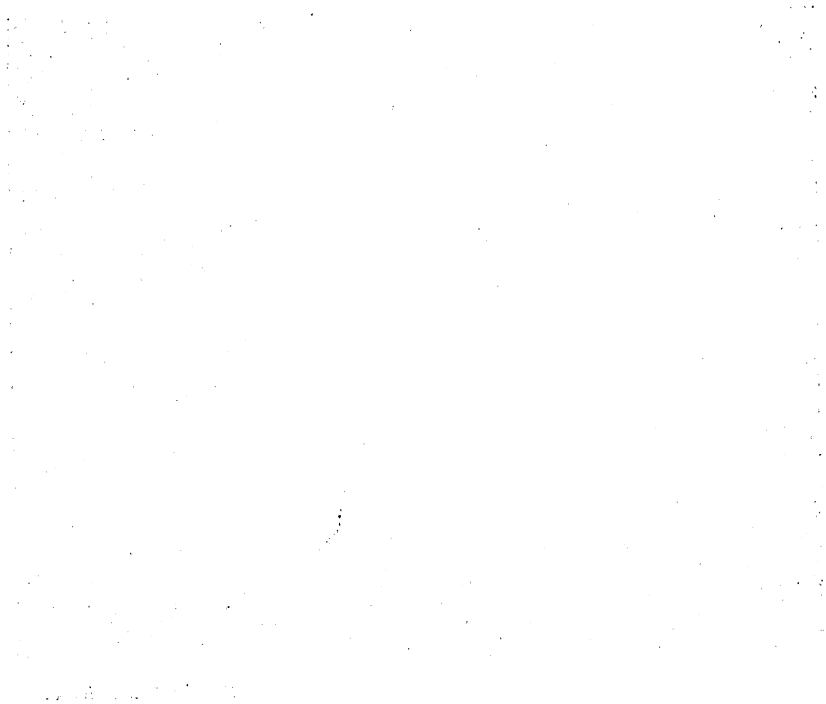

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blanket crêpe. Crêpe is ready for export in 24 hours if the weather is not excessively damp. The grades are: best pale from pure latex; mottled crêpe from washings. A very considerable quantity of shoe-sole crêpe is also turned out.

Scrap.—In addition to smoked sheet and crêpe, " scrap " rubber is also manufactured. Scrap includes the latex which has not flowed into the collecting cups, but has coagulated naturally on the cut; the cup scrapings; and the latex—" earth-scrap "—which has overflowed on to the ground. This is cleaned and made into scrap crêpe. The grades are: scrap crêpe from tree scrap; brown scrap crêpe inferior quality; black scrap crêpe from earth rubber.

Yield, Costs, &c.—The yield per acre varies considerably with the soil, age of the trees, rainfall, planting, treatment, &c., but may be said to range from 150 to 700 lb. per acre, 400 to 500 lb. per acre being considered a good all-round yield for an estate in full bearing. A very good tree over twelve years old will yield 10 lb. dry rubber per annum, while the average per tree in full bearing may be put at about 4 to 5 lb. per annum.

The price of standard crêpe and sheet in 1929 rose from 43 cents in January to 67 cents at the end of February. The market then developed a fluctuating decline which reduced the average for these grades to 50 cents by the beginning of May. During this month there was a brief rise to 59 cents owing to heavy United States of America consumption figures, but thereafter prices remained from 52 cents to 57 cents until the middle of August. The market then fell steadily away and standard grades averaged 38 cents at the last sale of the year.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were the following:—1920, 80 cents per lb.; 1921, 52 cents; 1922, 53 cents; 1923, 88 cents; 1924, 75 cents; 1925, Re. 1.73; 1926, Re. 1.21; 1927, 95 cents; 1928, 55 cents; 1929, 52 cents (see Diagram No. 12).

The cost of the production on an estate in full bearing, say, with 12-year old rubber, is about 40 cents per lb., at the present price of the materials, including tax.

The capital cost of opening land for rubber varies greatly, but may be put at anything up to Rs. 1,000 per acre, which may be taken to be spread over about six years, with greater cost in the fifth and sixth years for the erection of buildings. These figures would include the erection of a factory with all necessary machinery, and all the other works required for the running of the estate, as well as the cost of the land at, say, Rs. 150 per acre. The waiting period before any return is received may be put at six to seven years. In purchasing a rubber estate as a going concern, the purchase period is generally taken at seven years.

Disease.—The rubber tree is subject to various diseases, which are classified under (1) root diseases, (2) stem diseases, (3) leaf diseases.

Root diseases cause the loss of numbers of scattered trees. Badly cleared land often suffers severely from root diseases, and, if jungle stumps are not cleared out at the time of planting, losses from root diseases may be expected. The principal root diseases have been investigated, and the prevention of their spread is not difficult.

* Averages for top grades only (Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Contract Crêpe) at local weekly sales.

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Stem diseases occur throughout the rubber area, but methods for their control have been evolved. Stem canker and bark rot are the most common. They occur most commonly in the wet season of the monsoons, but can be kept in check by excision and by the application of disinfectants. Various methods of control have been tried, and these are generally known by all cultivators of rubber.

Leaf diseases are frequent. In very wet weather, the fall caused by *Phytophthora Faberi* and *Oidium* is common and may cause defoliation of the trees. Another leaf-fall caused by *Phytophthora Meadii* occasionally occurs in Ceylon, but is not common, and does not cause as much damage as in South India. These leaf diseases are being kept under careful observation, as under certain weather conditions they might become prevalent.

Pod disease is also caused by *Phytophthora Faberi*, and all diseased pods should be collected if the disease is to be fully controlled. Brown bast has been under investigation in recent years, and it seems probable that it is a physiological disorganization of the normal functions of the tree related in some manner with tapping. But further investigations are required before a definite decision can be come to. It does not appear to be so prevalent in Ceylon as in some other rubber-producing countries.

On the whole, although rubber has to be continually watched for disease which must be promptly treated when it is discovered, there is no reason to suppose that it will make any real headway against scientific supervision.

Labour.—The labour engaged is generally immigrant Tamil, but, in some cases, Sinhalese do good work as tappers, &c. The usual requirement of labour is one cooly to 3 acres of rubber.

Prospects.—The rubber industry is a comparatively recent one, the great boom having begun in 1908. A severe slump took place in 1920 and 1921, and the Rubber Restriction Ordinance was in operation from 1922 to 1928. The world supply from about 2½ million acres in Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, &c., was estimated at about 400,000 tons. There seems to be little fear of synthetic rubber ever competing with the plantation article, owing to the high cost of production of the former, and its inferior durability.

Budding of Rubber.

Much attention has been given during 1929 to the budding of rubber. Large imports of budwood and budded stumps of proved foreign clones have been made and many estates have taken steps to find their high yielding trees with a view of using them as mother trees. Local mother trees are under test on the stations of the Department of Agriculture and the Rubber Research Scheme and every effort is being made to provide guidance to the planting community in this important matter. The work will eventually be extended to include seed-selection in specially isolated gardens.

Budding has rendered it possible to effect satisfactorily the selection of high-yielding stock and the isolation of it from the heterogenous mixture which exists in rubber estates to-day. By vigorous selection and testing, it should be possible to isolate strains of high-yielding trees and thereby assure that improved strains of plants and seeds should be available for future plantings. The planting of budded areas will probably increase rapidly in the next few years and is expected to lead to the rejuvenation of old areas, a problem that has already been tackled on certain estates.

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Coconut.

Acreage.—Coconut palms are planted on about 1,100,000 acres in Ceylon, but only a part of this acreage is well cultivated on systematic lines. The coconut palm produces probably a greater variety of products than any other plant, and several industries are dependent upon it, but the degree of organization varies. Coconut planters have been affected during 1929 by a period of depression due to a fall in prices of coconut products and loss of markets.

Areas.—The palms are planted along the coast of the Western and Southern Provinces, mainly for the supply of toddy to the arrack distilleries, in the Veyangoda and Negombo districts of the Western Province for the production of copra, in the North-Western Province, on the coast of the Eastern Province, in the Jaffna peninsula, and elsewhere. The old idea was that coconuts grew best near the sea, but the tendency to plant coconuts inland is increasing, and it is, in fact, found that nuts grown inland hold as high a percentage of sodium chloride as those grown near the sea. They can be grown up to an elevation of 1,500 feet, but the nuts are smaller at the higher elevations. A well-distributed rainfall of 50 to 90 inches is required.

Cultivation.—Much can be done to increase the output of the tree by cultivation; by the use of concentrated manures containing nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, &c.; green manures, such as *Crotalaria;* cattle manure systematically collected; by the clean weeding of the whole estate, ploughing, and cultivation with modern implements, &c. Young coconuts systematically cultivated and manured come into bearing much earlier than coconuts which are not so treated.

Costs.—The cost of opening land for coconuts varies considerably, but it may be put on the average at Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 an acre. This may be taken to spread over ten years, the expenses being greater in the first three years. The waiting period may be put at ten years. Land is available to be opened in coconuts, but only in the out-districts, where a good deal of pioneering work, including the making of roads, combating wild animals, fever, &c., is necessary.

Labour.—The quantity of labour required for a coconut estate is generally worked out at one cooly for 4 or 5 acres. A small resident force of Tamils is often maintained for draining, manuring, and tillage, and on some estates the labour force consists of about half Tamil and half Sinhalese. Frequently the plucking of the nuts and the manufacture of copra are done by a contractor, who supplies his own labour.

Labour on coconut estates is paid at about the same rates as on tea and rubber properties, 40 to 75 cents a day. Plucking may cost 50 cents per 1,000 nuts.

Values.—Coconut cultivation is an ancient industry in Ceylon, and is considered to be a safe investment. Considerable capital, both European and Ceylonese, is interested in coconut properties, and especially in mortgages in these. Advances are given up to 50 per cent. of the value of the property, and interest recovered at 8 to 10 per cent. The purchase period of coconut property is put at twelve years. Its value varies according to the price of copra, but a good coconut estate, in full bearing, may be said to be worth Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per acre on the average.

Table No. 25 of the Appendix shows the value of the exports of the products of the coconut palm for the last fourteen years.

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The Nut.

The principal product, from a commercial point of view, is the nut composed of three parts, a husk an inch or more thick on the outside, then the shell, then the kernel. The nuts grow in bunches on short stalks at the top of the palm, the yield per palm on the average being about 40 nuts per annum. Without cultivation the yield is probably about 30 nuts per palm, with cultivation up to and over 80 may be secured. The number of palms to the acre may vary from 50 to 90, the average being about 65. The palms come into bearing in about six years with intensive cultivation, but more usually take up to ten years. The nuts are generally picked six times a year. They are made into copra upon the estate which produces them, but some of the smaller properties sell their nuts to manufacturers. Considerable quantities are exported when the demand for nuts for the manufacturing of desiccated coconut is keen. The price has risen owing to the increased demand for the manufactured products from Rs. 74 per 1,000 in 1913 to the maximum of Rs. 115 per 1,000 in 1920. The average price per 1,000 nuts in 1929 was Rs. 60.07. The quantity and value of the exports of fresh coconuts since 1919 and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 26 and 27 of the Appendix.

Copra.

The most important manufactured coconut product is copra. This is the dried kernel of the nut, and is used for the manufacture of coconut oil, which, again, is utilized for the production of margarine, soap, and other products. Poonac, a largely used cattle food, is the by-product in the manufacture of coconut oil from copra. The bulk of it is used locally, either as cattle food or as manure, but 333,424 cwt. valued at Rs. 2,114,898 were exported in 1929.

The number of nuts required to manufacture a candy (560 lb.) of copra varies from 900 to 1,500.

Manufacture, &c.—In Ceylon copra is sun dried as far as possible, as sun drying gives a better copra with a higher oil content, but the uncertainty of the weather makes it necessary to resort to artificial drying in certain areas. A usual method of doing this is the use of a somewhat crude grill consisting of a platform, on which the kernels, still within the shells, are put, and under which fires of coconut shells are lit 6 or 7 feet below the grill. There is scope for drying machines, somewhat on the principle of the tea drier, but machine drying is costly compared with grill drying. The usual practice on many estates is to have the copra dried by contract. The contractor is paid about Re. 1.50 per 1,000 dried nuts in husk supplied to him. He has to husk and split the nuts and take the kernel out of the shell when partially dry. It is then again dried on the " messa," or grill, and sorted into qualities 1, 2, and 3 in the estate sheds. The best quality is thick, clear, clean, and unbroken. The percentages of each kind are: 1, 95 per cent.; 2, 4 per cent.; 3, 1 per cent.

The quantity and value of the exports of copra since 1919 and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 28 and 29 and in Diagrams Nos. 14 and 18.

Prices.—The decline in price during the latter part of 1928 continued in 1929 until the end of June when the value was Rs. 59 per candy. The market then suddenly recovered and during July business was reported at Rs. 70 per candy. This advance was short-lived and before the end of July prices had declined to Rs. 63. From then onwards to the end of the year the market was very steady, and with minor fluctuations the year closed with prices at Rs. 64. Supplies during the last few months of the year were short.

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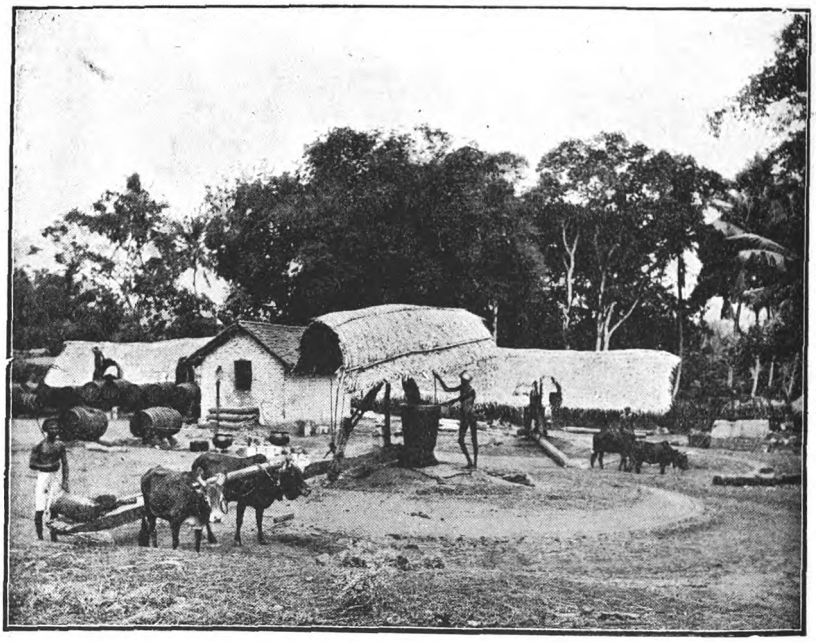
No. 3.

OHEKKU : MILL FOR EXTRACTING COCONUT OIL.



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The annual average market prices* from 1920 were:—1920, Rs. 109.53 per candy (560 lb.); 1921, Rs. 87.16; 1922, Rs. 78.52; 1923, Rs. 87.61; 1924, Rs. 85.42; 1925, Rs. 80.36; 1926, Rs. 79.40; 1927, Rs. 76.88; 1928, Rs. 76.22; 1929, Rs. 64.47 (see Diagram No. 12).

Copra prices are liable to considerable fluctuation, according to the rates of freight and of exchange, &c. The market quotations are also liable to considerable variation, as regular public sales are not held as in the case of tea and rubber. The cost of production of a candy of copra may be put at about Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

Coconut Oil.

Although a large quantity of copra is exported for the extraction of oil by the importers, a considerable quantity of coconut oil is prepared in Ceylon. The traditional method of extraction consists in grinding the copra in a " chekku " consisting of a large wooden pestle, which is revolved by bullock power in a kind of wood or stone mortar. This method is slow and wasteful, and modern mills are now working in Chilaw, Colombo, and other districts of Ceylon, hydraulic presses and expellers being in general use. Usually the locally manufactured coconut oil contains 1½ to 2 per cent. of fatty acid, and a further refinement is necessary in the consuming country. Experiments are being conducted in Ceylon regarding the production of " white " oil.

As mentioned, coconut oil is in considerable demand for the manufacture of soaps, margarine, edible fats and oils, &c. A gallon of coconut oil weighs 9 lb.

The quantity and value of the exports of coconut oil and the percentage distribution are given in tables Nos. 30 and 31 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1929 show that Ceylon coconut oil more than maintained its position in spite of the competition of European copra oil. Shipments to India have fallen short of 1928, but this country is still an important market of the Ceylon product. Prices which followed the fluctuations in the copra market opened at the beginning of the year at Rs. 450 per ton and closed in December at Rs. 400 per ton.

The annual average market prices from 1920 were:—1920, Rs. 782.75 per ton f.o.b.; 1921, Rs. 629.03; 1922, Rs. 538.13; 1923, Rs. 584.05; 1924, Rs. 574.11; 1925, Rs. 543.17; 1926, Rs. 539.36; 1927, Rs. 491.73; 1928, Rs. 489.02; 1929, Rs. 412.33.

The unit of shipment is the shipping ton varying from 14 to 15 cwt.

Thirty-two cwt. of copra yield, on crushing, 20 cwt. of oil and 10 cwt. of poonac. The cost of production of coconut oil varies greatly according to the method of extraction. The price of oil is somewhere about double that of copra.

Desiccated Coconut.

Desiccated coconut is also produced in Ceylon on a large scale, the conditions being favourable as the mills are either on the estates or easily accessible to them by water, road, or railway. The delivery of the fresh nuts, which are essential to the success of the manufacture, is thus a simple matter. Mills, many with elaborate machinery, have been erected in almost every district to cope with the demand. Some are capable of dealing with 50,000 nuts a day.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1929 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

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The process is briefly the following. The whole of the kernel is taken out of the shell, the brown outside shaved off, and the white kernel washed and put into a disintegrator and shredded. The product is then placed in siroccos for drying, thence removed to the cooling tables, and is finally sifted into fine, medium, or coarse, and packed in 130 lb. boxes lined with tea lead and packing paper.

The cost of production varies, but may be put at about 25 cents per pound or over, according to the price of fresh nuts. 1,000 nuts may be sufficient to produce 330 to 375 lb. desiccated coconut. The increased demand for desiccated coconut is said to be due to the " dry " campaign in America.

The quantity and value of the exports of desiccated coconut and the percentage distribution are given in tables Nos. 32 and 33 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

The market opened at 17½ cents per lb. in 1929, but prices steadily declined until June when the value was 14¾ cents. The improvement in the copra market created a good demand and the prices recovered to 16¾ cents in July. From then onwards the market declined, the closing price at the end of the year being 16¼ cents.

The annual average market prices in certain years were:—1920, 29 cents per lb.; 1921, 26 cents; 1922, 22 cents; 1923, 24 cents; 1924, 22 cents; 1925, 20 cents; 1926, 20 cents; 1927, 19 cents; 1928, 19 cents; 1929, 16 cents (see Diagram No. 12).

Information regarding the manufacture of alcohol, &c., is shown under " Excise," page 33.

Coir, &c.

An important but somewhat unorganized industry, also dependent upon the coconut tree, is the manufacture of coir, which consists of the stout fibres round the outside of the nut. These fibres are separated from the husk by rotting in water, or by special machinery. The fibres are then graded and used for making brushes, yarn, mats, rope, &c., according to their quality. In many parts of Ceylon the coir fibres are separated by village labour, chiefly of women, and sold by them to exporting firms.

Mills for the separation of the fibre by machinery have been established at several places in the Colombo, Negombo, and other districts. Much of the output is used locally, but there is considerable export of bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coir yarn. The quantity and value of the exports of coir and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 34 and 35 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

The market for bristle fibre in 1929 opened at Rs. 9 and continued steady at this figure for the whole of the year closing at about Rs. 9.25 per cwt. The market for mattress fibre opened at Rs. 2.50 per cwt. and remained around this figure until September when prices fell to Re. 1.75. From September to the end of the year the market continued weak and prices closed at Re. 1.40.

The annual average market prices* in certain years for bristle fibre were:—1920, Rs. 15.10 per cwt.; 1921, Rs. 10.27; 1922, Rs. 13.39; 1923, Rs. 14.46; 1924, Rs. 12.10; 1925, Rs. 7.62; 1926, Rs. 7.46; 1927, Rs. 8.37; 1928, Rs. 8.53; 1929, Rs. 9.01; for mattress fibre:—1920, Re. 1.77 per cwt.; 1921, Re. 1.40; 1922, Re. 1.65; 1923, Rs. 2.38; 1924, Rs. 2.95; 1925, Rs. 2,38; 1926, Rs. 3.08; 1927, Rs. 3.67; 1928, Rs. 3.07; 1929, Rs. 2.23; for coir yarn:—1920, Rs. 10.64 per cwt.; 1921, Rs. 10.55; 1922, Rs. 12.68; 1923, Rs. 18.63; 1924, Rs. 18.32; 1925, Rs. 16.26; 1926, Rs. 15.15; 1927, Rs. 16.75; 1928, Rs. 17.45; 1929, Rs. 14.34.

* The average prices for 1928 to 1929 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

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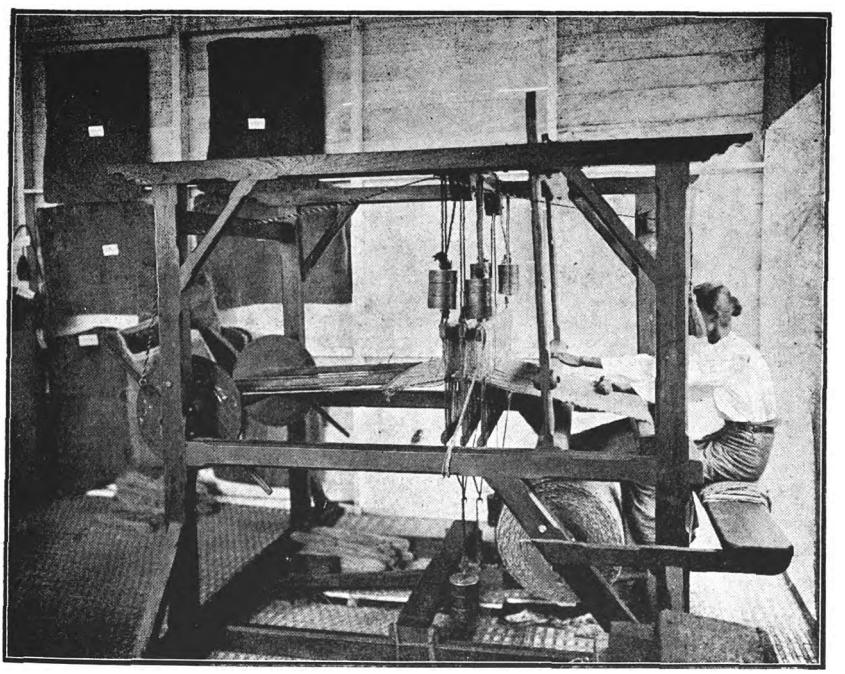
No. 4.

WEAVING COIR MATTING.



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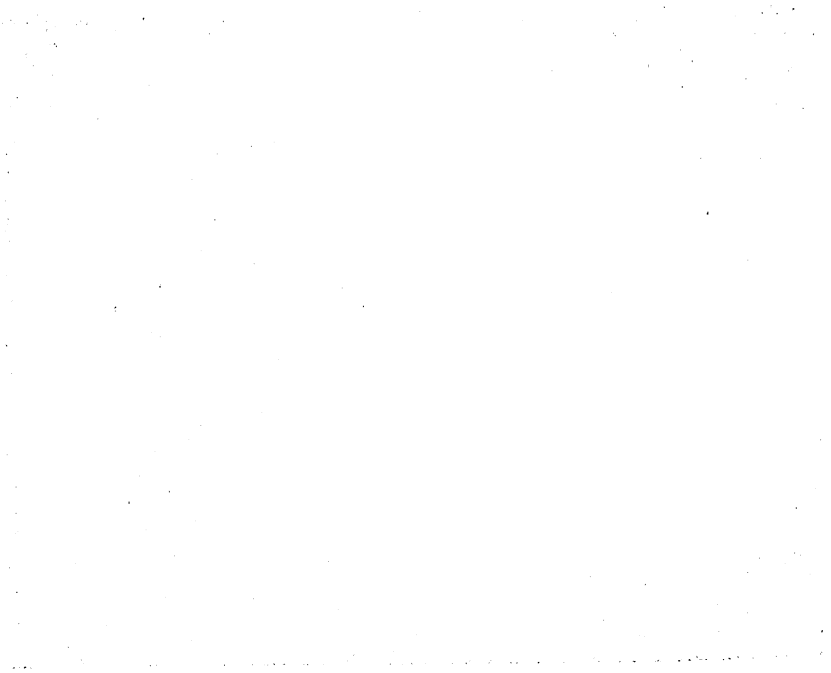

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Cacao.

Theobroma Cacao, the plant from the seeds of which the commercial cacao is produced, belongs to the natural order *Sterculiaceae*, and was first introduced into Ceylon by the Dutch.

Variety.—The cacao originally grown in Ceylon was the Venezuela Criollo type, generally known as the Old Red Ceylon. This variety produced a high grade product, but has gradually been replaced by the hardier and more prolific Forastero.

Forastero was first introduced about 1878. The change was probably due to the Old Red Ceylon being more susceptible to disease, and less able to withstand the long periods of drought which occur in the cacao-growing districts. Although the Old Red is a finer grade, and commands a higher price, the heavier yields from the Forastero compensate for lower market values. It should be mentioned that, although the Forastero in other countries is dark and strong, in Ceylon the cacao on account of hybridization, climatic conditions, methods of preparation, or other causes very closely resembles the Old Red type in producing a light-coloured product.

Elevation and Rainfall.—The amount of land suitable for cacao cultivation in Ceylon is limited, and there are about 34,000 acres under this crop. The product cannot be successfully grown below 500 feet or above 2,000 feet elevation, and an average rainfall of between 60 to 80 inches is required. The Kandy and Matale Districts, particularly the Dumbara Valley in the Kandy District, are the principal cacao localities in Ceylon.

Opening Land.—The capital cost of opening is about Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 per acre.

Labour.—The labour required for a cacao estate works out at about one cooly for two acres. Tamils generally form the bulk of the labour force, but Sinhalese are also employed for lopping, &c.

Planting.—The trees are generally planted 15 by 15 feet apart. Holes 3 feet deep by 1½ feet across are dug and filled with carefully prepared soil. Seed at stake or basket plants are generally used for planting. As the young plant requires to be carefully shaded, shade trees must be planted at the same time between the rows about the same distance apart as the cacao. The dadap has been found the most suitable.

Crops.—Cacao commences to bear fruit about the fifth year, two crops a year being then gathered. The " Spring " crop picked in May, June, and July is small. The main or " Autumn " crop is gathered in November, December, and January. The period from the blossom to the ripe pod is five months. The average crop per acre varies considerably in Ceylon. The general average is about 3½ to 4 cwt. per acre, although the yields from some well-cultivated estates have reached the very high annual average of 8½ cwt. per acre.

Cultivation.—The usual method of cultivation is to fork the soil every two years, followed two to three months later with an application of about 700 to 800 lb. per acre of artificial manures. The manure used is a general mixture containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Some favoured estates have cattle establishments, and are able to treat a part of the acreage with cattle manure. The higher average yields from these estates show that this procedure is a sound one.

Shade Regulation.—The dadap is a quick-growing tree, and it is necessary to keep the shade regulated so as to allow sufficient sunlight and air for the cacao. The dadap trees are treated to give as wide a spread as possible; in other words, to get the maximum amount of shade from the minimum

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number of trees. If the trees have been properly grown, not more than about 40 to 50 trees to the acre will be required about six years after planting. These trees are not allowed to grow too large, and new shade is regularly obtained by replacing with fresh trees those that have to be cut out.

Pruning and Removing Suckers.—Suckers are removed as soon as they appear on the cacao trees, and periodical pruning is done when the foliage becomes too thick and heavy.

Weeding.—Cacao estates are kept clean weeded from the time of opening, the expenditure after the third or fourth year being very small on account of the shade. The average cost of weeding is about Rs. 6 per acre per annum.

Picking.—The flowers and fruit of the tree grow in a characteristic manner direct upon the trunk and branches of the trees. The fruit is ellipsoidal and of considerable size, and the beans are covered with pulp or mucilage. Ripening is generally indicated by a change of colour on the outside of the pods. The fruit on the stems and main branches is picked by means of an ordinary pruning knife, while that on the higher parts of the tree is dealt with by cacao hooks. The picking gang goes round as often as necessary, the period generally being between a fortnight and three weeks. The pods are cut down by men or boys, who are followed by women, who gather the pods and heap them together. The fruits are opened the same day, and the beans carted or carried to the fermenting shed. One cooly will pick 1 to 1½ bushels of wet beans per day. This is equal to about 37 lb. of the cured produce.

Fermentation.—At the fermenting shed the beans, covered with mucilage, are heaped into boxes or vats for fermentation. This process is accompanied by rise of temperature and by decomposition of the pulp surrounding the beans. During the fermentation the pulp becomes more liquid and gradually flows away, the bottom of the fermenting boxes being perforated and raised off the ground to admit of this. The period of fermentation in Ceylon is about 36 hours. After 12 hours the beans are given a light washing and turned over into another box. They are again given a heavier washing at the end of the fermenting period of 36 hours, when they are carried or carted to the barbacue or curing house.

Curing.—The best method of curing is the gradual drying of the beans in the sun on barbacues covered with coir matting. By this method the best quality is obtained. The period varies from five to seven days, according to the temperature. Most of the picking has, however, to be done during the wet season, and a greater part of the crop of Ceylon is cured by artificial means. The most popular curing house is a two- or three-floor building, the floors being constructed of strips of wood covered over with coir matting, on which the freshly-fermented beans are spread. The building is heated with hot air conducted by pipes placed under each floor, the hot air being obtained by means of a fan, which drives the air through the heating apparatus and then through the pipes. The temperature in the building during the curing process is kept between 110 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Grading and Sorting.—After the beans are cured, they are sorted into different grades: first quality, which is composed of only the large round beans; second quality, flat and small beans; and third quality, known as garblings, consisting of the shells and broken beans.

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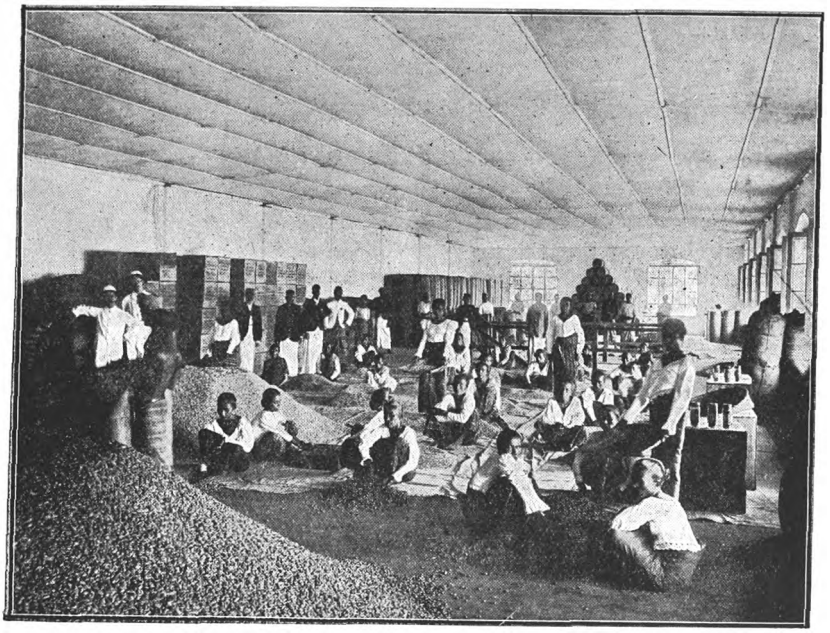
No. 5.

CACAO FACTORY : GRADING BEFORE BAGGING.



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Quality.—Well prepared first quality Ceylon cacao is graded as a " fine " sort, and fetches a high market price. Its aroma is not strong, but its general appearance is very pleasant. The beans are round and light-coloured. Their skins are smooth and uniform. This cacao has a light " break " and is used in high grade confectionery. All Ceylon cacao is not, however, first quality, and a quantity of inferior grades find their way to the markets.

Packing.—Cacao after grading is packed in bags (112 lb. to a bag), when it is ready for export. Most of the cacao from Ceylon is shipped in this form.

Cost of Production.—The cost of production ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per cwt.

Prices.—The year 1929 opened with a strong demand for all descriptions at improved prices but offerings were light. Towards the middle of the year, however, demand was quieter and values weakened and the arrival of the big crops resulted in a further decline in prices.

The heavy stocks of Accras and other descriptions in the principal purchasing markets, and the general trade depression prevalent, tended to lower prices considerably and rates realized were the lowest for several years past. Towards the close of the year the market ruled irregular and values showed considerable fluctuation which resulted, however, in a small recovery on the low market prevailing.

The annual average market prices* from 1920 were:—1920, Rs. 44.60 per cwt.; 1921, Rs. 28.23; 1922, Rs. 37.77; 1923, Rs. 35.71; 1924, Rs. 33.30; 1925, Rs. 33.17; 1926, Rs. 30.41; 1927, Rs. 52.22; 1928, Rs. 58.89; 1929, Rs. 53.46.

Valuation of Estates.—The valuation of an estate with a 4-cwt. crop may be put at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,100 per acre on the average. The waiting period is about five years; and the purchase period about seven years.

The quantity and value of the exports of cacao and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 36 and 37 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

Chocolate.—The manufacture of chocolate is carried out in Ceylon to a certain extent, and the process is worth brief mention. It consists, first, in roasting the beans, then in crushing them on a clean table to separate the cuticles from the kernels. The kernels are then ground in a hand mill, and a fatty mass is produced, which is melted in the sun, and solidified by being put in the shade.

In up-to-date factories these processes are carried out by machinery. The cleaning is done in a revolving cylinder of wire netting; boxes turning in hot air are used for the roasting; while the separation of the cuticles is done by a breaking machine. The selection and mixing of the various cacao is also a matter of importance if a palatable high grade manufactured product is to be secured.

In the manufacture of cacao powder, a great part of the cacao-fat is removed by strong hydraulic presses, which press out about 53 to 60 per cent. of the fat. The cacao is then made " soluble " by treatment with carbonate of magnesia, or potassium, or sodium, or ammonia, to render it more easily suspensible in water or milk.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1929 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

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The manufacture of sweet chocolate differs considerably from this process. After cleaning, breaking, and roasting, the cacao is warmed and mixed with sugar and other substances by special machines, and the air in the chocolate is drawn out by another machine. The many different sorts of chocolate are made by special methods and machinery.

Cacao butter is used again in the manufacture of chocolate, and is also of great value for the manufacture of unguents, pomades, and tooth pastes. The cuticles are sometimes used as a substitute for cacao, and are also used in the manufacture of different kinds of " coffee," and for making infusions. Mixed with straw they form a valuable food for cattle and sheep, and are sometimes used as manure.

Cinnamon.

Cinnamon, which was once the main export from the Island, still occupies a place—though a minor one—among the exports. Some 26,000 acres are under this cultivation, and the exports in 1929 were quills (37,059 cwt.) and chips (11,158 cwt.), valued at Rs. 3,784,427 in all.

The Tree.—The cinnamon tree may grow to the height of 20 to 30 feet, and the trunk may be upwards of 3 feet in circumference. The trees cultivated to produce the cinnamon of commerce are coppiced, and long willowy shoots are produced, growing to a height of about 10 feet and to the size of a fair-sized walking stick. The shoots are cut and the bark is peeled off, and rolled into quills, which constitute the cinnamon of commerce.

Cinnamon Cultivation.—If the soil is good, branches may be cut for barking from the fourth year. The tree blossoms in January, in April the fruit is ripe, and the cutting is done from May to October. When the tree is seen to bear fruit well it is in good health, and the bark will peel without difficulty. To prove whether it is ripe, the peeler strikes his hatchet obliquely into the branch; if on drawing it out the bark divides from the wood, the cinnamon has reached maturity; but if not, it must go on growing. The sticks are gathered by boys and tied into bundles with coir strings; they are then removed to the peeling stores.

Peeling.—The operation of peeling the sticks requires considerable skill. A knife with a blade of copper 2½ inches long, something like that used by shoemakers, sharp pointed and slightly hooked, is employed. The peeler, seated on the ground, makes two parallel cuts up and down the length of the bark, which he then loosens with the point of the knife. After that he strips off in one entire slip about half the circumference of the branch. If the bark does not come away easily, the sticks are rubbed vigorously with a round piece of hard wood, which has the effect of loosening it. The ultimate object of the methods employed is to make the bark up into quills, a quill being a rod of cinnamon resembling a thin cane 4 feet in length; the pieces of bark when stripped are therefore placed round the sticks, both with a view to preserving their shape and as a convenience for the next operation.

Skinning.—They are now allowed to remain for three to six hours, when fermentation takes place, and the bark is ready for skinning, which process is accomplished in the following manner. The peeler sits with one foot pressed against a piece of wood from which a round stick slopes towards his waist. Upon this stick he lays the slip of bark, keeps it steady with the other foot, and holding the handle of the knife in one hand and the point of it in the other, scrapes off the skin, which is very thin, of a brown colour on the outside and green within. This treatment of the bark leaves only that part which has the desired delicate taste; it is of a pale yellow colour

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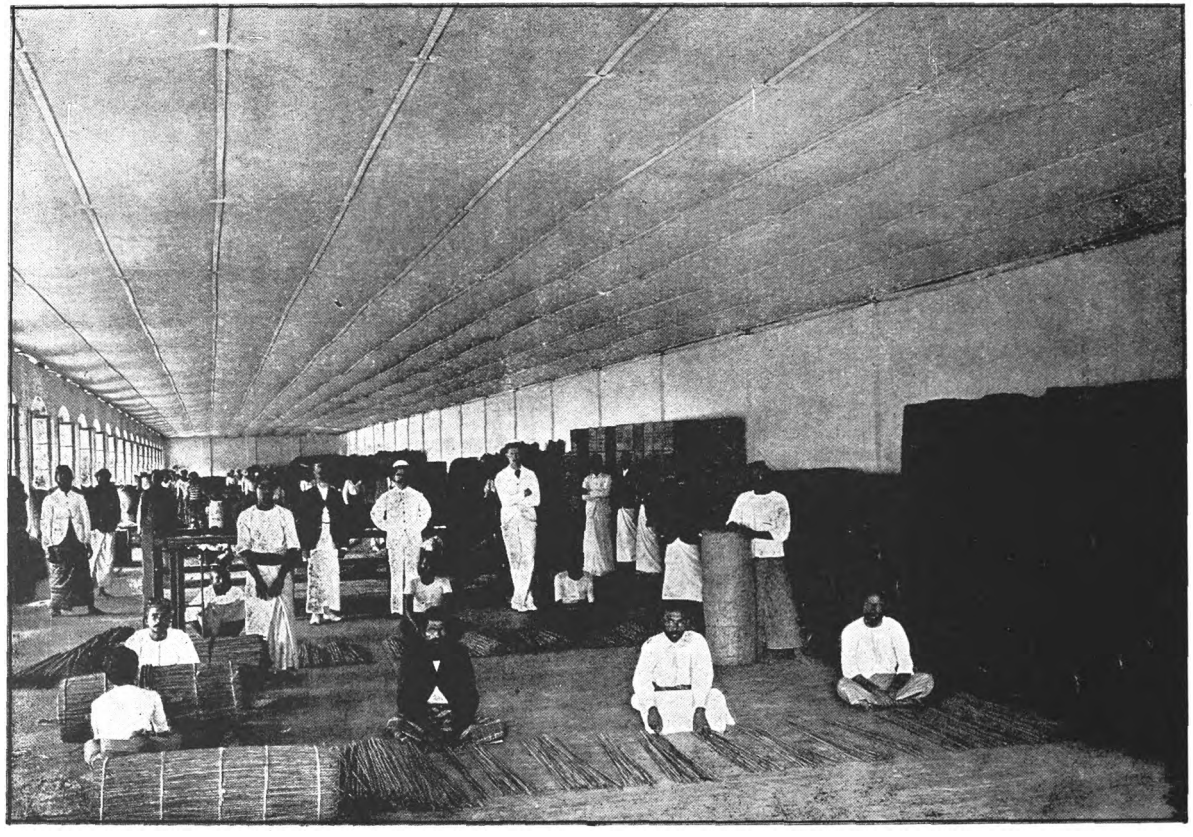
No. 6.

CINNAMON FACTORY : SORTING AND PACKING.



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and a parchment-like texture. The bark is now left to ferment and dry, which if the weather be favourable takes about 30 minutes. The next process is that of forming the quills. The smaller pieces are inserted into the larger, and in the process of drying the quills form rods. They are afterwards rolled into shape and made up into bundles.

Cinnamon oil is distilled from the chips and trimmings of the quills.

The commercial cinnamon products are the quills, the chips, and the oil. There are nine grades of cinnamon: 00000, 0000, 000, 00, 0, and ordinary cinnamon, Nos. 1-4. The best quality is fine cinnamon prepared from tender bark.

The chips are prepared by scraping or chipping the bark after removing the outer bark.

The market for cinnamon quills steadily declined throughout 1929; the price of Hamburg No. 2, for example, opened at Re. 1.05 the closing price of this grade at the end of the year being 55 cents. Exports of cinnamon chips have shown a slight decrease on the previous year. Smaller Spanish and Italian purchases are mainly responsible for the shortage. The market opened at Rs. 95 per candy and declined throughout the year in sympathy with quills and closed at Rs. 70.

The annual average market prices* of quills from 1920 were:—1920, 77 cents per lb.; 1921, 48 cents; 1922, 53 cents; 1923, 54 cents; 1924, 70 cents; 1925, 88 cents; 1926, Re. 1.14; 1927, Re. 1.35; 1928, Re. 1.29; 1929, Re. 1.15; of chips: 1920, Rs. 80.20 per candy; 1921, Rs. 49.83; 1922, Rs. 55.61; 1923, Rs. 53.76; 1924, Rs. 67.95; 1925, Rs. 84.54; 1926, Rs. 93.79; 1927, Rs. 102.77; 1928, Rs. 105.72; 1929, Rs. 96.86. An acre will yield about 120 lb. quills. The cost of production of quills is about 30 cents per lb.

No fresh land is being opened in cinnamon, as the cultivation of other products is more profitable. The existing plantations are mostly the survivals of the old Government gardens, which in the early part of the nineteenth century supplied the world with cinnamon. The most satisfactory cultivations are chiefly located in the district of Negombo, but the area under cinnamon is being gradually reduced, as coconuts are being planted in old cinnamon lands.

Citronella Oil.

Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in Ceylon (and of late years in Java) for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. The grass grows in any ordinary soil, and thrives best in a moist and hot atmosphere. It flourishes up to 2,000 feet elevation, but its cultivation in Ceylon is confined to the south-west coast, where about 33,000 acres are under the product. The grass is readily propagated by division (seed being rarely produced), and may be planted about 2 by 3 feet apart in rows. Permanent shade is unnecessary, and the cultivation is very simple, weeding being the chief requirement. The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from time of planting. Two cuttings a year may be obtained, and about 40 lb. of marketable oil per acre is an estimated annual yield. The oil is of a strong aromatic odour; it is exported for use in scenting soaps, perfumery, &c., and is also an excellent preventive against the bites of mosquitoes and leeches.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1929 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

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Prices.—During 1929 there were the usual fluctuations in the price of citronella oil. Opening at 96 cents per lb. for f.a.q. oil the price rose steadily until it reached Re. 1.09 in March. There was a steady fall during the next three months, the price of f.a.q. oil at the end of June being 95 cents per lb. In July the market steadily improved again until at the beginning of November as much as Re. 1.30 per lb. was paid. After a sharp fall to Re. 1.10 the price firmed up again and the year closed with a strong market at Re. 1.20 per lb.

The annual average market prices from 1920 were:—1920, Re. 1.10 per lb.; 1921, 77 cents; 1922, Re. 1.30; 1923, Rs. 2.09; 1924, Rs. 2.03; 1925, Re. 1.37; 1926, 99 cents; 1927, 77 cents; 1928, 93 cents; 1929, Re. 1.06.

Tobacco.

Localities.—Tobacco is grown in almost all the Provinces. In some areas the industry is an important one. The largest area under tobacco is found in the Northern Province, mainly on the peninsula. It is the most important industry of the Jaffna cultivator, and great care is given to its cultivation and irrigation. The land is thoroughly tilled and manured, and after the tobacco crop is reaped it is sown with food grains and other food products. A cultivation similar to the Jaffna system is carried on in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts and in parts of the North-Western Province (chiefly Kurunegala District), but the methods of manufacture differ. In the Central Province a higher grade of leaf is grown, particularly in the Kandy and Matale Districts. This type has been evolved to suit the conditions of the locality, and in favourable seasons good crops are secured. The estimated acreage under tobacco in 1929 was about 14,000 acres.

Dumbara Tobacco.—The finest grade of Ceylon tobacco is grown in the Kandy District. The cultivation in this district begins with the slight showers of the early months of the year, and depends for its success upon the light rains which fall in April, May, and June with the advent of the south-west monsoon. Tobacco is rarely grown in this district upon the same land in two consecutive years, it being customary to cultivate the land in other crops and then to allow it to lie fallow for some years before another tobacco crop is taken off. In very dry weather, if water is available, hand watering is resorted to. Otherwise the crop depends entirely upon rainfall for its success, and is a speculative one. Fairly satisfactory attention is given by some growers to curing and fermentation, but a finer product would be procured if greater care were given to manufacture.

The leaves of the Dumbara tobacco burn with a good white ash, but they are too thick in texture and too unsatisfactory in flavour to be of value on the English tobacco markets. They are manufactured in the Colony into cigars, which command a ready sale, and would be in greater demand if they were more uniform in quality. A large portion of the Central Province crop is sold to local manufacturers of cigars for use as wrappers for the Jaffna types. The leaves are smaller and of finer texture than the Jaffna types, and have good burning qualities.

The Dumbara types of tobacco are also grown in other districts. The system of curing and fermenting differs somewhat in different areas, and the final product is not of such high quality as that produced in the Central Province.

Jaffna Tobacco.—The Jaffna types consist of two kinds. These are locally known as the smoking and chewing kinds. Both are large-leaved, coarse tobaccos, the chewing type being of more vigorous and coarse growth than the smoking type.

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Jaffna Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco at Jaffna is an interesting study, and all visitors to this part of the Colony are filled with admiration for the strenuous and continuous work that the Jaffna cultivator puts into his tobacco fields. The lands are well ploughed and manured with cattle or sheep manure or with green leaves, and reduced to a fine tilth. Nurseries for seedlings are well prepared, and the seedlings planted out carefully and systematically. Work begins with the north-east rains, and during the early part of the growing period the rainfall may be sufficient to maintain satisfactory growth. During dry weather and from the end of December onwards the tobacco plants are irrigated by wells. In the middle of the growing season this irrigation has to be thoroughly carried out. It involves considerable labour, and the working of " well-sweeps " in the early hours of the morning and during the late afternoon forms a characteristic feature of the Jaffna landscape. During the early part of the growing period thorough cultivation of the land is carried on, so as to prevent its becoming " caked," and to allow of the maximum growth for the plants. All plants, except those required for seed purposes, are topped at a height of about 4 feet, and when they begin to yellow they are harvested. The whole plant is cut down and allowed to " quail " for a day in the sun. In the afternoon the plant is separated into individual leaves, each being left attached to a piece of the stem. These are then taken for withering in an open shady shed. Fermentation differs slightly in different localities in its details, and the curing of the smoking and chewing types requires different treatment. Chewing types are harvested by cutting off the leaves, commencing from the top of the plant. All inferior broken leaves and those portions of the stalks which are not attached to the leaves are either sold to the manufacturers for making nicotine extracts or are used for manurial purposes. Conditions of sale demand that portions of the stalk should be attached to the leaves in the majority of cases.

There are certain lands on which the chewing type alone can be cultivated, while others are well known for their production of high grade smoking types. Tobacco from certain localities always commands higher prices than the ruling market rates, while elsewhere only a low grade tobacco is produced. The smoking tobaccos are sold to manufacturers for the local manufacture of what is known throughout the whole of the Colony as the " Jaffna cheroot." Some of the chewing types are sold locally for chewing with betel leaf, lime, and arecanut, but the bulk of this type is exported to Travancore, where the Jaffna tobaccos are eagerly sought after.

The quantity and value of the exports of tobacco from Ceylon are shown in table No. 43 of the Appendix.

Over 98 per cent. of the unmanufactured leaf goes to British India and nearly all the rest of it is sent to the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom. About 96 per cent. of the manufactured tobacco is sent to the Maldive Islands, the rest going to United Kingdom, Aden, British India, Straits Settlements, and Egypt.

The costs of cultivation of a tobacco crop in the Jaffna District are heavy, considerable sums being expended upon manures, cultivation, and irrigation. In seasonable years, when prices are high, the profits are large. In other years expenses are barely covered, but in general the better lands will average profits of between Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 per acre, while profits of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per acre have been secured in good years. The average price of the Jaffna product varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 leaves.

The Travancore markets some fifteen years ago closed to Jaffna tobaccos, but were subsequently reopened. The critical situation demanded that experiments with other types of tobacco should be undertaken. These have been carried out upon a Government experiment station, and it has been

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demonstrated that White Burley tobacco of good quality capable of realizing 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. on the London market can be satisfactorily grown. The Government has evolved a purchase scheme for White Burley tobacco which is exported to England, and the cultivation of this type is showing a gradual extension around the Tinnevelly experiment station in the Jaffna Peninsula. The exports of this tobacco have been as follows:—

Year.	lb.	Value. £ *s.* *d.*	Year.	lb.	Value. £ *s.* *d.*
1924	4,701	364 15 5	1927	13,328	848 10 3
1925	15,057	1,076 19 0	1928	30,688	1,644 7 7
1926	18,535	1,329 6 5	1929	25,312	Depends on the marke

Cardamoms.

Uses.—Cardamoms are of commercial value on account of the spice obtained from them, which is well known to cooks and confectioners. This spice is greatly used for flavouring Bologna sausages, liqueurs, &c.; in pharmacopoeia as a deadner of tastes, as well as a medicine; and its stimulative properties have led to its use in the preparation of drinks. The ground seeds can be used as a tooth powder and a snuff for headache.

Habitat, &c.—The commercial part of the plant lies in the fruit, which is borne on racemes rising from the ground. The plant itself—*Elettaria Cardamomum*—grows in stools or clumps under the shade of forest trees at elevations between 2,800 and 4,000 feet, with a rainfall of 115 to 150 inches a year. Two kinds are cultivated in Ceylon: (1) The Malabar variety has softly pubescent under surfaces to its leaves, and its flowering racemes are thrown out near to the surface of the ground; and (2) the Mysore variety has smooth glabrous leaves and almost upright flowering racemes. The Mysore variety has a more robust growth, and owing to its upright racemes is generally preferred for cultivation.

Manufacture.—The fruit is collected by women and children, and is manufactured into either (1) bleached or (2) green dried. In the former case the fruit is bleached, soaked, and dried in sulphur fumes, the process being repeated until the required pale colour is secured, and the ends are clipped off either by hand or by a clipping machine. In the latter case the fruits are merely dried in the sun.

Acreage.—The acreage under cardamoms in Ceylon is put at about 6,000 acres.

The quantity and value of the exports of cardamoms and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 44 and 45 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

Prices.—During 1929, offerings early in the year were light but the market ruled irregular with considerable variation in values. The bulk of the offerings were Greens, Bleached Mysores, and Malabars being scarce. During March and April prices showed a sharp advance and a very strong market prevailed for all descriptions at improved rates. Thereafter, however, while top qualities realized fair prices the market was irregular with a downward tendency for the rest of the year; medium and low grades being neglected, with the exception of Bold Bleached Mysores which were scarce owing to several estates making Greens.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1920, Re. 1.44 per lb.; 1921, Re. 1.22; 1922, Re. 1.54; 1923, Rs. 2.41; 1924, Rs. 2.92; 1925, Rs. 3.42; 1926, Rs. 2.44; 1927, Rs. 2.54; 1928, Rs. 2.50; 1929, Rs. 2.22.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1929 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

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Arecanuts.*

Conditions.—The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Colony. It is the commonest feature of village vegetation, and produces heavy crops of fruits, as well as providing straight stems, which are used for the erection of temporary structures. Pure cultivations of the palm similar to those to be found in Southern India are rarely seen in Ceylon, although in the Kegalla District there are some fairly extensive pure plantations. The area under arecanuts is about 69,000 acres.

There are several varieties of arecanuts grown, and the respective values of these are well known to the purchasers of fruits. Little care is, however, taken in the selection of fruits for planting, and no attempts have been made to improve the local types. Planting of arecanuts still continues in village holdings, but in many instances this palm is being replaced by the coconut, which at present is more profitable.

The Fruit.—The fruits of the arecanut palm are harvested when ripe, and are sold in their unhusked state in all the bazaars and markets of the Island. The dried product is also readily procurable in the majority of boutiques. It is cut into thin shavings, which are used for " chewing " with the betel leaf, lime, and, occasionally tobacco, by the greater portion of the village population of the Colony. The price of unhusked arecanuts is about 30 cents per hundred, of husked nuts 35 cents per hundred.

The quantity and value of the exports of arecanuts from Ceylon are shown in table No. 46 of the Appendix.

Arecanuts are generally exported to British India and the Maldive Islands, about 91 per cent. going to the former and about 5 per cent. to the latter.

Some inquiries have recently been made as to the prospects of plantations of this palm. It grows readily in all the damper districts below 2,500 feet elevation, and is free from serious pests and diseases. In South India the coconut is in many places replacing the arecanut, and it is possible that with this diminution of cultivated areas in India the future prospects of arecanut cultivation are worthy of investigation.

Foodstuffs.

Paddy or Rice.

If Hill Paddy (*Elvi*) is excluded, it may be said that the cultivation of paddy in Ceylon is based upon a plentiful supply of water. Not only are the plants dependent upon a good supply in all stages up to the ripening period, but the processes of cultivation in all parts of Ceylon, except some of the most northerly, are dependent upon it.

Rain Water Cultivation.—Cultivation without the help of irrigation is carried on, not only in dry districts like Jaffna, but also in wetter parts like the Kandy District. The success of the crop is entirely dependent upon a sufficient and reasonable rainfall, and upon the soil being capable of retaining the water for a fairly long period in order to tide over rainless intervals. Should the rains fail after the paddy has been sown the crop will perish, and then the cultivator must re-sow his field with a paddy which can mature in the remainder of the season, or lose the season entirely. Similarly, if the rains are late, the earlier maturing varieties of paddy must be sown.

* Although in point of value of exports arecanuts rank between rubber and cacao, this sub-section is inserted here, as the cultivation is not organized, and insufficient details are available regarding it.

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Irrigation.—When paddy is grown under irrigation, the water may be supplied by springs, streams (*elas*), wells, tanks, or reservoirs. Cultivation under streams may be seen in the Central and Uva Provinces, and under tanks in the drier Eastern, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.

Asweddumization.—In all cases where a system of irrigation is employed, the land must be "asweddumized," or prepared for paddy. Should the paddy area not be level, it is necessary to terrace it so that the surplus water from the upper plots may flow down to the lower ones. This terracing is brought to a high level of perfection in the hilly districts. Distribution channels convey the irrigation water to the upper plots, and drains carry off the surplus water from the lowest.

Preparation for Sowing.—In the preparation for sowing, ploughing may be done in the dry, or if the rains fall or water is available, sufficient water may be allowed on to the field to soften the ground. This is then lightly ploughed by means of small wooden ploughs drawn by buffaloes or cattle. Small iron ploughs are also employed in some districts, and their use is slowly extending. In some districts and in some fields of considerable depth ploughing is not done, the preparation of the soil being carried out by puddling with buffaloes or by digging with hoes. During the first ploughing the weeds are partially buried. About ten to twenty days after the first ploughing a second ploughing is given. The weeds are then still further buried, and the ground made softer and muddier. Between the first and second ploughings in the Central Province green manuring is carried on. Leaves and twigs are buried at the second ploughing, and in some districts special green manure crops are grown for ploughing in. After a lapse of another week or ten days a third ploughing may be carried out. This is generally adopted in the Central Province, but in other Provinces this third ploughing is not general. By means of this ploughing the soil is converted into mud of the consistency desired for sowing upon. Instead of the plough, buffaloes are often employed to trample the muddy soil until the desired consistency is attained. The mudding is followed by a rough levelling by means of the "*poruwa,*" a levelling board dragged along by a pair of buffaloes or by cattle. This does not leave the surface smooth enough for sowing, so that it is followed by work with hand levelling boards. At the same time shallow channels are made to conduct the surplus water from the surface, which is now quite smooth. The field is then ready for sowing.

Manuring.—In the Central, Southern, and Western Provinces artificial fertilizers, such as bone dust, bone meal, and fish guano, are after employed, more especially in districts served by railways and good roads. These are applied at the second or third ploughings or at the time of sowing.

Selection of Seed.—Before sowing the cultivator selects his seed carefully. He then tests a sample for its power of germination. Taking a handful, he begins by soaking it in water for 24-36 hours. He then wraps it in plantain leaves and places it under weights for two or three days. At the end of that time, if germination is satisfactory, the seed will have begun to sprout, and he then proceeds, on a larger scale, to treat the whole of his seed paddy similarly. The sprouted seeds are then separated from one another and sown broadcast on the field.

Although the advantages of transplanting paddy seedlings have been abundantly demonstrated, not very much transplanting is done in Ceylon, except in the Central Province and the Kegalla District of Sabaragamuwa. A beginning has also recently been made as the result of demonstrations by the Department of Agriculture in the North-Western Province. At present the cultivator prefers, in the majority of cases, to broadcast and then thin

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out. When the seedlings are well established, *i.e.*, in about six weeks from sowing, the fields are weeded by the women. At the same time thinning out is done in places where the seedlings are too thick, some of those so removed being used to fill up gaps where the sowing has been too thin.

Transplanting.—In transplanting, the seeds are germinated as usual and then sown in specially prepared nurseries. When the seedlings are from four to six weeks old, they are removed from the nursery and planted at definite intervals from one another in the fields. Although the expenses of working are increased, this is much more than counterbalanced by the increased yields obtained. The plants tiller freely and weeds are partially smothered, any weeding necessary being very easily carried out. Transplanting cannot be carried out, however, when the water supply is not reliable.

The crop receives very little attention, apart from watering, weeding, and watching against birds until the approach of the ripening period. When the plants begin to mature, they first take on a yellow colour, and, at this point, the cultivator drains the water from the field and allows the paddy to ripen.

Reaping.—Reaping is always done with the sickle, and the result is that a long and ragged stubble is left on the field. This remains until it is time to prepare for the next crop. The sheaves of paddy are put on one side as they are reaped and allowed to dry. After this, they are carried to the threshing-floor, which has been carefully prepared in readiness.

Threshing.—Threshing methods vary in different districts. In general, the dried sheaves are spread out on the threshing-floor, and buffaloes or cattle yoked together are driven over them round and round until all the grains have been rubbed off the stalks. The straw is then raked off, the paddy collected and handed over to the winnowers, who separate the empty grains from the good ones.

Seasons.—There are two paddy-growing seasons, both of which are made use of for the cultivation of the same tract of fields when sufficient labour and water are available. The Maha crop is sown from the end of August to the middle of October, according to the district. The harvest from this crop is reaped in February or March. The Yala crop season commences with sowing in March-April, the harvest being reaped in July to September. The corresponding Tamil seasons are called Munmari and Pinmari and Kalapokam and Siropokam. Generally speaking, six and four months are required for the respective Maha and Yala crops. In some districts sowings take place between the Maha and Yala seasons for a *mæda* or *iddi* (Tamil) crop.

Improvements.—Considerable improvements in paddy cultivation can be effected. Transplanting could become more general, and greater attention given to manuring and seed selection. The Government through the Department of Agriculture, has undertaken a considerable amount of research work in paddy in recent years and a number of pure-line strain have been evolved and are now being tested on a field scale and distributed to cultivators. Similarly, frequent demonstrations have been given in manuring and the organization of the supply of manures is now being investigated.

Varieties.—The varieties of paddy grown in Ceylon fall into three groups, according to the time necessary for their maturing. In the first group come those paddies such as Mavi, Hatiel, and Suduvi, which take at least six months to mature, while in the second group come varieties such as Danahala, Murungan, and Balavi, which mature in three months or less. An intermediate class contains those varieties which mature in four to five months.

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The "age" of a particular variety, however, depends largely upon climatic factors, such as rainfall, temperature, and elevation, and it is quite a common thing to find the same variety requiring different maturing periods in different Provinces, or even in two different situations in the same district.

Diseases.—Diseases and pests causing extensive loss to paddy in Ceylon are few in number. Insects do the greatest amount of damage, the chief of these being—

(1) The Paddy Bug, which sucks the milky juices of the young grain, which, for this reason, never matures. This pest can be kept down by keeping the field and bunds clear of seeding grasses. If boys are employed to catch the bugs with nets, a good deal of the damage can be avoided.

(2) The Paddy Swarming Caterpillar also causes considerable damage on occasions, but can be readily controlled.

(3) The Paddy Stem Borer, a small light-coloured moth, which lays its eggs on the young paddy stems. When the caterpillars hatch out, they make their way into the stem and feed on the juices. When the time arrives for the caterpillar to become a pupa, it makes its way to a lower part of the stem, where it comes to rest, having first eaten into the side of the stem. The adult moth emerges from this opening and begins the same work over again. A stem which contains a borer grub can always be recognized by its peculiar white appearance, due to all the husks being quite empty. Such stalks should be cut close to the ground and burnt.

Rice.—Paddy is converted into rice by pounding in a mortar. This work is usually undertaken by women, who receive a share of the rice husked for their work. The milling of paddy by machinery has recently been undertaken as the result of the erection of a demonstration mill at the Anuradhapura jail. Several small mills have been erected in the past few years which have given fairly satisfactory results. It is possible for the milling of paddy in the Colony to extend.

Acreage and Supply.—The area under wet land paddy in Ceylon is about 800,000* acres, yielding, roughly, 12 to 13 million bushels per annum. The returns per acre are small compared with other rice-producing countries, and the profits previously made from paddy cultivation have been insufficient to attract capital and organization. Ceylon has become accustomed to draw the majority of her rice supplies from India, but the means of making Ceylon more self-supporting in its food supplies are being continually investigated. The total annual imports of rice and paddy from India and other countries are given in tables Nos. 50 and 51 of the Appendix.

Costs.—The cost of production of paddy in Ceylon per bushel may be said to range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, according to yields and district. In 1920, when famine prices ruled for rice, the selling price for local paddy ranged from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 6 per bushel.

Hill Paddy.—Hill Paddy or Elvi is grown upon dry lands. It is usually cultivated upon hilly lands in districts where an abundant rainfall cannot be relied upon or in chenas on lands which are somewhat lowlying. Hill Paddy is sown broadcast in lands which have been cleared and burnt. While the crop is growing the larger weeds are pulled out, otherwise no cultivation is carried on during its period of growth. Yields of Elvi, if seasons are favourable, are generally heavy, and the rice from this type of paddy is highly prized.

* The figures are of doubtful accuracy.

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Other Food Crops.

Chenas.—Many other food grains are grown in the Colony. Except in the Northern Province, these are generally grown in chenas—areas of land covered with secondary forest or other vegetation, which are cleared and burned—which are either private or leased or granted by the Crown. The principal grains grown are kurakkan (*Eleusine coracana*) maize; Italian millet; *Paspalum* millet; and *Panicum* millet. Pulses are also grown in the chenas, the principal crops being green gram, horse gram, and black gram. Cowpeas are also grown, as well as various kinds of beans. Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) forms an important chena crop in some areas, and mustard is also commonly grown in small areas.

The chena system of cultivation is one of the most primitive. It exploits the capital of the soil of the country for the personal benefit of a small number of the population. An attempt is being made to ascertain whether rotations of crops can be cultivated in successive years in the dry areas where chenas are abundant.

Edible tubers grow in abundance. These are known in the Colony as yams, and include dioscorea yams, tannia yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc. Sweet potatoes are abundant in the Southern Province, while manioc or cassava has spread rapidly in all districts in recent years and constitutes a general food. The preparation of tapioca might be possible in some districts if a good supply of pure water were available.

Plantains (bananas) of various types are largely cultivated, and are to be found in all markets. The largest area of plantains is to be found between Polgahawela and Rambukkana, but in recent years the bunchy top disease has occurred and caused considerable damage. This disease now appears to be less virulent and areas which suffered severely some years ago are now giving good crops of fruit.

Jak and breadfruit are important foodstuffs, while raw sugar and jaggery is made from coconut, palmyra, or kitul palms. The coconut and palmyra palms also produce other foods.

Vegetables and curry plants are generally cultivated throughout the Island, and markets are well stocked. Dried chillies are prepared in the drier districts, while onions are largely grown in some localities. Pumpkins, gourds of various kinds, and cucumbers are largely grown and find a ready sale in the various towns and village markets of the country. In the hills, European vegetables thrive, and are largely grown for transport by rail to the principal centres of population and to the shipping in Colombo Harbour.

Miscellaneous.

Hemp.—Several fibres grow readily in the Colony, and are exploited on a small scale for local requirements. Several species of *Sansevieria* (bowstring hemp) grow commonly in many areas, and are utilized by the villagers. Mauritius hemp (*Furcræa gigantea*) was introduced into the Island in the early part of the nineteenth century, and is now to be seen in most districts in the form of hedges around small properties, in waste places, and along the railway line. It is only within the past few years that it has been exploited to any extent. The leaves of the wild plants are collected, the fibre beaten out by hand, and when dry it is made into twine or ropes, or is woven into thin mats or bags for domestic purposes. The villagers of the Dumbara Valley in the Central Province are the most interested in this

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manufacture of fibre articles, and their products are generally well made and of pleasing design. The plants of Mauritius hemp to be seen growing along the sides of the main line of the Railway are the remains of systematic planting. The proposal was to transport the leaves from these plants to a central factory, but the venture did not materialize, and the greater part of the plants have now been cut out.

Sisal.—Sisal (*Agave rigida* var. *sisalana*) was first systematically grown on the Maha Iluppallama Experiment Station. Its growth was satisfactory, and upon the closing of this station a syndicate was formed and obtained a lease of Crown lands upon special terms for the cultivation of this fibre upon an extended area. Good progress has been made up to date, and a high grade fibre commanding top prices on the London market is being turned out by the company which has been formed. The prospects of Ceylon as a fibre-producing country are considerable. There are large areas of the so-called dry zones of the Colony which are uncultivated, and it is believed that these areas can be profitably utilized for growing sisal and possibly other fibres. In the northern part of the Colony and in certain other coastal areas Sunn hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*) is grown for its fibre. This is used locally, mainly for the manufacture of fishing nets, but it is possible that its production could be extended.

Exports of sisal fibre in 1929 amounted to 114 cwt. of a value of Rs. 1,600, as against 114½ cwt. valued at Rs. 1,587 in 1928. The amount of graded fibre produced on the Anuradhapura Experiment Station was 5 tons 14 cwt. Sale was effected in Colombo at Rs. 300 per ton of first quality. Plants were provided by the Department of Agriculture for cultivation at Rambewa, a village in the North-Central Province.

Cotton.—Experiments have been made with cotton in various parts of the Colony by Government, and in recent years considerable success has attained the efforts made to establish this industry in the Hambantota District.

The export of cotton from Ceylon is of small amount, the crop being bought and used locally. The past year saw an increase of over 1,000 acres in the area under cotton and a yield of 3,795½ cwt. Local Cambodia seed was distributed, and yields varied from 1 cwt. to 4 cwt. per acre and averaged about 2 cwt. per acre. The quality of the cotton was not as good as that of 1928. As in previous years the crop was bought by departmental officers acting for the Spinning and Weaving Company. The price paid was Rs. 15.50 per cwt. at all buying points except Middeniya and Liyangahatota where Rs. 14.40 was paid. No Government subsidy was required.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Fruits and vegetables are grown in quantity, and are to be found in all markets, but there are possibilities of improving supplies and methods of marketting. Many of the varieties of fruits and vegetables are capable of considerable improvement. Temperate zone vegetables grow well in the higher elevations and cultivation of them is increasing.

Papaine.—The fruit of the papaw tree on being tapped yields papaine in marketable quantities; the tree grows quickly and forms a suitable catch crop during the waiting period for return from tea or rubber. A period of good prices has been followed by a period of over-production and the extension of papaw growing which took place in 1926-28 has been slowed up.

The quantity and value of the exports of papaine are shown in table No. 53A of the Appendix.

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EXCISE.

Toddy and Arrack.

The production of toddy and arrack form two important industries dependent on the coconut palm. The nuts are formed at the top of the tree on the stalks enclosed in spathes, and for the formation of these nuts a large quantity of saccharine juice is supplied by the tree to the stalks. If the spathe is " tapped " before the nuts mature, and a pot attached to it, a quantity of the juice, varying from 6 to about 12 drams per day, can be collected in the pot. If lime is not used to prevent fermentation, the action of yeasts, which are present in the air, or in the pot, will convert the sugar in the juice into alcohol, and the liquid will be converted into toddy, with an alcoholic strength of about 4 to 8 per cent. Toddy is also obtained similarly from the palmyra palm. It is sold in taverns under Government licence at rates varying from 65 cents to Re. 1.30 per gallon. A considerable industry depends upon the sale of toddy, and attracts many of the smaller Ceylonese capitalists. The cost price of toddy may probably be put at about 30 cents per gallon, and considerable profits are made when the sales are active.

The toddy consumption in 1928-29 was 4,092,561 gallons, compared with 4,217,439 gallons in 1927-28, the average consumption per head of population being .94 and .89 gallons respectively. The actual toddy revenue collected in the two financial years was Rs. 2,207,568 in 1927-28 and Rs. 2,325,346 in 1928-29, the revenue per head being 49 and 51 cents, and the revenue per gallon of toddy consumed 52 and 57 cents respectively. In 1929-30 the rents of the remaining 141 toddy taverns were sold for Rs. 2,236,681, a decrease of nearly one lakh of rupees over the rent sale figures of the 159 taverns for the financial year 1928-29.

By the distillation of coconut toddy, the local spirit known as "arrack" is produced, and this is sold, like toddy, in taverns licensed by Government. The whole of the toddy retail trade, of the distilling, and of the sale of arrack is in the hands of Ceylonese capitalists. Distillation of arrack prior to 1923 was carried on in about 250 small pot stills of the most primitive variety: it is now concentrated in eight large modern distilleries, the outturn capacity of each of which is not less than 60,000 gallons per annum. Three of the distilleries have installed " Barbet's " patent stills for continuous distillation, each capable of producing 1,000 gallons of arrack per day. Besides the Government Distillery there are seven private distilleries all situated in the Kalutara District. All distillery operations are carried on under the close supervision of the Excise Department. The arrack made at these distilleries is far purer and more free from copper than any arrack hitherto distilled from coconut toddy in Ceylon. These new private distilleries were started in April, 1924. They supply their arrack to Government at a fixed price under what is known as the " Contract Supply " system.

About 8 gallons of toddy are required to produce a gallon of arrack at proof strength, *i.e.*, the outturn in arrack (proof gallons) of a distillery is about 12.0 per cent. of the toddy distilled. The distiller's cost of production is about Re. 1.50 to Re. 1.75 per proof gallon. The distillers sell their arrack to Government at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.25 per gallon at 27 degrees under proof. Government stores and matures the spirit in bond and carries on reducing, blending, and bottling operations. Before issue to the retailer, Government recovers a duty of Rs. 7, the selling price of Rs. 3 per gallon (plus Rs. 2 for bottled arrack) calculated to leave a slight profit on its

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warehousing and bottling operations, and a varying tavern rent according to the profits accruing in each tavern. This " Rent " varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The renters (*i.e.*, retailers) cannot sell above the maximum price of Rs. 14.40 by the glass and Rs. 16.80 by the bottle.

The number of gallons of arrack distilled during the last three years is as follows:—

	Gallons (proof).		Gallons (proof).
1927	640,144	1929	497,451
1928	579,215		

The corresponding outturn for the three years were 11.66, 11.92, and 12.07 respectively.

The consumption of arrack in 1929 was 612,761 gallons, a decrease of 92,088 gallons on the 1928 figure.

The number of arrack taverns in 1927-28 was 225 and in 1928-29 was 148. The estimated nett revenue after deducting expenses of the distribution and storage system was Rs. 7,941,553 in 1927-28 and Rs. 6,787,826 in 1928-29, which is equivalent to Re. 1.76 and Re. 1.51 respectively per head of population. The arrack consumption per head of population was .16 gallon in 1927-28 and .14 gallon in 1928-29. The arrack revenue (nett) per gallon was Rs. 11.01 in 1927-28 and Rs. 11.04 in 1928-29. The nett revenue shows a decrease, consequent on the falling consumption of about a lakh, though the nett revenue per gallon consumed shows an increase of .03 cents.

Vinegar Manufacture.

Toddy vinegar is obtained from the aceticization of fermented toddy, which takes place naturally after about 36 hours.

In 1924 special licences were first issued to vinegar manufacturers in the Western and Southern Provinces with a view to encourage the manufacture of toddy vinegar as a local industry. The number of licences issued is restricted, and a tax of 50 cents per tree tapped is levied. Rules were passed in 1926 to control these vinegar stores. The results of the experiment have been very satisfactory.

The manufactories are run by respectable people and great care is taken in issuing licences.

Vinegar is sold at a wholesale rate of 45 to 70 cents a gallon, and most of it is bought by retail dealers in Colombo who retail it at 50 cents a bottle.

There is evidence of a considerable demand for toddy vinegar, and the present supply is insufficient to meet the demand.

The statistics for the last four years are as follows:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of trees licensed ..	2,723	2.615	3,264	2,066
Yield of toddy (gallons) ..	73,507	92,344	94,927	73,557
Vinegar outturn (gallons) ..	66,213	75,107	76,438	63,568

All manufactories are under close Excise supervision, and the regulations passed in 1926 have enabled the Department to exercise closer control, as the figures of yield and outturn indicate. This local industry is profitable and deserves every encouragement.

Foreign Liquor.

The imports of foreign liquor in 1929 were as follows:—362.531 gallons malt liquor (beer and ale), 81,828 gallons wines, 71,491 proof gallons whisky, 135,794 proof gallons brandy, and 94,892 proof gallons gin. These figures are mainly remarkable for the drop in the imports of gin and whisky. The duty was raised in March, 1928, on all gins and on brandies which cannot produce certificates of genuineness and maturity. No brandies are now

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imported which are not distilled from the fruit of the grape and matured for at least three years. The result has shown a great improvement in the quality of the brandies imported. The imports of beer have gone up by about 50 per cent. and are an indication that this form of liquor is replacing toddy and spirits. The total quantity of beer outturned by the Nuwara Eliya Brewery in 1929 was 161,452 gallons.

The revenue derived from foreign liquor during the year 1928-29, including Customs duty and Excise licensing fees, is as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Total foreign liquor revenue ..	5,931,013 0	Revenue per gallon ..	6 28
Revenue per head ..	1 31		

The following statement shows the estimated drink bill of Ceylon in 1928 and 1929:-

	1928. Expenditure.		1929. Expenditure.	
	Total. 1928. Rs.	Per Head. 1928. Rs. c.	Total. 1929. Rs.	Per Head. 1929. Rs. c.
Arrack ..	11,066,145	2 46	9,908,519	2 20
Toddy ..	3,840,032	0 86	4,459,292	0 99
Malt liquor ..	1,432,632	0 32	1,800,072	0 40
Wines ..	1,167,696	0 26	1,057,596	0 23
Spirits ..	10,579,563	2 35	11,418,357	2 54
Total ..	28,086,068	6 25	28,643,836	6 36

The revenue for 1928-29 per rupee spent on the various kinds of liquor is 69 cents in respect of arrack, 53 cents in respect of toddy, and 42 cents in respect of foreign liquor. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 72, 58, and 40 cents respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total liquor revenue for the financial years 1927-28 and 1928-29 were as follows:—

Excise Revenue.	1927–28. Rs.	1928–29. Rs.
Arrack (Gross) ..	10,285,312	8,761,850
Toddy ..	2,207,568	2,325,346
Licensing fees ..	171,562	178,446
Composition fees ..	29,026	22,292
Total Excise Revenue ..	12,693,468	11,287,934
Other Revenue.		
Customs (import duties) ..	5,151,353	5,754,566
Police Court fines in Excise cases ..	233,517	292,407
Sale of confiscated articles ..	—	837
Total Revenue directly connected with excisable articles ..	18,078,338	17,335,744

The expenditure on the Excise Department, including the salaries of Civil Servants and all Excise Department officers and all other charges was Rs. 1,581,674 in 1928-29 and Rs. 1,535,115 in the previous financial year. This works out at 9.1 per cent. of the total revenue directly connected with excisable articles and 14 per cent. of the Excise revenue in 1928-29 and 8.5 per cent. and 12.1 per cent. respectively in 1927-28.

Local Option.

The following table shows the result of local option polls in 1929:—

	Arrack Taverns.	Toddy Taverns.	Foreign Liquor.		Arrack Taverns.	Toddy Taverns.
Number of premises to be closed ..	3	4	1	Number of premises to be reopened ..	2	3
				Number of estate canteens to be opened ..	3	2

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Excise Offences.

The following is a statement of Excise detections in the three years 1927, 1928, and 1929:—

Year.	Foreign Liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Short Measure.	Others.	Total.
1927 ..	106 ..	526 ..	5,605 ..	309 ..	192 ..	549 ..	7,287
1928 ..	98 ..	521 ..	5,325 ..	477 ..	134 ..	362 ..	6,967
1929 ..	98 ..	606 ..	4,510 ..	635 ..	145 ..	217 ..	6,211

The most remarkable increases occur under illicit distillation, illicit transport of toddy, and under cultivation, sale, and possession of intoxicating drugs.

FISHERIES.

Sea Fisheries.—The fishing industries of the Island until the advent of a trawling company which started operations early in 1928 were entirely confined to the activities of Sinhalese and Tamil fishermen fishing from their catamarans (Tamil kattu maram, literally logs tied together), and outrigger canoes.

The methods of fishing fall, roughly, into three classes:—

(*a*) Net fishing from the shore in which large seine-nets are employed.
(*b*) Net fishing from catamarans. A simplified form of drift net is used for this purpose.
(*c*) Line fishing from outrigger canoes.

Cured Fish.—Previous to the extension of the railway throughout the Island a greater part of the fish caught could not be transported in a fresh condition and the cured fish industry then prospered, but this industry decreased rapidly after the development of the railway and the introduction of motor transport when the demand for fresh fish so greatly exceeded the supply that no surplus fish was available for curing. It has now practically died out.

Trawling.—Within the last few years the demand for fish goods has so greatly exceeded the supply that imports mainly from Southern India have shown an astonishing increase. In 1920, for example, fish goods to the value of Rs. 4,638,715 were imported, whereas in 1929 the value had grown to the considerable sum of Rs. 12,777,467 (approximately £950,000) or rather more than the whole output of the Island. This, despite the fact that the Island has a coast line of some 800 miles and that the waters abound in both surface and bottom feeding fishes of high edible value. This failure in the local fishing industry to meet increasing demands is attributable to two primary causes:—

(1) The total inadequacy of the catamaran and outrigger canoe to the application of modern fishing methods, and (2) the steady decline in the personnel of the fisher community due very largely to the laudable desire of the younger generations to forsake their parents' calling for more lucrative and possibly more congenial employment.

Since its inception in 1920 the Fisheries Department has been alive to this decline, and under the direction of the Marine Biologist, who is also Director, Colombo Museum, it has devoted considerable attention to the modernization of the industry. In the first instance it has concentrated on a fisheries survey of the coastal waters with the object of ascertaining the fish fauna and also of inquiring into the suitability of the introduction of trawl fishing. This work has met with signal success. Two very extensive fishing banks have been discovered which are practically virgin ground. They are the Pedro bank off the north-east corner of the Island, with an approximate

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area of 1,000 square miles, and the Wadge bank off Cape Comorin, Southern India, with an area of over 4,000 square miles. Sample trawls taken on these banks have shown excellent catches of good edible fishes, and the results obtained have attracted the interest of a local company which commenced trawling operations in the early part of 1928, in the first instance with one trawler, and latterly with a second trawler. Fish caught is landed at Colombo, where it is auctioned.

The Pedro and the Wadge banks are almost entirely uncharted, and the Fisheries Department is at present engaged in a detailed survey of both banks for the purpose of preparing accurate fishing charts which will greatly facilitate their commercial exploitation. Work on the Pedro bank is almost completed. Work on the Wadge bank has made fair progress and will be completed in about five years. Progress reports on the work of these two banks are to be found in the Department's administration reports for 1925-1928, while the preliminary survey is dealt with in Ceylon Journal of Science, section C (Fisheries), Vol. I., Part II.

Inshore Fisheries.—In addition to the above investigations the Department has under consideration the development of a small type of fishing craft to replace the old-fashioned catamaran and outrigger canoe. The problem is not a simple one as the boat will need to be designed to meet the peculiar conditions of fishing in tropical waters. It should be inexpensive to build and to operate and easily handled. It will in the first instance be used to test the four principal methods of fishing—(*a*) drift-net, (*b*) Danish seine, (*c*) long-lining, (*d*) beam trawl—in order to ascertain which of these methods are most suitable for these waters. It is anticipated that the most satisfactory for general fishing will be drift-net and long-lining. The beam trawl and the Danish seine are likely to be more profitable in confined areas, such as the Palk Strait.

Pearl Fishery.—The Ceylon pearl oyster, the fisheries of which have been famous for many centuries, is to be found in the area known as the Ceylon Pearl Banks lying off the west coast of Ceylon and extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge. The banks are under Government control and the fishing rights are held by Government. No fishery has been held since 1925, but the banks are now being gradually restocked with young oysters. Recently a large extension of oyster bearing ground covering an area of about 30 square miles was discovered. Young oysters lie thick over the whole of this area and the prospects of future fisheries about 1931 are very favourable.

Chank Fisheries.—The chank, which has considerable value in India, where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow water area north of Adam's Bridge known as the Palk Strait where it occurs in great abundance. The fishery is not controlled by Government but a duty is charged on all chanks exported. According to Customs returns for 1929, 1,155,090 shells were exported and a revenue of Rs. 19,952 was collected as export duty. Chanks also occur in some numbers in the shallow inshore area of the Pearl Banks but under the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, it was unlawful to fish chanks in this area. This Ordinance has now been amended and a rule has been passed making it lawful to fish for chanks between January 31 and April 30 in that area of the Pearl Banks lying between Mannar and Modaragam Point and within the three fathom line.

The fishing of this area will be opened for the first time in 1930 and will be regulated by the Department of Fisheries. It will be carried on under the same conditions as apply to Chank fishing in the Palk Strait.

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SALT.

The manufacture, collection, and sale of salt constitute in Ceylon a Government monopoly, which is protected by an import duty. The monopoly is administered by the Controller of Revenue through the Salt Adviser and the Revenue Officers.

Ceylon consumes about 620,000 cwt. of common salt per annum. The greater part of this salt is manufactured or collected locally and any shortages due to failures of harvests are met by the importation of salt of similar quality from India. Salt is manufactured from sea water by solar evaporation at the Government Salterns at Elephant Pass in the Northern Province and at Palavi, near Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, and in the privately owned salt pans at Chiviyateru in the Northern Province, about four miles from Jaffna, at Puttalam, and at Nilaveli, eight miles north of Trincomalee. Spontaneously formed salt resulting from the natural evaporation of brine is collected from lagoons in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and in the Jaffna peninsula in the Northern Province. The quantity of salt manufactured at Chiviyateru and at Nilaveli is small and the greater part of the local supply is derived from the Government Salterns, from the lagoons in the Hambantota District, and from the private salt pans at Puttalam. The total quantity of salt produced in Ceylon during the last ten years will be found in table No. 52 of the Appendix.

Exceptionally good harvests during 1928 made it desirable to prevent the further importation of Indian salt, which had been encouraged from July, 1925, in view of the then depleted stocks. The import duty on salt was accordingly raised to Rs. 4 per cwt. from February 1, 1930. The restrictions on the distribution of local salt were also modified.

The 1929 salt harvest was, elsewhere than at Elephant Pass and in the Hambantota District, disappointing.

Stocks at the beginning of 1929 amounted to 1,268,915 cwt. and at the end of the year to 1,185,748 cwt.

The amount realized during the year by sale of local salt from the Government depôts was Rs. 1,902,636. The total revenue derived from salt, including a sum of Rs. 79,754 collected as duty on imported salt, was Rs. 1,982,390. The total revenue derived from salt during each of the two preceding years was—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1927 ..	.. 1,927,267 57	1928 ..	.. 2,015,786 0

Owing to the more or less static consumption and the equalizing effect of the import duty the revenue from salt does not show a large percentage of variation from year to year.

MINERALOGY.

Plumbago.

Occurrence.—Plumbago, or graphite, is the most important of the Ceylon minerals. It occurs in minute scattered crystals in some of the granulites and crystalline limestones, but it is only where it is found in veins that it is of any commercial importance. The veins or pockets vary from the smallest size up to a yard or more in width, and often consist of pure graphite unmixed with other minerals. Frequently quartz, mica, felspar, pyroxene, apatite, pyrite, &c., are associated with the graphite. The most frequent country rock is an acid granulite of the charnockite series.

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Mines.—The deepest mines go to a depth of between 600 and 800 feet, while considerable quantities of the mineral are obtained very near the surface. Several of the largest mines are fitted with electric light and equipped with modern machinery, but in most of them the arrangements are very primitive. Seventy-four mines were reported to be working at the end of 1929 employing about 2,162 men, but it is possible that the number actually at work was less.

Prices and Grades.—Since 1919 prices have been nominal, there being practically no buyers. The majority of the mines were closed in 1920 and still remain closed.

The decrease in naval armaments had a direct effect on the demand for plumbago especially with regard to Ceylon as Ceylon flake was the best crucible plumbago used for this purpose. This is held to be the cause of the falling off in demand for these high grades and the demand throughout the year has been principally for carbon plumbago. With the present price ruling there seems to be no prospect of any extension of mining activities, and the big surface deposits in Madagascar who can now compete with most Ceylon grades for factory work offer little encouragement for new enterprise.

The annual average market prices* from 1920 for large and ordinary lumps were—

	Grade XB. Per Ton.	Grade B. Per Ton.	Grade B E. Per Ton.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1920	304 50	234 75	172 50
1921	269 39	203 78	142 86
1922	227 70	175 30	127 10
1923	208 24	157 94	111 33
1924	259 85	217 6	155 84
1925	289 50	241 95	177 95
1926	386 80†	326 79	232 69†
1927		All Grades.	
		Rs. c.	
1928	—	188 51	—
1929	—	214 28	—

Local Trade.—The mining for, and the local trade in, graphite remain chiefly in the hands of the Sinhalese. When the prices were up, plumbago, in the process of preparation for the market, could be seen at every village house in the plumbago areas. Large mines are worked both by Ceylonese capitalists and by tea estate owners on whose land plumbago is found. Some of the larger mines can turn out 100 tons a month, and Ceylon can, when required, produce 30,000 tons a year. During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 over 15,000 skilled labourers were engaged in this industry.

Uses.—Plumbago is chiefly used in the manufacture of crucibles, furnace facings, electrodes, and stove polish, as well as for making lubricants, black paint, lead pencils, and in electroplating. During the war large quantities were required for the manufacture of munitions, and the exports in 1916 rose above the old maximum.

The quantity and value of the exports of plumbago and the percentage distribution are shown in tables Nos. 47 and 48 of the Appendix and in Diagram No. 14.

Other Economic Minerals.

Precious Stones.—Precious stones in large variety are found principally in the alluvial gravels of the Ratnapura District and the south-west portion of the Island. The most important are sapphire and ruby (varieties of corundum), chrysoberyl (including cat's-eye and the rare alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones, topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (cairngorm, citrine quartz, amethyst), and moonstone.

* According to lowest and highest overall quotations received for all grades.
† Average for top grades only.

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Mining for gems is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system. The stones are bought up by Moorish dealers to be cut and polished. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America, but the inferior varieties are largely sold locally or in India. It is difficult to estimate the value of the annual output, but it may be put at somewhere about Rs. 2,000,000.

With the exception of moonstone, which is mined from a band of acid leptynite, and some garnet, the gem-stones are all obtained from alluvial gravels. Sapphire and beryl have been discovered in abundance in pegmatite veins in the Matara and Kandy Districts, respectively, and the other minerals named are probably derived from rocks of similar type.

Monazite and Thoria-bearing Minerals.—A number of minerals containing thorium and uranium have been found both in alluvial gravels and in the parent pegmatite veins. Thorianite, first discovered in Ceylon, and containing from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of thoria, and thorite with 80 per cent. of thoria, were at one time produced in commercial quantities. In 1915 monazite containing over 9 per cent. of thoria was discovered as a natural concentrate on the seabeach at several places on the west coast. Works under the control of the Mineral Survey were erected near Bentota for the treatment of the sand, but the heavy fall in price after 1921 made the operations unprofitable and they were abandoned in 1927. A first shipment of 72 tons of refined sand valued at Rs. 40,000 was made in 1920. Another small rich deposit is known to exist at Kudremalai, between Puttalam and Mannar.

The mineral is a phosphate of cerium, thorium, and other rare earth metals. Its value depends on the proportion of thorium present, which is used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

Ilmenite and other Heavy Sands.—Ordinance No. 6 of 1926 provides for the granting of licences to remove heavy sands from the foreshore. The natural concentrates of the seabeach are conveniently referred to as black sands. The black colour is due to the predominance of ilmenite which is in the form of shining black grains resembling coarse gunpowder. The exploitation of ilmenite may be said to be the chief reason for this Ordinance. It is a titanate of iron and has come largely into use in the last few years as a source of titanium oxide, which can be used as a substitute for white lead or zinc in pigments and possesses certain advantages over these compounds. It is the natural concentrates of this mineral that are likely to prove of commercial importance. Several large deposits of this concentrated black sand, mostly composed of ilmenite, have been located, but the most important is that at Pulmoddai, about 35 miles north of Trincomalee. It is estimated that there is at least two million tons of ilmenite in this deposit. The present price of £4 per ton C. I. F. does not appear to hold out much promise.

Mica.—A small amount of mica is produced from deposits in pegmatite veins or on the boundary of limestone bands. The deposits are extremely irregular, the commercial mica occurring in bunches in the veins with intervening barren ground. The principal localities are around Kandy and Balangoda.

The only variety of commercial importance is phlogopite known in the trade as "amber mica." It realizes good prices when properly prepared. Table No. 49 of the Appendix shows the quantity and value of the exports of mica for the last ten years.

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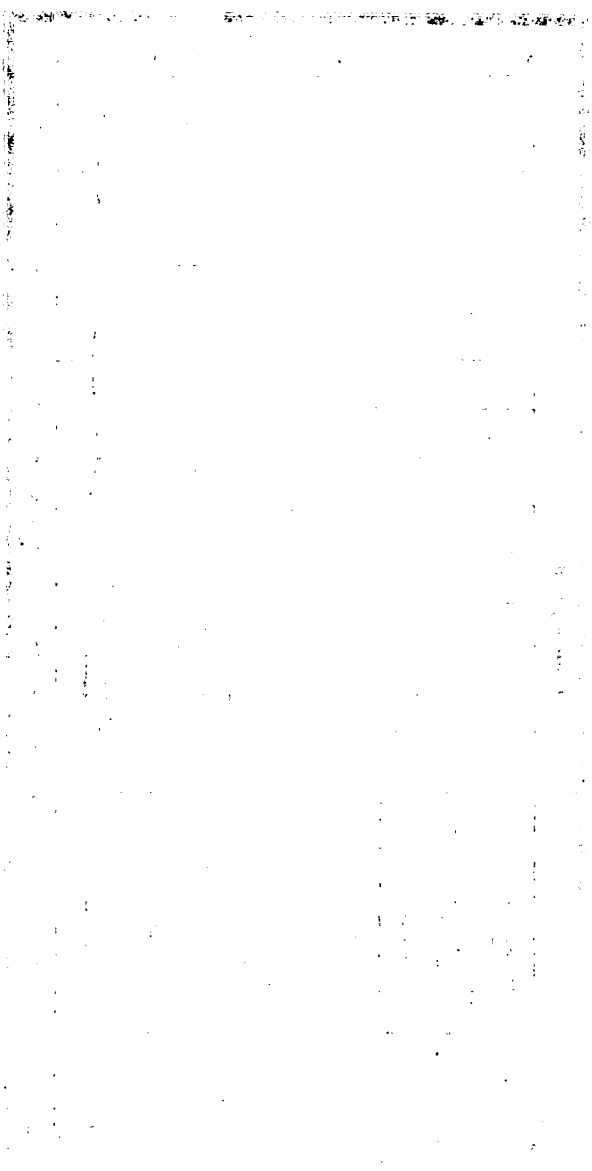

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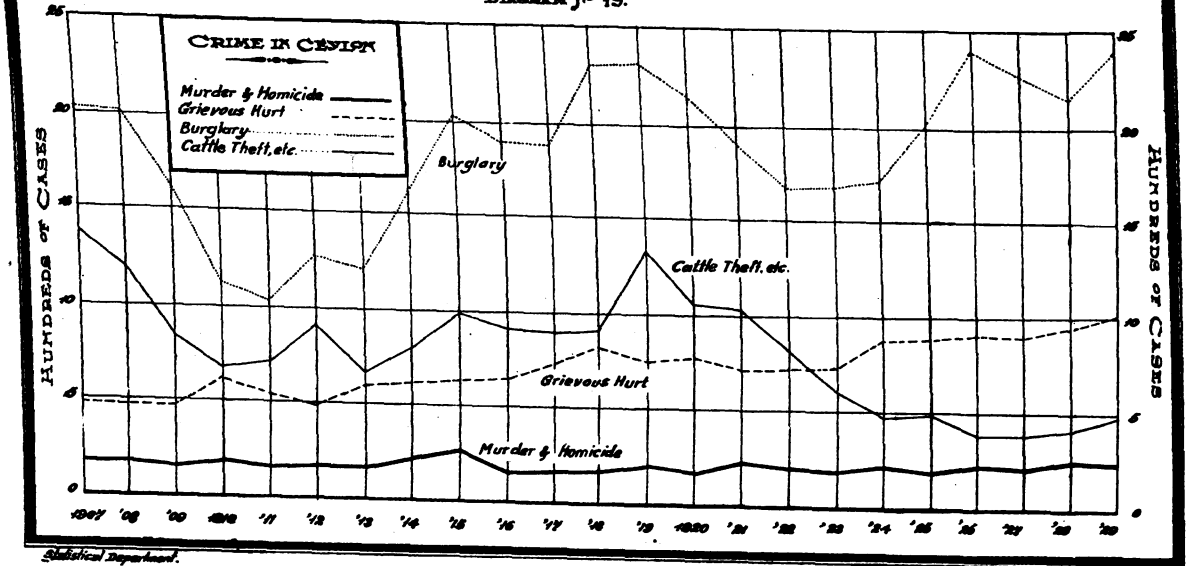
DIAGRAM No 19.



Statistical Department.

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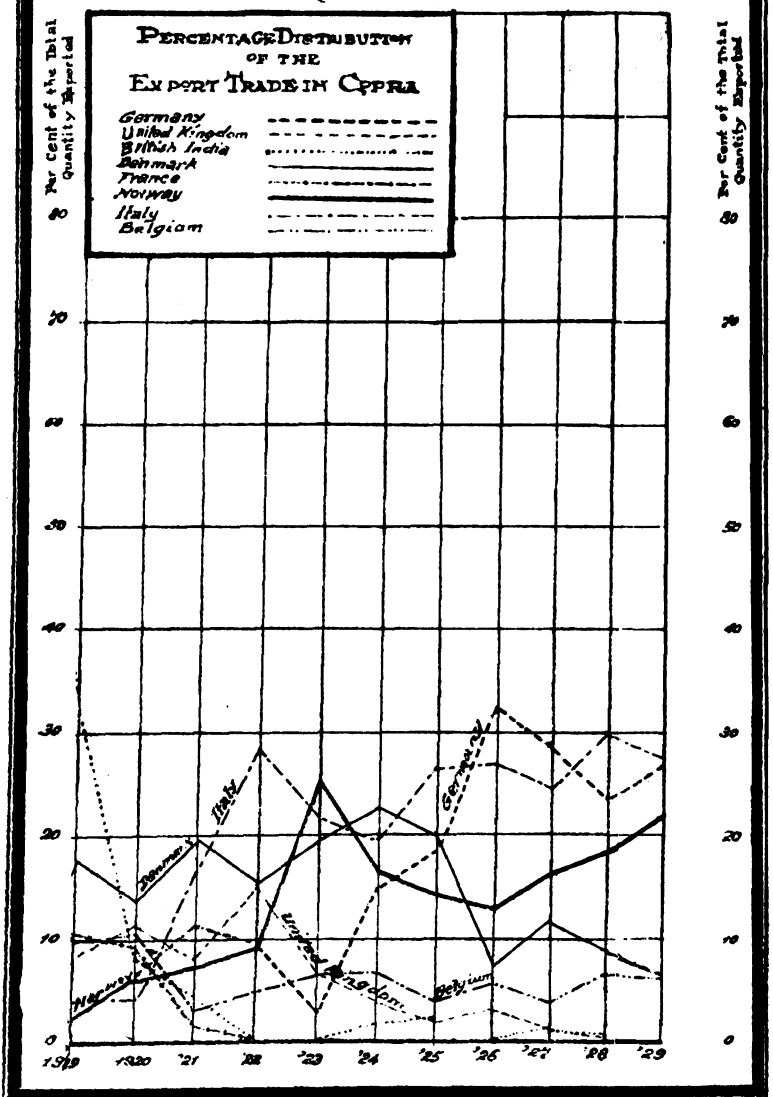
DIAGRAM No 18
(See Table No 29)



Statistical Department

Note:- Only countries to which considerable quantities were exported have been selected

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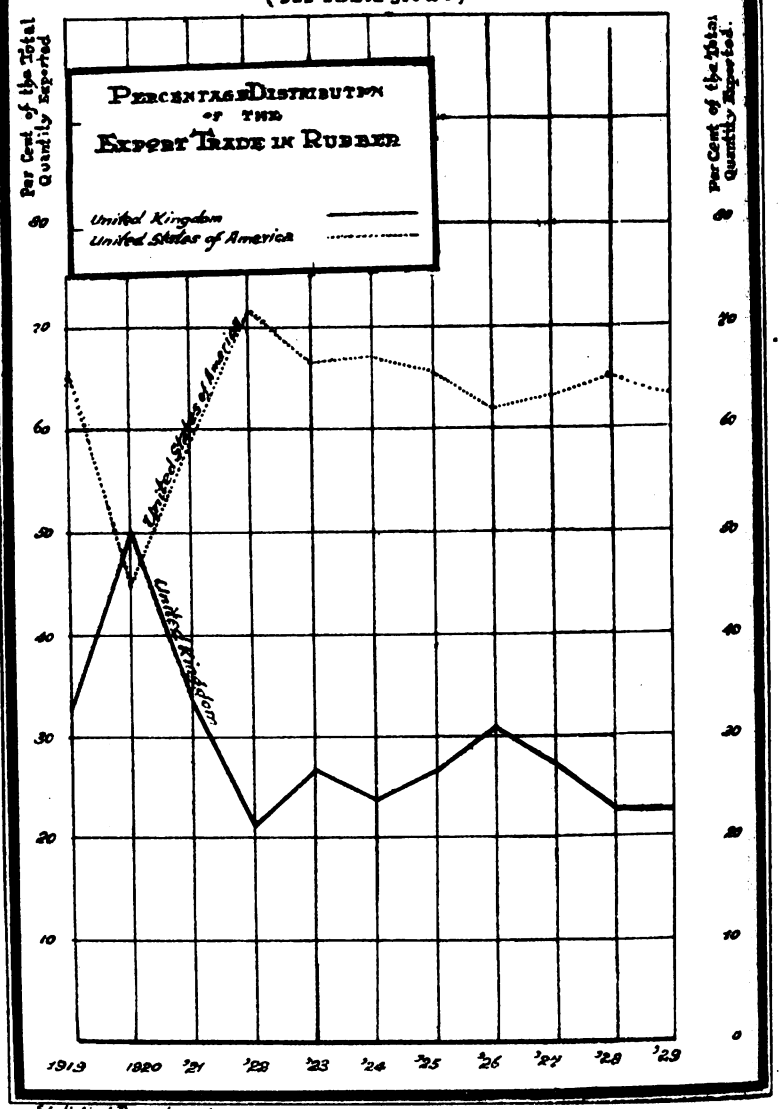
DIAGRAM No 47
(See Table No 24)



Statistical Department.

NOTE.— Only countries to which considerable quantities were exported have been selected.

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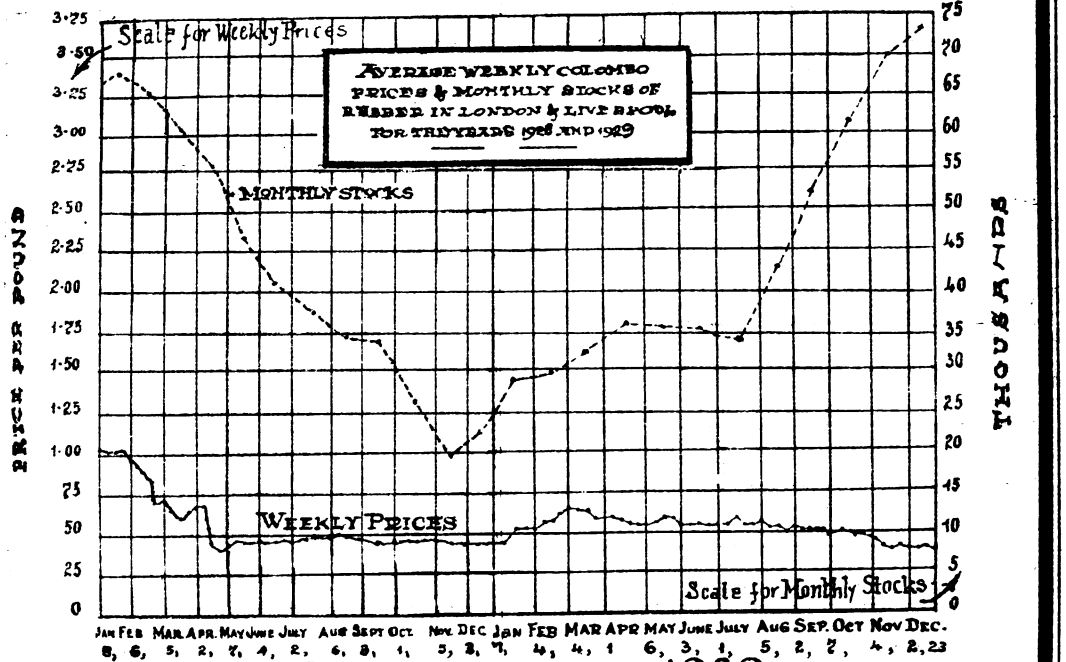
DIAGRAM No 16.

(See Tables Nos. 21 & 22).


Scale for Weekly Prices
AVERAGE WEEKLY COLOMBO PRICES & MONTHLY STOCKS OF RUBBER IN LONDON & LIVERPOOL FOR TRUEYEARS 1928 AND 1929
MONTHLY STOCKS
WEEKLY PRICES
Scale for Monthly Stocks
PRICE PER POUND
THOUSANDS
3·75 3·50 3·25 3·00 2·75 2·50 2·25 2·00 1·75 1·50 1·25 1·00 75 50 25 0
75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
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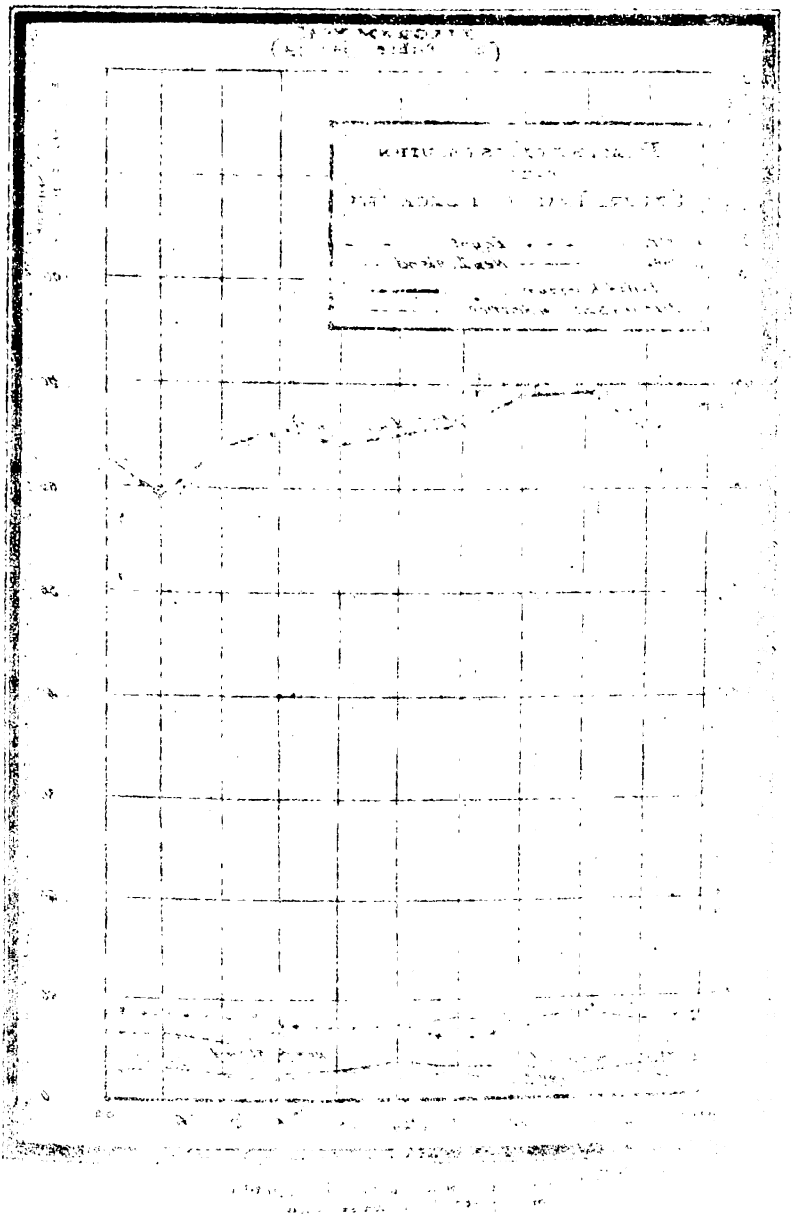

DIAGRAM No 15
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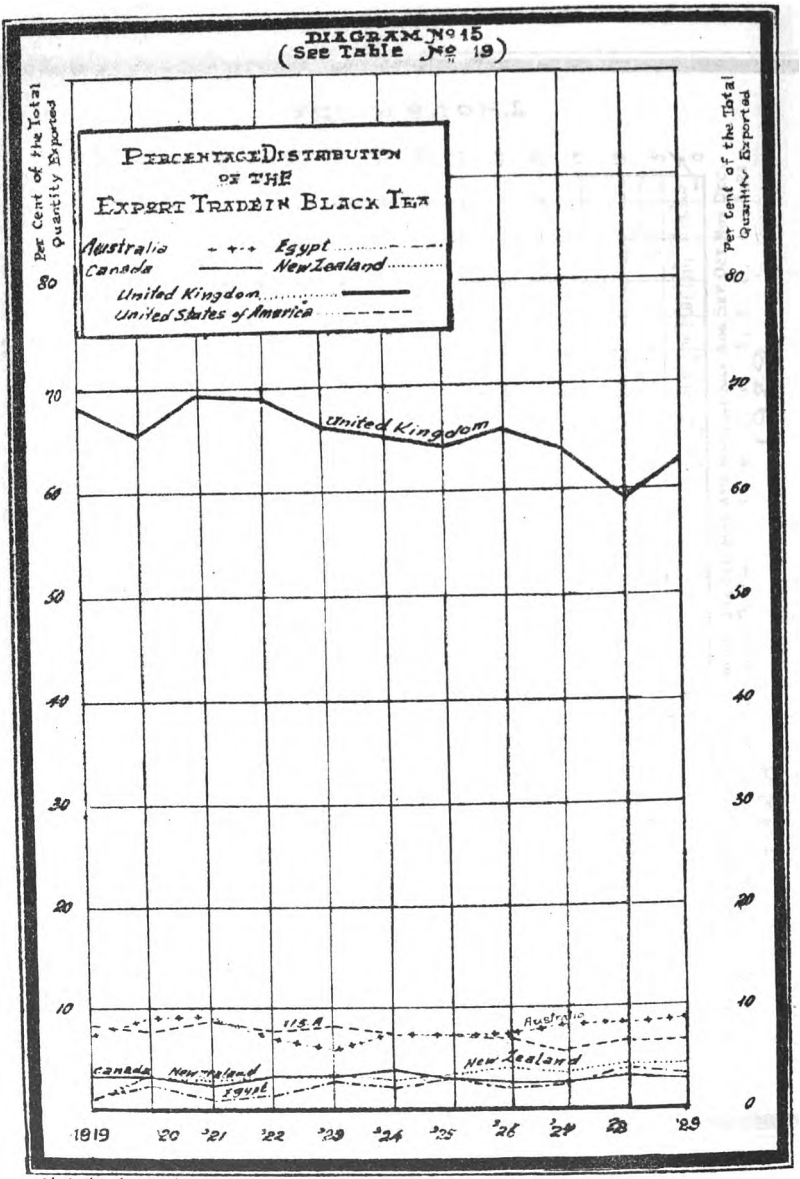

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Note:- Only countries to which considerable quantities were exported have been selected.

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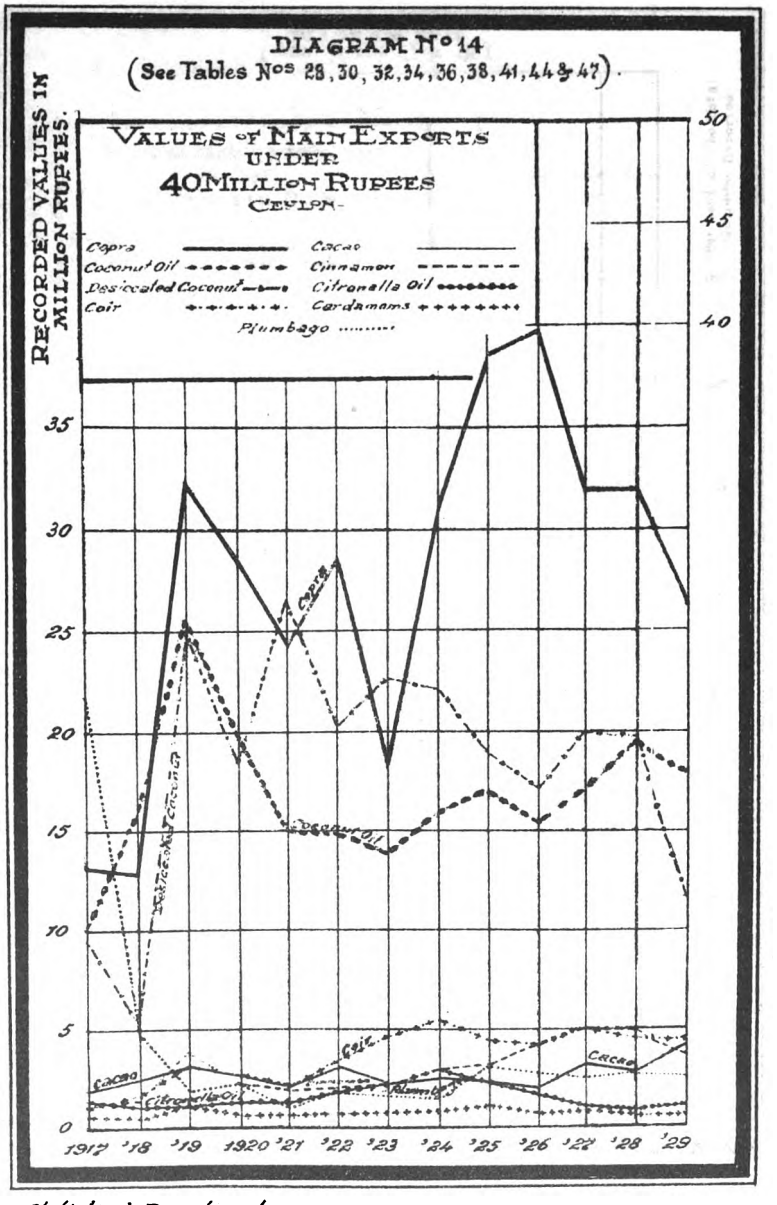

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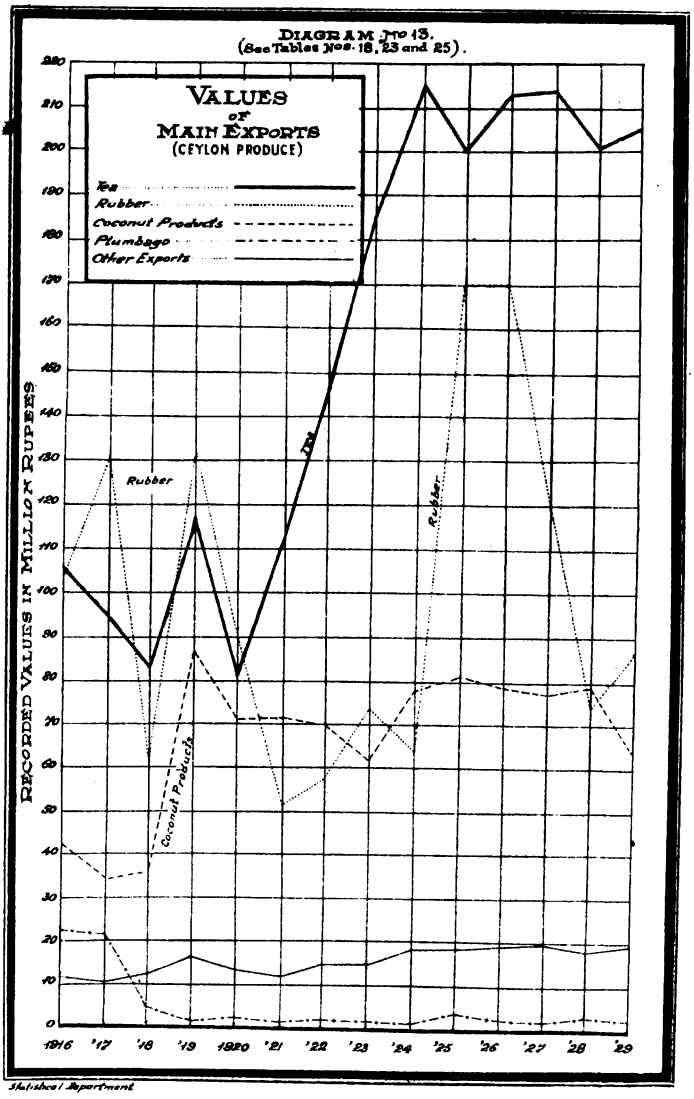

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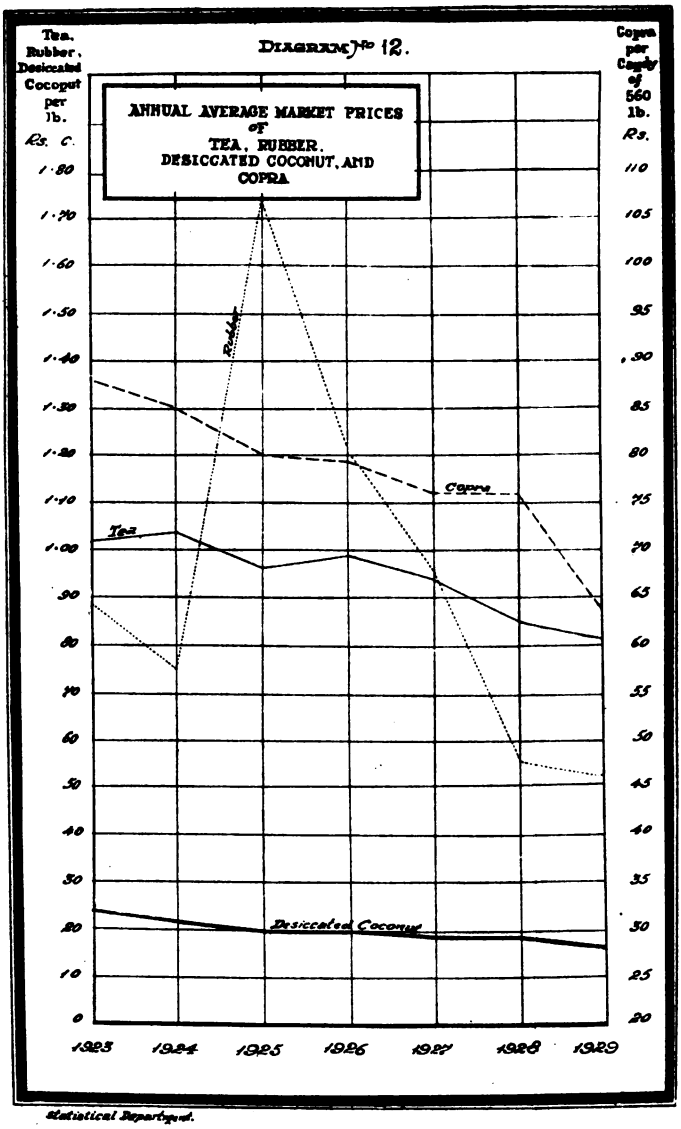

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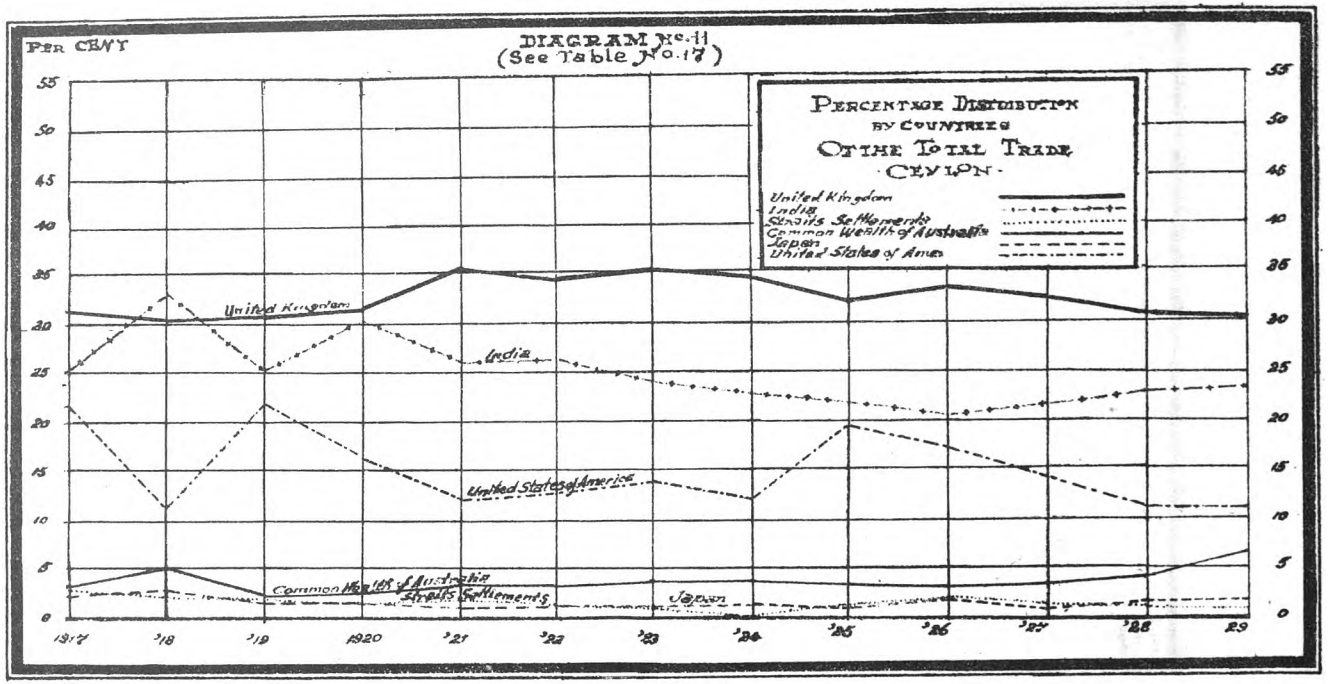

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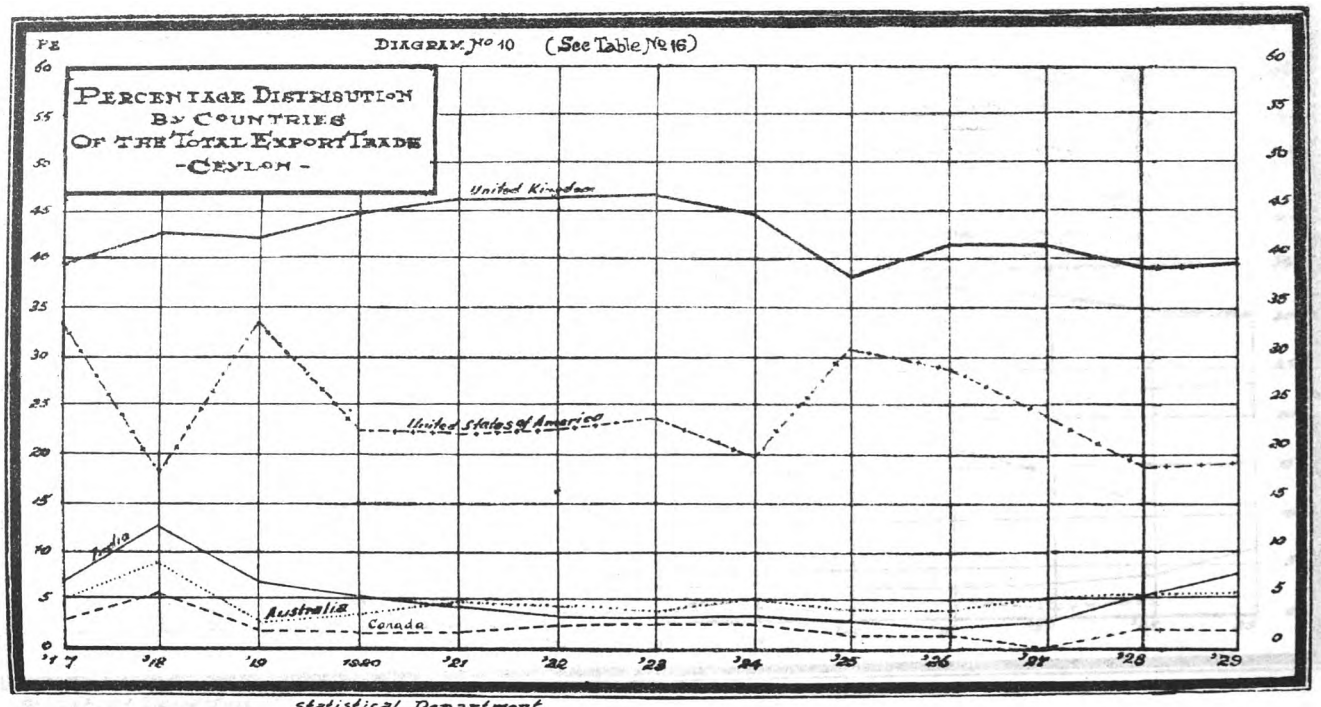

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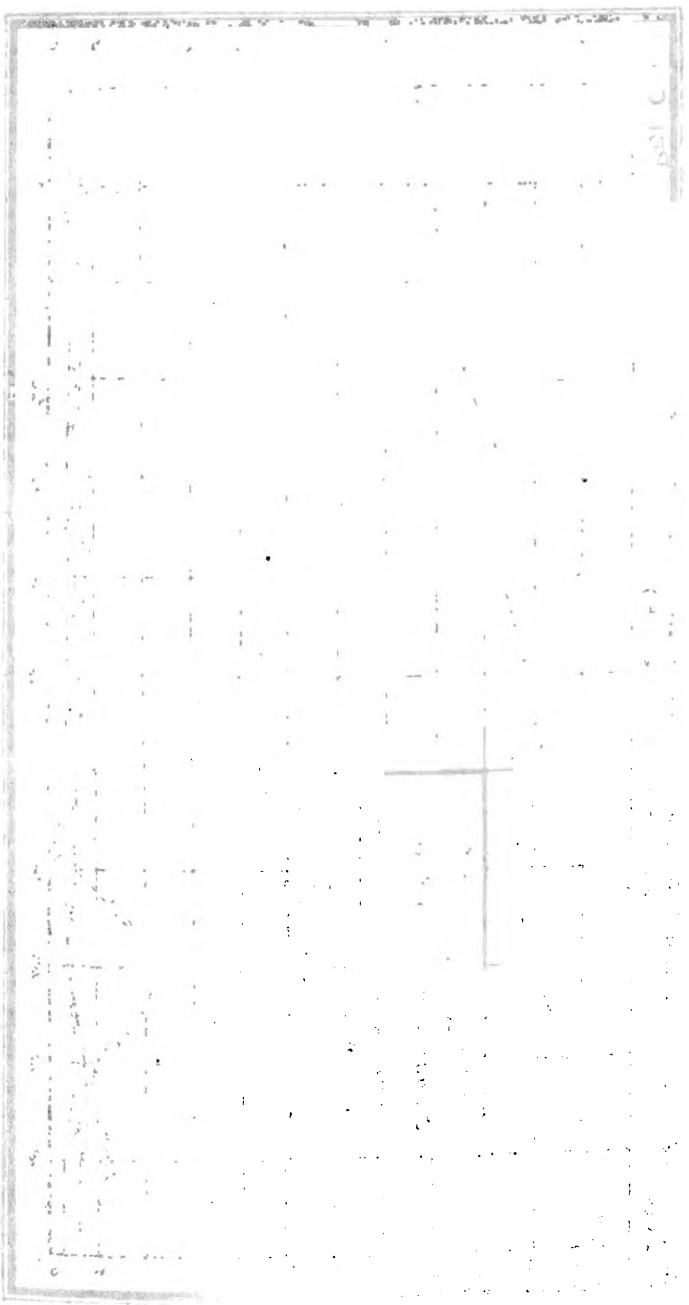

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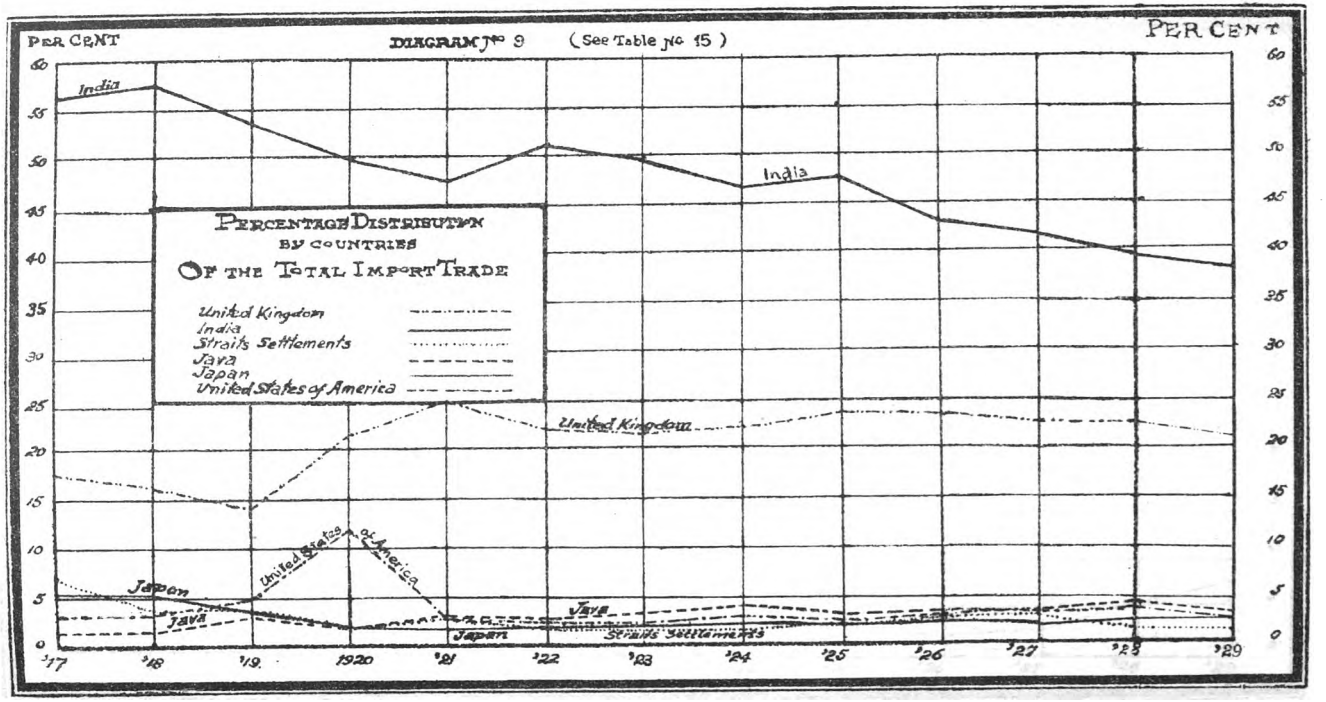

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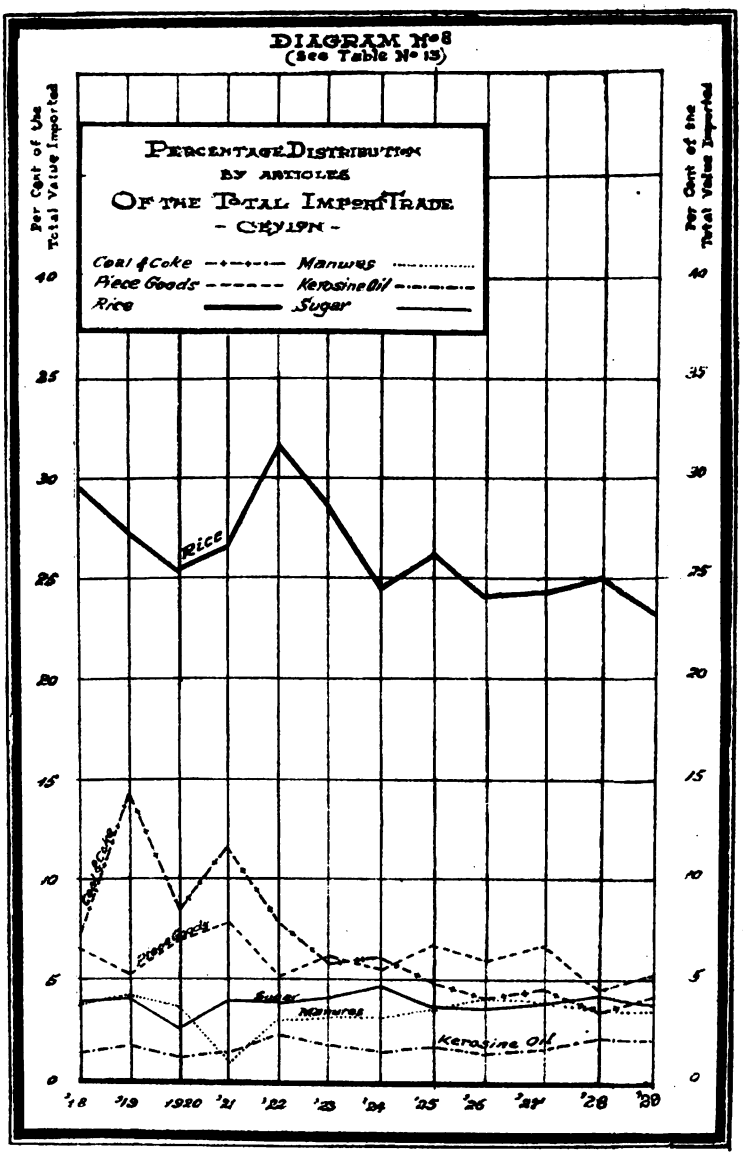

Note.- Only countries to which considerable quantities were exported have been selected

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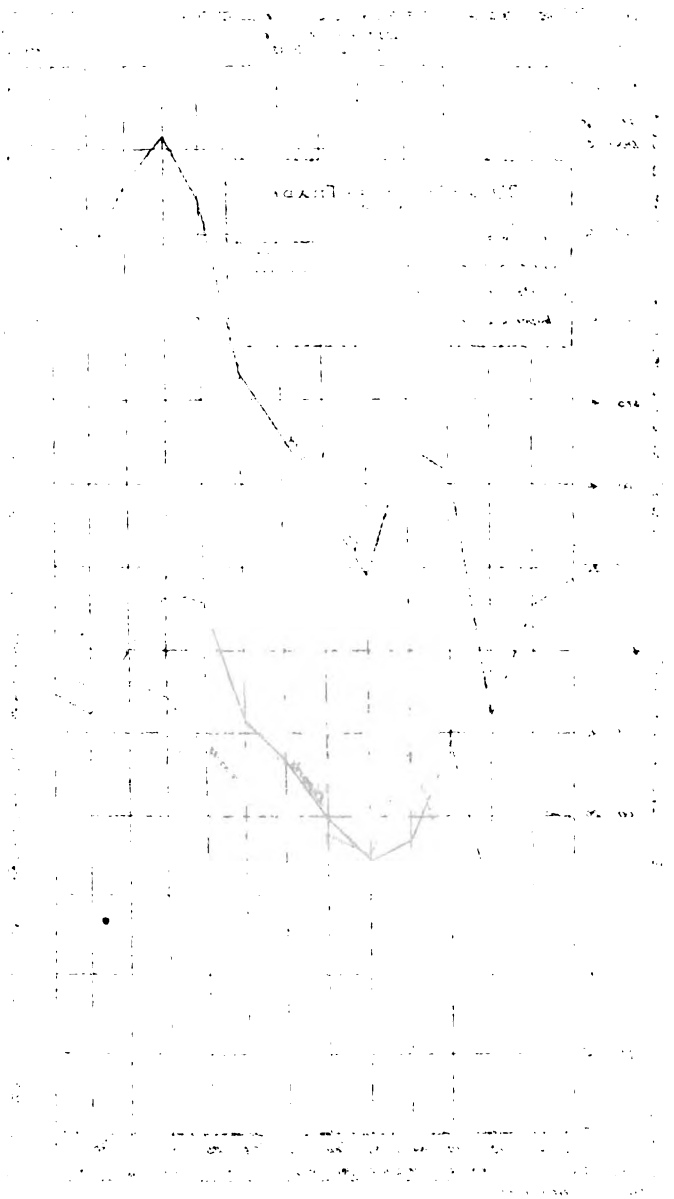

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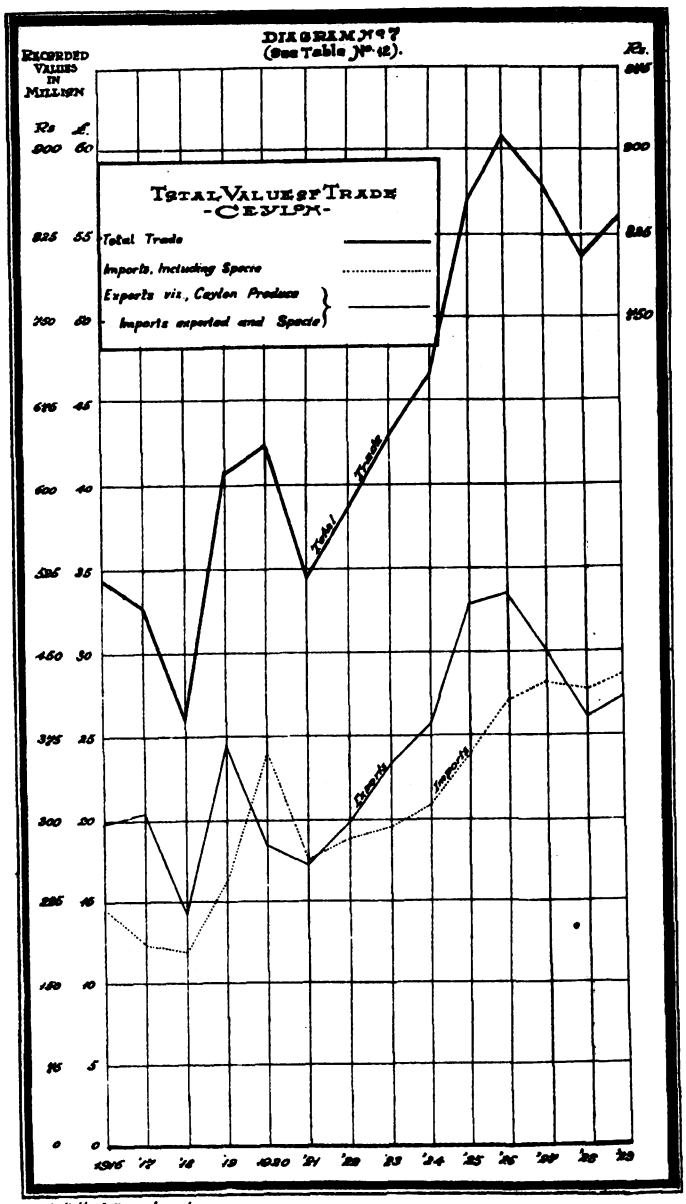

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Other Mineral Products.—Other mineral products are the following:—

(1) Kaolin of good quality can be prepared from the decomposed felspar of granitic rocks free from iron minerals.

(2) White quartz sand suitable for the manufacture of the commoner kinds of glass occurs in places on the west coast and in the north near Point Pedro.

(3) Limestone of a high degree of purity suitable for use in the manufacture of cement is found in inexhaustible quantity in the Jaffna peninsula. The coral deposits of the coast are extensively burnt for lime. The crystalline limestones of the interior of the Island are almost all dolomitic and yield inferior lime.

(4) The gneisses and granulites of the charnockite series furnish useful building stones.

(5) Pottery clays of poor quality and brick-earth suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles are found in all the river valleys. Kabuk, which is the product of decomposition of the surface of the crystalline rocks, is extensively used for small buildings. When first opened up, it can be cut into slabs, which harden on exposure to the air.

IV.—Trade.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

CEYLON depends for its prosperity mainly upon agriculture and the development of its natural resources in this direction. There are few manufacturing industries, and those which exist are in their infancy, with the exceptions of the processes by which the three chief staple products —tea, rubber, and the produce of the coconut palm—are prepared for the market. The mineral resources of the Island, with the exception of plumbago, are not large, while the total absence of coal no doubt largely accounts for the lack of manufactures. Consequently, the trade of the Island is occupied with the export of the staple agricultural products and the import of the manufactured articles and finished materials required by the population, in addition to those foodstuffs which are not grown locally in sufficient quantities for local requirements.

Value.—The total value of the foreign trade of the Colony has risen during the last ten years from Rs. 506,400,000 or about £33,760,000 in 1919 to Rs. 836,700,000 or about £55,780,000 in 1929. The balance of trade was in favour of exports during the whole period, with the exception of 1920, 1921, 1928, and 1929. Ceylon is a debtor country, in the sense that many of the estates in the Island have been opened out with British capital, and a considerable part of the value of the exports goes to provide the interest on outside capital invested in Ceylon industries.

Trade with other Countries.—As regards trade relations with other countries, it may be said that, roughly, one-third of our total trade is with the United Kingdom, one-third with the British Possessions, chiefly British India and Burma, and one-third with Foreign Countries. The proportions, however, are not the same in the import trade as in the exports.

The total trade of the Colony, excluding value of ships' stores and postal articles, in the year 1929 amounted to Rs. 836,668,133. This figure shows an increase of Rs. 31,978,519 over the figure for 1928. The total imports amounted to Rs. 429,295,323, an increase of Rs. 17,175,684 over 1928 and

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of Rs. 8,167,347 over 1927. The total exports amounted to Rs. 407,372,810. This figure is Rs. 14,802,835 more than that for 1928, and Rs. 41,900,934 less than that for 1927. This year too there is an excess of imports over exports, the difference being Rs. 21,922,513.

There was little change in the distribution of trade, but imports from foreign countries have increased very slightly at the expense of imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

The largest suppliers by far are United Kingdom, British India, and Burma, and these countries between them supplied 62.7 per cent. of the total imports.

The principal countries as regards exports of Ceylon produce have again been the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the percentages for each being as follows:—

	1928.	1929.		1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	40.54	42.48	United States of America	18.61	19.42

The percentage of total trade with British Possessions (mainly India, including Burma) has increased from 34.58 in 1928 to 36.53 in 1929, and that with foreign countries has decreased from 34.79 to 33.33. The total trade with the United Kingdom has shown a fall from 30.63 per cent. to 30.14.

Comparative percentages for the last three years of the value of imports, exports, and total trade are as follows. The figures are exclusive of the value of ships' stores and postal articles:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Imports.			
From the United Kingdom	22.62	22.57	21.08
From the British Possessions	52.48	49.19	51.29
From the Foreign Countries	24.90	28.23	27.63
Exports.			
To the United Kingdom	41.62	39.10	39.71
To the British Possessions	17.12	19.24	20.95
To the Foreign Countries	41.25	41.67	39.34
Total Trade.			
From and to United Kingdom	32.43	30.63	30.14
From and to British Possessions	34.23	34.58	36.53
From and to Foreign Countries	33.34	34.79	33.33

The principal countries from which Ceylon's imports are obtained, with the percentage of the total value supplied by each for the last twelve years, are shown in table No. 15 of the Appendix.

The value of the staple products exported from Ceylon during the last five years are as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
1. Tea	1,997	2,132	2,138	2,013	2,051
2. Rubber	1,700	1,701	1,192	740	933
3. Copra	383	398	318	318	263
4. Coconut oil	168	155	166	193	180
5. Coconut, desiccated	188	173	205	198	118
6. Cacao	23	20	27	28	42
7. Cinnamon	32	42	48	50	37
8. Plumbago	30	26	25	27	27
9. Arecanuts	40	42	30	32	26
10. Coir fibre	19	21	28	26	25
11. Coconut poonac	11	9	12	20	21
12. Coir yarn	21	18	22	16	18
13. Skins, dressed and undressed	7	13	16	13	17
14. Coconuts, fresh	19	14	15	14	13
15. Citronella oil	23	18	13	10	12
16. Cardamoms	11	8	9	8	6
17. Papaine	4	6	7	9	6

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Rice (not in the Husk).—The quantity imported showed a slight increase, but not sufficient to indicate any further substitution of imported rice for locally grown rice. As in previous years British India and Burma were the chief sources of supply. The imports from Burma have increased, as also Cochin-China at the expense of the Straits Settlements and Siam. Cochin-China entered the field as a new competitor with imports valued at over 4 million rupees in 1928. Table No. 50 in the Appendix shows the quantity and value of the imports of rice from British India, Burma, and other countries for the last ten years.

Other Grains.—Of the imports of "other grains," of which the most important are peas, paddy, and gram, the last two showed a fall, while the former showed a slight increase.

The imports for 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 are shown below:—

	1926. Cwt.	1927. Cwt.	1928. Cwt.	1929. Cwt.
Paddy (rice in the husk)	650,964..	481,642..	802,428..	710,882

	1926. Cwt.	1927. Cwt.	1928. Cwt..	1929. Cwt.
Peas ..	267,148..	351,412..	357,590..	378,747
Gram ..	130,032..	111,660..	101,964..	97,702

Wheat Products, Flour, and Meal.—Practically the whole supply came from Australia and British India, the former being the main supplier. In 1929 378,077 cwt. came from Australia and 18,548 from British India. In 1928 the figures were 357,076 cwt. and 51,963 cwt.

The following table shows quantities and value imported in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1926 ..	359,062 ..	4,307,895
1927 ..	389,892 ..	4,678,723

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1928 ..	409,738 ..	5,067,002
1929 ..	396,640 ..	5,523,144

Feeding Stuffs for Animals.—The most important feeding stuff for animals imported is gingelly poonac, of which 358 880 cwt. were imported. The imports from British India amounted to 357,420 cwt.

Sugar.—The imports of sugar again showed a large increase, Java being by far the largest source of supply. The total value of sugar imported exceeds Rs. 15,000,000. Refined sugar other than in lumps and loaves, which is the principal form in which sugar is imported, increased from 1,192,505 cwt. in 1928 and 1,057,046 cwt. in 1927 to 1,249,389 cwt. in 1929, of which 996,032 cwt. came from Java.

Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—There has been an increase in the quantity cleared for home consumption under all heads except cigars, and the consumption of tobacco, particularly cigarettes, is obviously increasing among all classes. Practically all the cigarettes imported, except a few pounds from Egypt, came from the United Kingdom, and the same applies to manufactured tobacco. Of 5,853 lb. of cigars imported 2,635 lb. came from the Philippines, 1,119 lb. from Holland, and 952 lb. from British India. The importation of beedies from British India has shown a decrease, the figures for the years 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 being 58,467 lb., 75,687 lb., 76,895 lb., and 70,571 lb., respectively.

Spirits.—In March, 1928, the import duty was raised on all gins and brandies which cannot produce certificates of genuineness and maturity. Consequently, there has been a remarkable drop in the imports of gin. The imports of whisky on the other hand have shown a large increase in 1928 and 1929. Brandy comes almost entirely from France, gin mainly from Holland, but 16,489 gallons of good quality gin came from the United Kingdom. The whisky came from the United Kingdom.

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The quantities cleared for home consumption during the years 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 are shown in the following table:—

Quantities of Spirits cleared for Home Consumption.

	Proof Gallons.			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total ..	307,746	333,072	293,098	302,177
Brandy	96,448	122,905	104,916	135,794
Gin	140,192	151,987	106,415	94,892
Whisky	71,106	58,180	81,767	71,491

Cotton, Manufactured and Raw.—The total value of imports for 1929 under this head is Rs. 26,849,471, an increase of Rs. 2,346,214 over the figure for 1928. The increase is general and effects the United Kingdom and other British Possessions as shown in the following table regarding the distribution:—

	1928. Rs.	1929. Rs.
Total ..	24,503,257	26,849,471
United Kingdom	11,562,132	12,416,219
British Empire	7,420,410	8,928,963
Foreign Countries	6,520,715	5,504,289

Raw Cotton.—The imports in 1929 amounted to 19,387 cwt. valued at Rs. 975,525, of which 19,292 cwt. valued at Rs. 968,166 came from British India. There were no imports from the United States of America.

Cotton Waste.—Of 6,070 cwt. valued at Rs. 151,463, 2,752 cwt. came from the United Kingdom and 3,118 cwt. from British India.

Bleached Yarn and Twist.—31,276 lb. valued at Rs. 29,129 were imported, of which 27,409 lb. came from British India. This was a considerable increase from the figures for 1928, when 4,316 lb. valued at Rs. 3,984 were imported.

Dyed Yarn and Twist.—101,197 lb. valued at Rs. 71,524 were imported, mainly from British India. In the previous year 55,611 lb. valued at Rs. 41,975 were imported.

Piece Goods.—There was a general decrease in the imports of cotton piece goods of all kinds. The total imports amounted to 56,929,693 yards valued at Rs. 23,440,709, an increase of 1,512,229 yards or about 2.7 per cent. when compared with the figures for 1928, which were 55,417,414 yards valued at Rs. 21,061,219. Bleached piece goods rose from 14,025,619 yards valued at Rs. 5,766,578 in 1928 to 16,540,227 yards valued at Rs. 6,112,606. Dyed piece goods which showed the biggest increase in 1926, when the figure of 28,950,433 yards valued at Rs. 13,891,530 was reached, fell to 26,640,275 yards valued at Rs. 11,851,559 in 1927, 26,138,654 yards valued at Rs. 9,736,934 in 1928, and 23,268,297 yards valued at Rs. 11,110,243 in 1929. This shows an increase of Rs. 1,373,309 in the value of 1929 over the previous year. Printed piece goods showed an increase from 11,356,853 yards valued at Rs. 4,130,880 in 1928 to 12,789,947 yards valued at Rs. 4,647,179 in 1929.

As regards country of origin, the United Kingdom more than kept her lead. In bleached piece goods the slight decrease shown in 1928 gave place to an increase in 1929, the figures being 12,721,743 yards in 1928 and 14,286,364 yards in 1929. British India still led in dyed piece goods with

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14,460,272 yards, as against 16,544,192 yards in 1928. Holland showed a considerable decrease under this head, from 5,070,147 yards in 1928 to 3,266,951 yards in 1929. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from 3,035,485 yards in 1928 to 3,396,900 yards in 1929.

Lace and Net showed a slight decrease in the quantity, the total imports being 5,919,071 yards valued at Rs. 224,222 in 1928 and 5,039,488 yards valued at Rs. 253,642 in 1929. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier with 3,280,005 yards. The imports from Switzerland decreased from 414,909 yards in 1928 to 33,556 yards in 1929, while those from France increased from 359,828 yards in 1928 to 1,454,658 yards in 1929.

Embroidery.—The imports from Switzerland slightly decreased from 3,164,987 yards in 1928 to 3,127,241 yards in 1929. The total import was 4,079,348 yards valued at Rs. 268,322 in 1929 and 4,079,039 yards valued at Rs. 289,347 in 1928.

Thread, as usual, came mostly from the United Kingdom, which supplies about 82 per cent. of the import. 197,986 lb. valued at Rs. 831,337 were imported.

Coal.—The import of coal showed a rise from 644,980 tons valued at Rs. 14,312,310 in 1928 to 812,545 tons valued at Rs. 17,646,324 in 1929. British India took the first place with 436,494 tons, as against 335,194 tons imported in 1928. British South Africa remained in the second place with 269,129 tons, the import in 1928 from this country being 203,026 tons. The imports from the United Kingdom rose from 81,716 tons in 1928 to 98,031 tons in 1929.

Liquid Fuel (Crude Petroleum) has shown a progressive increase for a number of years till 1927 when the figure of 54,154,070 gallons was reached, which was more than twice the quantity imported in 1922. The imports in 1928, however, went down to 52,930,008 gallons, but in 1929 the figures rose to 53,364,579. Persia resumed the first place this year with 45,488,333 gallons, as against 32,229,029 gallons supplied in 1928. Dutch Borneo retained the second place with 7,842,621 gallons, as against 15,298,298 gallons supplied last year. This year the United States of America did not enter the market at all although she supplied 5,402,681 gallons in 1928.

Kerosene Oil.—The total imports of bulk oil rose from 8,496,158 gallons in 1928 to 8,625,297 gallons in 1929. Sumatra kept the first place. Case oil imports dropped from 96,121 gallons in 1928 to 2,980 gallons in 1929.

Petrol.—This article rose from 8,349,092 gallons in 1928 to 10,501,597 gallons in 1929, an increase of nearly 26 per cent. over the figure for 1928. The imports this year amount to over two and a half times the quantity imported in 1925 and indicate how far the mechanization of transport has gone in Ceylon. The whole supply, except 329,462 gallons from Dutch Borneo, came from Sumatra.

The imports for the last eight years have been—

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1922 ..	1,389,363*	1926 ..	6,308,256*
1923 ..	1,959,474*	1927 ..	6,946,194
1924 ..	3,749,236*	1928 ..	8,349,092
1925 ..	4,085,370*	1929 ..	10,501,597

* Includes imports by Government.

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Manures.—The total quantity of manure imported showed an increase in quantity and value. There were not many large changes on the main sources of supply, but a slight decrease in the supply of sulphate of ammonia from United Kingdom and of fish manure from British India may be noted. The chief kinds of manures and countries from which they were mainly derived are shown in the following table:—

Kind.	Cwt.	Value. Rs.
Groundnut poonac (British India)	585,779	3,221,741
Sulphate of ammonia (United Kingdom)	328,884	2,282,822
Bone meal (British India)	289,995	1,482,451
Fish guano (British South Africa)	160,546	1,405,325
Fish manure (British India)	123,078	671,304
Muriate of potash (Germany)	112,519	630,908
Superphosphate (Belgium and Holland)	110,055	515,184
Nitrate of Soda (Chile)	99,716	681,086
Nitrolim (Jugo-Slavia)	83,552	506,336
Refuse of saltpetre (British India)	77,904	780,105
Blood meal (United States of America)	52,134	699,651
Basic slag (Belgium)	45,835	122,037
Castor seed poonac (British India)	38,355	163,214
Sylvinite (Germany)	33,320	92,225

The total imports during the last four years are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1926	2,579,085	15,993,939	1928	2,522,787	14,899,088
1927	2,742,197	16,437,307	1929	2,614,696	15,168,863

Tea and Other Chests.—The number of chests imported in 1929 showed an increase over the figures for 1928. The chief supplier was Japan with 2,684,313 chests, an increase of 182,139 over the figure for 1928. The United Kingdom sent 1,374,973, an improvement on the 1928 figure of 1,131,309. The only other supplier of importance is Finland, with 650,565 chests in 1929 and 421,540 chests in 1928. The imports for the last four years are as follows:—

Year.	No.	Value. Rs.	Year.	No.	Value. Rs.
1926	3,811,539	5,896,219	1928	4,132,646	5,595,590
1927	3,930,987	4,668,596	1929	4,757,127	6,284,901

Horses.—154 horses were imported in 1929, as against 198 in 1928, 213 in 1927, and 162 in 1926. Of these, 70 came from British India, 61 from the United Kingdom, and 15 from Australia.

Cattle, Buffaloes, Goats, and Sheep for food came mostly from British India. The following table gives the number and value of these animals imported in 1928 and 1929:—

	1928.		1929.	
	No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.
Cattle	5,164	154,920	1,564	78,200
Buffaloes	2,029	60,770	508	25,400
Sheep	21,271	212,710	21,846	218,460
Goats	99,967	999,670	100,298	2,005,960

Motor Cars and Lorries.—The number of cars imported in 1929 was slightly larger than in 1928. The United States of America headed the list with 1,047 cars valued at Rs. 2,385,622, as against 1,014 cars valued at Rs. 2,214,903 in 1928, and the United Kingdom came second with 996 cars valued at Rs. 2,222,413, as against 830 cars valued at Rs. 1,963,973 in 1928. Canadian-made cars dropped from 450 in 1928 to 271 in 1929 and French from 116 to 90, while Italian cars rose from 121 to 145.

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The United States of America increased its lead as regards lorries, the figures being 688 in 1928 and 1,086 in 1929. The United Kingdom sent 97 lorries in 1928 and 150 in 1929. Canada increased from 152 in 1928 to 162 in 1929. The following table shows the imports for 1928 and 1929.

Motor Cars.

Year.	No.	Value. Rs.	Year	No.	Value. Rs.
1928	2,557	5,658,676	1929	2,574	5,575,688
Lorries.					
1928	948	2,243,692	1929	1,422	3,056,846
Chassis for Cars.					
1928	1	3,266	1929	1	3,381

Cement.—The quantity of cement imported slightly increased over the already large figure for 1928 (indicating great building activity and an increased use of this material for building). The two largest suppliers were, as usual, the United Kingdom with 1,027,438 cwt. and Germany with 406,191 cwt. The imports for the last six years are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1924	714,814	1,547,184	1927	1,364,018	2,799,035
1925	950,093	1,968,786	1928	1,595,506	3,193,648
1926	1,148,850	2,321,835	1929	1,608,844	3,215,561

Metal and Metalware, Ferrous.—The imports of ferrous metals showed an increase of 14.8 per cent. in quantity and 10.3 per cent. in value over the figure for 1928. The United Kingdom continued to be by far the main supplier with imports to the value of Rs. 9,642,069 or 64.6 per cent. of the total, an increase of 2.8 per cent. on the figure for the previous year. Belgium took the second place with imports to the value of Rs. 1,880,651, *i.e.*, 12.6 per cent. of the total, an increase of 47 per cent. on the figure for 1928. Germany remained in the third place with imports to the value of Rs. 1,298,544 or 8.7 per cent. of the total, a rise of 2.3 per cent. over the figures for 1928. The total imports during the last six years are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1924	839,483	11,876,465			
1925	932,860	11,845,579	1928	1,278,670	13,538,206
1926	1,285,060	14,452,910	1929	1,467,846	14,925,804

Non-Ferrous Metal and Manufactures thereof.—The total imports amounted to Rs. 5,599,486. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier with Rs. 2,575,763 or 4.6 per cent. of the trade as compared with 41.5 per cent. last year. The imports from British India decreased from Rs. 1,245,877 in 1928 to Rs. 1,175,892 in 1929. Burma supplied less than the quantity she supplied in 1928, the amount being Rs. 789,527. The total imports for 1928 and 1929 are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1928	149,929*	4,984,534	1929	152,938†	5,599,486

* Excludes 6,868 silver or silver gilt plates, 46,647 electroplates, and 101,319 nickel plates.
† Excludes 9,191 silver or silver gilt plates, 43,504 electroplates, and 257,306 nickel plates.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

Tea.—The following table shows the quantities of tea exported each year for the last nine years in millions of pounds:—

Year.	Million Pounds.	Year.	Million Pounds.	Year.	Million Pounds.
1921	161	1924	205	1927	227
1922	172	1925	210	1928	237
1923	182	1926	217	1929	252

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The actual exports during the year were 251,588,012 lb.* valued at Rs. 205,194,082.* Thus the quantity exported was nearly 15 million lb. in excess of the figure for 1927, while the value rose nearly 4 million rupees over that of the previous year. The average price was 82 cents per lb. as compared with 85 cents per lb. in 1928.

The following table shows the exports in 1928 and 1929 to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Foreign Countries, and as ships' stores:—

	1928. lb.	1929. lb.	Increase. lb.	Decrease. lb.
United Kingdom	139,715,169	155,304,303	15,589,134	—
British Possessions	57,110,539	58,383,551	1,273,012	—
Foreign Countries	39,805,892	37,801,918	—	2,003,974
Ships' Stores	87,784	98,240	10,456	—
	236,719,384	251,588,012	16,872,602	2,003,974
		Deduct decrease	2,003,974	
		Nett increase	14,868,628	

Since 1921, when exports declined owing to the condition of the industry at that time, there has been a consistent rise in the exports of tea, and each year establishes a new record, the duty being collected upon the weight. There has been a corresponding increase in the revenue, although the average prices realized have been declining steadily. The average value of tea for each year since 1924 has been Re. 1.05. 95 cents, 98 cents, 94 cents, 85 cents, and in 1929 82 cents.

Last year it was observed that exports of tea to the United Kingdom had declined by some 3 per cent. compared with 1927. In 1929, however, there has been a very appreciable increase, amounting to some 11 per cent. above the 1928 exports. At the same time, there was a decline in the exports to foreign countries.

The United Kingdom, which is by far the largest consumer, took about 62 per cent. of the total exports, compared with 60 per cent. in 1928. Australia kept the second place with 22,020,032 lb., compared with 18,062,969 lb. in 1927 and 19,744,738 lb. in 1928. The United States of America, which is the next important buyer, increased her purchases from 15,462,447 lb. in 1928 to 16,764,776 lb. Next came New Zealand which rose from 9,728,065 lb. in 1928 to 10,270,944 lb. and British South Africa which rose from 7,223,933 lb. in 1928 to 8,636,115 lb. followed by Egypt which dropped from 8,476,480 lb. in 1928 to 7,548,383 lb., Canada which decreased from 7,397,225 lb. in 1928 to 6,563,734 lb., and Iraq which dropped from 5,646,259 lb. in 1928 to 3,796,856 lb. There has been a shady decrease in exports to China, which took only 119,403 lb., compared with 3,429,810 lb. in 1927 and 1,847,993 lb. in 1928, while Russia in "Asia" dropped from 2,234,468 lb. in 1928 to 179,721 lb., Anglo-Egyptian Soudan from 1,325,125 lb. in 1928 to 322,200 lb., and Argentine Republic from 1,590,796 lb. in 1928 to 1,182,315 lb. The other noteworthy increases were Russia in "Europe" from 2,316,411 lb. in 1928 to 3,399,127 lb., "Other foreign countries in Africa" from 1,500,802 lb. in 1928 to 2,561,714 lb., British India from 1,753,282 lb. in 1928 to 2,144,312 lb., and Straits Settlements from 1,495,503 lb. in 1928 to 1,641,253 lb.

Rubber.—The total exports during the year were 194,357,828 lb., of which 13,725,688 lb. were imported rubber re-exported. This is an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over the figure for 1928, viz., 139,717,324 lb. and nearly 43 per cent. or 136,030,810 lb. over the figure for 1927. The United States of America, our biggest buyer, purchased 125,050,035 lb., nearly 65 per cent.

* Including ships' stores.

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of the total quantity exported, compared with 91,775,719 lb. in 1928 and 87,419,500 lb. in 1927. The United Kingdom increased her demand from 35,926,271 lb. in 1927 and 30,921,363 lb. in 1928 to 41,556,744 lb. in 1929, while Germany increased from 7,753,643 lb. in 1928 to 10,833,764 lb., Australia from 2,921,995 lb. in 1928 to 6,830,138 lb., France from 3,345,613 lb. in 1928 to 3,939,930 lb., Belgium from 848,281 lb. in 1928 to 1,354,799 lb., and Italy from 657,647 lb. in 1928 to 2,335,850 lb.

The average price of rubber for the year was 49 cents per pound, compared with Re. 1.66 in 1925, Re. 1.29 in 1926, 93 cents in 1927, and 58 cents in 1928.

Coconut Products: Desiccated Coconut has shown a further decrease in 1929. The average price was Rs. 17.29 per cwt. The largest buyers were, as usual, the United Kingdom with 267,697 cwt., Germany with 110,016 cwt., and the United States of America with 56,014 cwt. They have all showed a considerable decrease.

Copra showed some improvement during the year. Italy kept the position of chief purchaser with 558,141 cwt., a decrease of over 35,544 cwt., below the previous year. Germany took 536,696 cwt. against 457,659 in 1928. Norway took 436,000 cwt., Denmark 137,890 cwt., and Belgium 131,498 cwt. The average price in 1929 was Rs. 12.89 per cwt., compared with Rs. 16.09 in 1928.

Coconut Oil showed a considerable improvement, the total export being 878,523 cwt. valued at Rs. 18,024,359. The distribution was, as usual, very wide, the United Kingdom became the chief purchaser with 231,237 cwt. British India showed a slight drop from 174,871 cwt. to 136,352 cwt. Italy took 110,318 cwt., Egypt 67,508 cwt., Denmark showed a big drop from 45,996 cwt. to 4,966 cwt. The average price was Rs. 20.68 per cwt.

Fresh Coconuts.—The number exported showed an increase, mainly in the exports to British India, which took 1,274,567 nuts, as against 166,621 nuts in 1928. The United Kingdom increased from 7,405,991 to 7,746,867, Egypt from 5½ millions to nearly 5¾ millions, Germany from 3 millions to 3¼ millions, and Holland from nearly 1⅛ millions to nearly 1 3/5 millions. The average price was Rs. 62.06 per 1,000. The total exports for 1927, 1928, and 1929 are as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Value. Rs.	Yea	Number.	Value. Rs.
1927 ..	18,875,750 ..	1,515,087	1929 ..	20,821,284 ..	1,281,910
1928 ..	18,016,191 ..	1,424,287			

Other Coconut Products: Coir Yarn.—Exports increased from 92,162 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,635,827 in 1928 to 100,635 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,837,568 in 1929. The United Kingdom took 37,245 cwt. and Germany 24,360 cwt. The average price was Rs. 14.34 per cwt.

Coir Rope.—14,955 cwt. were exported, of which 14,774 cwt. went to the Straits Settlements.

Bristle Fibre.—199,923 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,713,667 were exported, the average price thus being Rs. 8.57 per cwt. Japan with 86,445 cwt. and Belgium with 43,971 cwt. were the chief buyers, each showing some increase.

Mattress Fibre.—395,468 cwt. valued at Rs. 812,763 were exported in 1929, compared with 387,036 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,051,933 in 1928. The average price in 1929 was Rs. 2.08 per cwt. The chief purchasers were the

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United Kingdom with 95,338 cwt., British South Africa with 66,206 cwt., Belgium with 50,256 cwt., Australia with 40,151 cwt., and Germany with 37,758 cwt.

Coconut Poonac.—333,424 cwt. valued at Rs. 2,114,898 were exported, of which 222,925 cwt. went to Belgium and 99,652 cwt. went to Germany.

Plumbago.—The quantity of plumbago exported fell from 286,931 cwt. in 1928 to 254,776 cwt. in 1929, but there was a slight rise in the total value of the exports from Rs. 2,704,359 in 1928 to Rs. 2,729.639 in 1929. The average price rising from Rs. 9.43 per cwt. in 1928 to Rs. 10.66 per cwt. in 1929. The United States of America was the best market with 134,631 cwt., a slight decrease below the quantity taken in 1928, 138.942 cwt. Germany took 35,980 cwt. in 1929, 54,267 cwt. in 1928, and 61,946 cwt. in 1927. The United Kingdom's imports in 1929 amounted to 31,244 cwt., which was a little larger than the quantity imported in 1928, 30,404 cwt.

Tariff Changes.—The export duty on rubber was reduced in June from Rs. 4 per 100 lb. to Rs. 2.25.

There were four changes in the tariff during the year. One of these was of a minor nature which had no appreciable effect upon the revenue, namely, the addition to the list of articles exempted from duty of poppies imported for sale in aid of the Poppy Day Fund. In February the duty on unrefined salt was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 with the object of protecting the Ceylon industry. In April the export duty on chanks was raised by varying amounts according to the value. On July 5 all import duties were increased by a surcharge of 5 per cent. of the duty. This surcharge was imposed as a temporary measure to provide additional revenue required pending revision of the tariff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Principal Collector of Customs is the Honorary Imperial Trade Commissioner of the Board of Trade for Ceylon, and in this capacity afforded all possible assistance in the furtherance of British and Ceylon trade. This assistance takes the form of placing British exporters in communication with local importers, and at the same time introducing Ceylon exporters to outside markets.

On several occasions the Customs Department has been visited by representatives of British firms introduced by the Department of Overseas Trade and all available information has been placed at their disposal, such as import statistics and the names of local firms likely to be interested.

PARCEL POST.

The number of parcels imported during 1929 was 368,102, compared with 374,914 in the previous year. The duty collected amounts to Rs. 840,459 (approximately). Included in the above figures were 22,646 c.o.d. parcels from the United Kingdom, as against 25,238 in 1928. The total value of goods received under the c.o.d. system amounted to about Rs. 688,363.

The number of dutiable packets received by letter mail and dealt with by the Customs Department was as follows:—

	Registered Packets.		*Ordinary Letter Packets.*	
	Number of Packets.	Duty. Rs. c.	Number of Packets.	Duty. Rs. c.
1927 ..	23,691 ..	37,644 52 ..	29,344 ..	5,994 8
1928 ..	19,644 ..	40,843 81 ..	31,383 ..	6,385 36
1929 ..	16,949 ..	32,003 2 ..	20,591 ..	4,640 31

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The following is a comparative statement showing the number of parcels and packets dealt with by this branch and amounts collected as duty thereon during the last five years:—

	Parcels.	Duty. Rs. c.	Registered Packets.	Duty. Rs. c.	Ordinary Letter Packets.	Duty. Rs. c.
1925	334,899	687,907 84	20,412	10,576 47	21,565	4,277 39
1926	358,091	820,648 13	21,349	14,814 65	27,201	5,162 17
1927	366,036	922,386 49	23,691	37,644 52	29,344	5,994 8
1928	374,914	942,788 57	19,644	40,843 81	31,383	6,385 36
1929	956,092	956,092 10	16,949	32,003 2	20,591	4,640 31

The number of registered packets dealt with in 1929 has decreased by 2,695 and the duty recovered by Rs. 8,840 as compared with 1928.

V.—Communications.

SHIPPING.

Colombo Harbour.

Introduction.—Colombo is an artificial harbour constructed out of an open anchorage by the building of extensive breakwaters. Until these breakwaters were built, Galle was the chief port of call, but since the completion of the breakwaters it has lost its former importance.

Accommodation.—All types of ocean liners and cargo steamers trading in the East call at Colombo. A special feature of the port is the rapid discharge and loading of cargo, and it has excellent facilities for docking bunkering (oil and coal) and the supply of fresh water.

There is railway communication between Colombo and Southern India *viâ* Talaimannar. Most of the principal towns in Ceylon are easily reached from Colombo by rail.

Transhipment.—Special facilities are available for the transhipment of cargo. A small fee is payable for Customs supervision which is required in the case of direct transhipment from vessel to vessel. Cargo for reshipment can be brought ashore and deposited in a Transhipment Warehouse until it can be forwarded to its destination. No import or export duty is payable upon such cargo, and rent and harbour dues are payable at a reduced rate, amounting to 1/5th of the rate payable upon ordinary import cargo.

The volume of transhipment is not very large, but there is a steady traffic with Tuticorin and other South Indian ports of transhipment of cargo to and from the United Kingdom, America, Australia, the Far East, &c.

Depth.—The approach to the harbour is free from navigational dangers. Of the 643 acres of low water area of the harbour 186 acres have been dredged to 36 feet and over, 102 acres to a depth varying between 36 feet and 33 feet, and 147 acres to between 33 feet and 30 feet; the remaining 208 acres have a depth of less than 30 feet. There are six berths available for vessels drawing up to 33 feet of water.

Area, &c.—The harbour is enclosed on all sides, being bounded on the south and east by the land and north and west by massive breakwaters. The sheltered water area of the harbour amounts to 643 acres at low water, vessels drawing 33 feet can enter by the western entrance and vessels drawing 27 feet can enter by the northern entrance.

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Channels.—The western entrance channel is 630 feet wide with a navigable depth of 36 feet L.W.O.S.T., and the northern entrance channel 550 feet wide with a navigable depth of 30 feet L.W.O.S.T.

Loading, &c.—Loading and discharging are done by lighters. The quays and jetties used by the lighters have a total length of 14,043 feet. The supply of labour is adequate. There are 12 electric cranes, 31 steam cranes, 14 hand cranes, 1 elephant hand crane, 1 hand derrick, 1 steam derrick, and 1 mobile crane operating on the jetties and quays. The largest lift which can be made is 35 tons.

Coaling.—There are seventeen coaling jetties for lighters, serving coaling areas let to the different Companies where large stocks of coal can be stored.

Oil.—A depôt over 91 acres in extent and about 3½ miles inland from the harbour front has been prepared at Kolonnawa for the storage and distributing tanks of the different Oil Companies with pipeline connection from the harbour. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The Outer Oil Bunkering Jetty is capable of accommodating vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught. The Inner Bunkering Jetty is used by barges for bunkering. Vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught can be berthed at the Discharge Jetty, where the latest facilities for discharging oil ships are provided.

Warehouses.—There is ample warehouse accommodation (592,476 square feet) along the harbour front for dealing with imports, exports, and transhipment of cargo. Most of the warehouses have railway facilities and cranes are available where required.

Quarantine.—On entering the harbour each ship is visited by the Port Surgeon or his Assistant, and no person is allowed to board the ship or leave the ship till Pratique is granted. If there are cases of infectious diseases on board, such as plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, or typhus, the ship is held in Strict Quarantine until all necessary measures, such as removal of the sick person, disinfection of the ship, vaccination, &c., as the case may be, are carried out. Thereafter the ship is allowed to be worked in restricted quarantine, any persons having business on board being allowed on special permits.

Graving Dock.—Length of floor, 723 feet; breadth of entrance—cope level, 85 feet; depth over sill at low water, 30 feet; depth over sill at high water, 32 feet. Docking can be carried out by day or night.

Patent Slip.—Length 800 feet; length of cradle 220 feet; breadth of cradle 40 feet; depth over keel blocks at lower end at low water, 21 feet 6 inches; depth over keel blocks at upper end at low water, 10 feet 6 inches; inclination 1 in 20. Capable of slipping a vessel of 1,200 tons dead weight.

Coal.—Large supplies can be procured, and steamers bunkered with good despatch at any hour of the day or night.

The types and prices are the following (December, 1929):—

Types and Prices of Coal at Colombo, December, 1929.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Welsh coal (Colliery sereened large) ..				42	6	per ton F.O.B. and trimmed
Welsh coal (⅔ large, ⅓ small ..	39	6	at	40	0	do.
Natal coal	32	6	at	33	6	do.
Transvaal coal				32	6	do.
Indian coal				31	0	do.

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Port Commission.—The Colombo Port Commission is composed of the following:—The Principal Collector of Customs (who is Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner); the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services; the General Manager of the Railway; the Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; the Deputy Collector of Customs; the Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle; the Harbour Engineer; six Unofficial Members nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to represent Import, Export, Shipping, Coaling, Oil, and Landing Agencies' Interests; one Unofficial Member nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

The Consulting Engineers to the Port of Colombo are Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell, and Vaughan-Lee, M.M.I.C.E., Victoria street, London, S.W. 1.

Distances.—The approximate distances of Colombo, the chief port of Ceylon, from the other chief ports of the world on the various routes are as follows:—

Colombo to London.

	Nautical Miles.	Approximate Days' Journey.
Aden	2,100	8
Suez	3,407	12
Port Said	3,494	13
Marseilles	5,091	16
Gibraltar (*vid* Marseilles)	5,690	19
Gibraltar (direct)	5,407	18
London (by sea *vid* Marseilles)	7,005	24
London (by sea direct)	6,725	23
London (overland)	5,868	19

Colombo to India, &c.

Calcutta	1,260	7
Bombay	875	3
Rangoon	1,249	4½
Penang	1,276	6
Singapore	1,567	7
Hong Kong (touching at Singapore)	3,113	13
Shanghai (touching at Singapore and Hong Kong)	3,966	17
Yokohama (*vid* Singapore and Hong Kong)	5,083	24

Colombo to Australia.

	Nautical Miles.	Approximate Days' Journey.
Fremantle	3,121	10
Albany	3,370	11
Adelaide (touching at Fremantle)	4,479	14
Melbourne (touching at Fremantle and Adelaide)	4,979	16
Sydney (touching at Fremantle, Adelaide, and Melbourne)	5,556	19

Colombo to South Africa, &c.

Mauritius	2,099	10
Durban (touching at South African ports)	3,680	18
Cape Town (touching at South African ports)	4,362	21–30

Passage Fares.

Colombo-London:—	
1st class single	£62 to £92
2nd class single	£50 to £62
Colombo-Sydney:—	
1st class single	£55
2nd class single	£32
Colombo-Melbourne:—	
1st class single	£53
2nd class single	£30
Colombo-Durban:—	
1st class single	£27½
Colombo-Singapore:—	
1st class single by P. & O.	£22
2nd class single by P. & O.	£12
Colombo-Hong Kong:—	
1st class single by P. & O.	£36
2nd class single by P. & O.	£20
Colombo-Yokohama:—	
1st class single by P. & O.	£46
2nd class single by P. & O.	£26
Colombo-Bombay:—	
1st class single	£10
2nd class single	£7
Colombo-Calcutta:—	
1st class single	£10
2nd class single	£8
Colombo-Rangoon:—	
1st class single	Rs.180
Colombo-Port Said:—	
1st class single	£41 to £72
2nd class single	£34 to £48
Colombo-Marseilles:—	
1st class single	£58 to £88
2nd class single	£47 to £60
Colombo-Boston and New York	£103 and £62

Baggage Allowances.—The usual baggage allowance is 3 cwt. in case of first class, and 1½ cwt. in the case of second class passengers.

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Landing of Cargo.—The conveyance of cargo from the vessel to the wharf is carried out by recognized stevedores and Landing Companies who receive cargo from the ship's side and land it into the warehouse under contract with the steamer agents. The Landing Companies accept responsibility for any difference between the quantity received over the ship's side and the quantity actually landed on the wharf. After the cargo has been landed into the warehouse, no responsibility is accepted for any loss, and the goods lie at the risk of the importer.

Clearing.—Goods may be cleared either by the importer himself or by any Landing Company or recognized clearing agency. Firms who import on a large scale find it convenient to keep their own staff of wharf clerks for the clearing of cargo and the passing of the necessary entries through the Customs. On the other hand, firms whose business is not so great as to justify the maintenance of such a staff, find it more convenient to clear their goods through the agency of a Landing Company.

Warehouse rent and harbour dues are payable upon all goods landed at the wharf, and three clear days are allowed for the removal of the goods, exclusive of Sundays and Customs holidays, of which there are five in the year. On goods removed after the expiry of this period further *rent* and dues are payable in respect of each day inclusive of Sundays and Customs holidays. Special facilities are offered by the Customs for clearing goods prior to the passing of the entry and the payment of the duty, rent, and dues. The usual system is to place a cash deposit with the Customs, against which goods are removed after any examination found necessary, the importer guaranteeing to pass the necessary papers within a reasonable period. Special facilities are also given for the clearing of perishable goods and of consignments, such as rice and sugar which are landed in large quantities at a time.

Exports.—Five warehouses are allotted for the accommodation of export cargo, in addition to an open shed used for the shipment of drums containing coconut oil and similar commodities, and another shed for rough cargo. The largest warehouse can accommodate 4,000 tons of tea packed in chests of the usual size. The other four warehouses can each accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000 tons.

Shipment.—Cargo for shipment is brought down to the warehouse by cart, lorry, train, or barge, carts being used in the majority of cases. Of the cargo brought by road, some 30 or 40 per cent. is brought by lorry. The Port Commission railway, which is connected with the main system of the Ceylon Government Railway, runs direct into the premises alongside three of the export warehouses. With regard to shipment, the same considerations apply as in the case of imports, some firms finding it more convenient to employ a clearing or shipping agency than to maintain their own staff. As in the case of import cargo, goods remain in the Government warehouse at the risk of the exporter, though losses from theft or pilfering are not of frequent occurrence. To suit the convenience of shippers who do not carry out their own shipments, landing and shipping companies are prepared to take over cargo at the shipper's stores for removal to the warehouse in the Company's own lorries. Export harbour dues are payable on all goods sent down to the warehouses or wharf, but if they lie there for more than three clear days, further dues are payable for each day, and in addition a similar sum by way of warehouse rent. Cargo is taken to the vessel by means of lighters. A good supply of labour is available.

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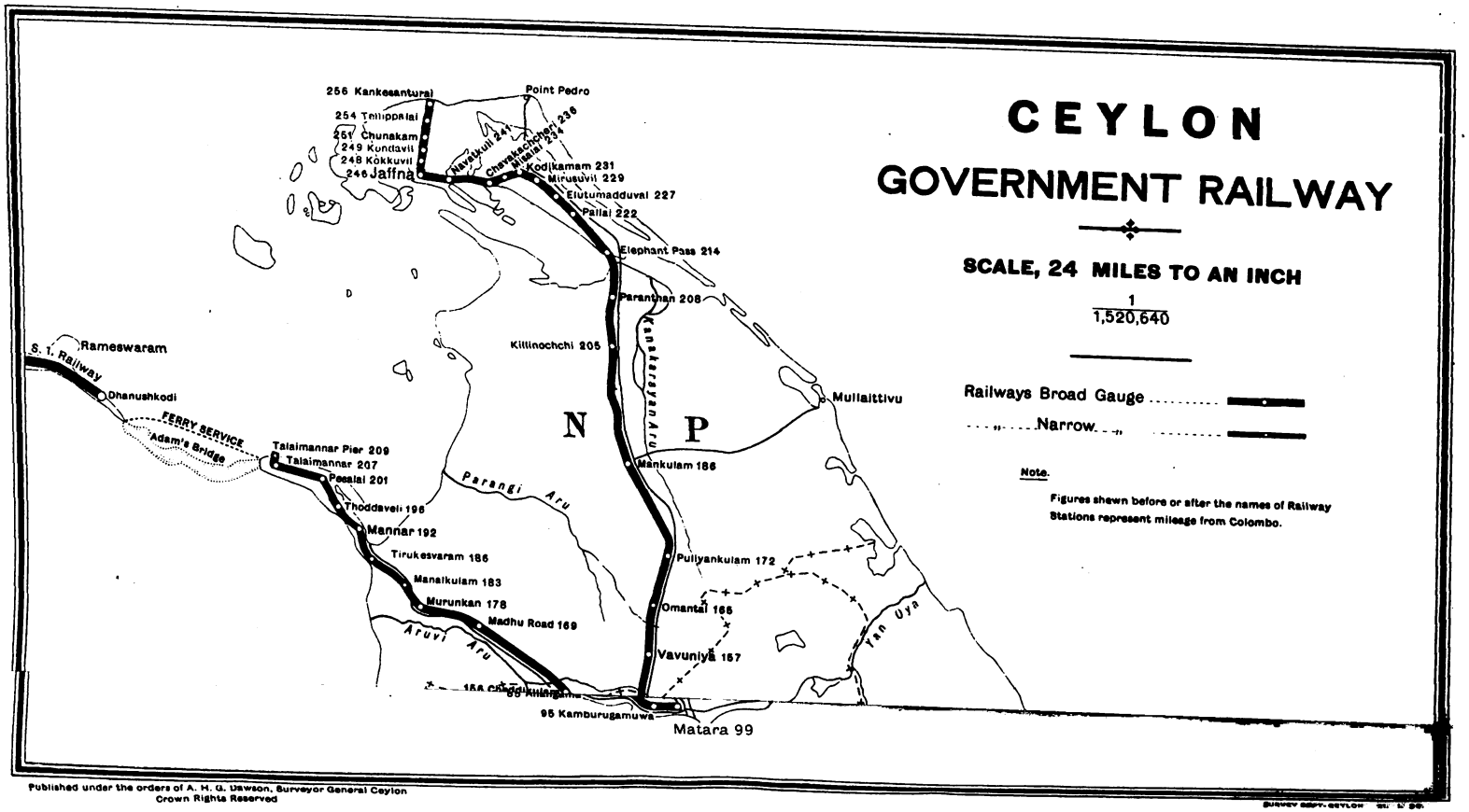

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SURVEY DEPT. CEYLON

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Bonded Warehouses.—There are several bonded warehouses within the Customs premises, and certain firms have their own bonded warehouses outside the premises. Goods may be bonded for any period up to two years, after which they must either be removed or rebonded. All goods placed in bond are liable to the same rent and harbour dues as in the case of import cargo up to the time of bonding, after which no further dues are payable and bonded warehouse rent is recovered, the amount payable per week on bonded goods being the same as the charge per day on import cargo. No rent is payable to the Customs in the case of goods which lie in bonded warehouses belonging to private firms, though a charge is made for Customs supervision of deposits and removals.

The import and transhipment warehouses lie at the south-west corner of the harbour, in the area between the root of the south-west breakwater and the canal leading to the lake. Other import warehouses and landing areas are situated on either side of this canal, these being largely used for the landing of rough cargo, such as timber and metal. The export warehouses lie between the canal and the Block Jetty. Further north, three recently built warehouses are available at Kochchikade, where facilities are provided for transport by rail.

Passenger Jetty.—A new Baggage Office completed during the year 1929 contains excellent accommodation and spacious examination halls. There is a staff always on duty day and night, and baggage landed with passengers is passed without delay. There is also provision for the storage of such baggage as a passenger may wish to leave in the premises, a small storage rent being payable.

Lakeside Warehouses.—There is direct access from the harbour to the lake through the canal and locks, and several firms have their own warehouses and stores on the lakeside. Special facilities are given by the Customs for import cargo to be removed direct to these stores, and conversely, for the direct shipment of export cargo from the stores to the vessel. Rent and dues are payable as in the case of goods landed in the warehouse, but this direct traffic obviates the necessity for landing goods in a warehouse, and two additional handlings are thereby saved.

Railways.

From an economic point of view, the internal communications of Ceylon may be considered as consisting of a railway system of five lines radiating from Colombo, supplemented by feeder roads diverging from the various railway stations, and by canals in the Western and North-Western Provinces, &c.

All the railways in Ceylon are State-owned and Government-controlled, the management being vested in the Ceylon Government Railway Department.

The total length of line open at the end of September, 1928, was 951 miles, of which 834 miles are broad gauge (5½ feet gauge) and 117 miles narrow gauge (2½ feet gauge). A line to Horana and Agalawatta and lines to Hambantota, Nintavur, and Passara have been surveyed.

The railway map facing this page shows how the different lines radiate from Colombo.

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The following table shows the distance from Colombo Fort to the more important stations on the different lines with the first class single passenger fare and the approximate time of journey:—

Colombo Fort to	Distance. M. C.	Train Fare. Rs. c.	Approximate Time of Journey. Hours.
Peradeniya ..	71 62	5 76	3½*
Kandy ..	75 12	6 8	3½*
Nanu-oya ..	128 62	12 4	7½*
Nuwara Eliya .	135 27	13 23	10*
Bandarawela ..	161 34	16 0	12*
Anuradhapura .	127 31	10 24	5½*
Polonnaruwa ..	162 1	13 4	8½*
Batticaloa ..	217 78	17 44	12
Trincomalee ..	184 25	14 80	9½
Mount Lavinia	7 40	64	¾*
Galle ..	70 38	5 68	2½*

* By express trains.

The main results of the working of the Ceylon Government Railway for the financial years 1925-26 to 1928-29 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 56.—Main Results of the Working of the Ceylon Government Railways, 1925-26 to 1928-29.

Particulars.	1925–26. Rs.	1926–27. Rs.	1927–28. Rs.	1928–29. Rs.
Total capital outlay	195,545,018	200,885,771	211,049,795	217,574,271
Gross earnings	29,236,369	30,111,991	31,285,599	32,498,947
Total working expenses* ..	20,362,664	20,518,804	23,560,496	25,996,899
Nett revenue†	8,873,705	9,593,187	7,725,103	6,502,048
Percentage of nett revenue on total capital outlay	4·54 p.c.	4·77 p.c.	3·66 p.c.	2·99 p.c.
Gross receipts from ordinary passengers and season tickets	Rs. 11,003,990	Rs. 11,436,726	Rs. 12,087,692	Rs. 12,595,114
Gross receipts from parcels, goods, &c. .	18,232,379	18,675,265	19,197,907	19,903,833
Free traffic (excluding that for Railway Department included in gross receipts)	2,274,537	2,251,945	Nil	Nil

* Maintenance and renewal of way and works and of rolling stock, locomotive running expenses, traffic expenses, general charges (including pensions and gratuities), and motor service.
† That is, "Gross earnings" less "Total working expenses."

The number of passengers conveyed has increased by 305,485, the total conveyed during the year being 19,412,122.

Under season tickets the number of ticket holders has increased to the extent of 1,662, the total number of season tickets issued during the year being 215,540.

The number of parcels conveyed during the year was 2,063,680, or an increase of 81,076.

The tonnage of goods carried has increased from 1,361,816 tons to 1,374,359 tons, the noticeable increases and decreases being—

Increase.	Tons.	Decrease.	Tons.
Liquid fuel	2,967	Coconut produce ..	4,365
Manure	20,070	Rice	9,596
Petrol	2,638		
Rubber	14,290		
Salt (country) ..	8,721		
Indo-Ceylon traffic ..	5,201		

Note.—The increases and decreases are based on the corresponding figures of last year.

Passenger Fares.

The standard passenger fares are as follows:—Single fares: First Class, 8 cents per mile on all lines below Nawalapitiya, 12 cents per mile on Main Line above Nawalapitiya, and 17 cents per mile on Uda Pussellawa Line. Second Class, 5⅓ cents per mile on all lines below Nawalapitiya, 8 cents per mile on Main Line above Nawalapitiya, and 12 cents per mile on Uda Pussellawa Line. Third Class, 2⅔ cents per mile on all lines excepting

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Uda Pussellawa Line, and 4 cents per mile on Uda Pussellawa Line. Return tickets are issued at one and half times the single fare, except in the case of Uda Pussellawa Line, on which section double the single fares are charged. Week-end tickets are issued between all stations distant 50 miles and over at single fare and a quarter for the double journey. The tickets are issued and are available for the outward journey on Thursdays from stations at which the Thursday Night Mail trains call only; on Fridays by all trains after 12 midnight Thursday; and on Saturdays by all trains, including Night Mails, for which trains tickets will be issued on Sunday mornings also, at stations where such trains call. They are available for return on Sundays by all trains after 12 midnight Saturday, and on Mondays by all trains, including the Night Mail trains and their direct connections. Reductions are made for children, pioneers, and coolies of any nationality, and for periodical tickets.

Sleeping Cars.

The sleeping cars which run on the Up and Down Night Mail trains between Colombo and Nanu-oya are provided with accommodation for twelve passengers, namely, two four-berth and two two-berth compartments, and lavatory accommodation. Each berth is numbered, and provided with pillows, sheets, blankets, and quilt, and an attendant accompanies each car. Berths will only be reserved on prepayment before 6.30 P.M. of the ordinary first class fare plus Rs. 5 for the sleeping berth.

In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains sleeping berths without bedding are provided for through first class passengers without any extra charge, but berths are not guaranteed unless the same have been reserved, for which a registration fee of Re. 1 per berth will be charged. If bedding is required Rs. 5 must be paid for each set of bedding at the time of booking, and a berth will be made up as a bed by the Car Attendant. In such cases no registration fee will be charged.

Applications for sleeping berths may be made at any station on the line not less than 3 hours before the booked time of departure of mail trains, but payment will not be accepted nor the accommodation promised until it has been ascertained from the starting stations that the required berths are available.

Should a sleeping berth be allotted in response to an application, the fee (Rs. 5) must be paid whether the berth is occupied or not, unless notice is given, three hours before the departure time of the train, cancelling the booking.

Restaurant Cars.

These are attached to the important trains on the Main and Northern Lines.

Restaurant Rooms.

These are provided at Maradana, Polgahawela, and Nanu-oya on the Main line, Colombo Fort and Alutgama on the Coast line, and Anuradhapura on the Northern line. Refreshments at these places are supplied at moderate prices. The Guard of the through Northern line day trains will telegraph free of charge for the provision of midday meals at Anuradhapura. Similarly, passengers by the morning train from Anuradhapura can, if sufficient notice be given, have breakfast put out for them at Polgahawela from the Restaurant Car on the 7.55 A.M. (on Sundays 7.25 A.M.) train from Colombo Fort, and forwarded free of charge to meet them at one of the wayside stations.

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Refreshment Baskets.

Refreshment baskets can be supplied for any train from Colombo on giving 20 minutes' notice to the Manager, Restaurant Cars and Rooms, at their offices at Colombo Fort Station.

Luggage.

Each adult passenger is allowed, free of charge, the following weight of luggage:—

	lb.		lb.
First class	112	Third class	56
Second class	84		

A free allowance of half these quantities is made for each child travelling with a half ticket. No luggage will be conveyed free for children under three years of age who travel free.

Roads.

Ceylon may be said to be very well roaded. The total mileage of roads and cart tracks is about 16,400, and that of the bridle paths 8,200.

The following statement shows the mileages of the different classes of roads in the Island maintained by the different authorities in 1926:—

Classes of Roads.

Authority Maintaining.	Total. Miles.	Metalled or Track Metalled.	Gravelled.	Natural Track.	Bridle Paths.
Total ..	24,588·26	5,260·48	2,539·66	8,577·38	8,210·74
Public Works Department ..	4,706·60* ..	4,064·34* ..	510·76* ..	131·50* ..	—
District Road Committees ..	4,434·06 ..	697·79 ..	771·45 ..	1,434·45 ..	1,530·37
Village Committees ..	14,468·98 ..	29·33 ..	765·46 ..	6,993·82 ..	6,680·37
Local bodies ..	553·52 ..	253·40 ..	282·51 ..	17·61 ..	—
Irrigation Department ..	71·00 ..	32·00 ..	39·00 ..	— ..	
Private parties ..	354·10 ..	183·62 ..	170·48 ..	— ..	—

* Mileage in 1929.

Most of the metalled roads are maintained in good order, and, with but few exceptions, may be considered passable to all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only; in dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads. A large mileage of the principal roads is tarred or otherwise surface-treated. At the end of 1929 the length of metalled roads so treated was 2,186.

The only direct charge on road users is that for the use of ferry boats, but, on the main roads, the ferries have, in almost every case, been replaced by bridges. Indirect charges are made in the form of taxes on wheeled vehicles of every kind.

The distribution of the main roads, distances between the principal centres, &c., can be found in the Motor Map of Ceylon, obtainable from the Surveyor-General, Colombo, price Rs. 2.25.

The distances from Colombo to other chief towns by road' (given to the nearest half mile) are shown in the following list:—

Colombo to	Miles.	Colombo to	Miles.
Galle	72½	Batticaloa (*vid* Badulla)	250
Peradeniya	68	Anuradhapura (*vid* Matale)	about 155
Kandy	72	Trincomalee (*vid* Kurunegala) ..	170
Nuwara Eliya (*vid* Peradeniya) ..	110	Anuradhapura	129
Nuwara Eliya (*vid* Ginigathena)	about 107		

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Means of Transport by Road.

The number of motor vehicles in Ceylon has been increasing very rapidly for some years, and on December 31, 1929, was 23,565. The average cost of running a small private car may be put at about 30 to 40 cents per mile, while larger cars may cost up to 60 cents per mile. Hiring cars are available in most parts of the Island and cost 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile. Drivers and mechanics for privately-owned cars can be obtained without any great difficulty, and all drivers must hold the Government certificate of competence, while many hold certificates from the Automobile Club of Ceylon. Numerous facilities for repairs exist in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and most of the other towns. The Secretary of the Automobile Club in Ceylon will afford any information which may be desired.

The index marks for the location of the place of registration of motor cars are shown in the following list:—

	Index Mark.	Address.
Western Province.		
Colombo District	A	Colombo
Kalutara District	B	Kalutara
Colombo Municipality	C, X	Colombo
Central Province.		
Kandy District	D	Kandy
Matale District	E	Matale
Nuwara Eliya District	F	Nuwara Eliya
Kandy Municipality	G	Kandy
Northern Province.		
Jaffna District	H	Jaffna
Mullaittivu District	I	Mullaittivu
Mannar District	J	Mannar
Southern Province.		
Galle District	K	Galle
Matara District	L	Matara
Hambantota District	M	Hambantota
Galle Municipality	N	Galle
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa District	O	Batticaloa
Trincomalee District	P	Trincomalee
North-Western Province.		
Kurunegala District	Q	Kurunegala
Puttalam District	R	Puttalam
Chilaw District	S	Chilaw
North-Central Province.		
Anuradhapura District	T	Anuradhapura
Province of Uva.		
Badulla District	U	Badulla
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Ratnapura District	V	Ratnapura
Kegalla District	W	Kegalla

Tramways.

The only street tramways in Ceylon are those in the town of Colombo, the total length of double track being 7 miles. There are two nearly equal routes: one between the Fort and the Kelani river terminus, and one between the Fort and Borella, joined by a cross line between Maradana and Grandpass *viâ* Skinner's road and Armour street. The total number of passengers carried annually is estimated at about 13 millions.

There has been a very large increase recently in the numbers of motor omnibuses carrying passengers for hire and they now run on nearly every main road in the Island.

There is seating accommodation for 8 to 20 persons in a motor bus.

Personal luggage of small dimensions and light weight will be carried free of charge. Extra luggage will be carried only if there is room in the conveyances on payment of the prescribed charges.

Goods.—The chief means of transport of goods by road are the local bullock cart and the motor lorry. A double-bullock cart is capable of taking 1½ tons at a time, and travels at the average rate of about 2 miles an hour. The cost per ton per mile may be put at about 80 cents. There are about 34,000 single- and double-bullock carts in Ceylon, the majority of which are used in the transportation of village produce. Motor lorries are gradually replacing bullock carts in the movement of estates goods, and in other

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industries. These vary in load capacity from 1 to 3 tons and travel about 8 miles an hour, this being the legal speed limit for such vehicles. They run on petrol or kerosene. In 1929 there were about 2,800 motor lorries in Ceylon. Experience has shown that excluding profit the running costs can be kept as low as 50 cents per ton per mile.

Canals.

The only artificial navigable waterways in Ceylon are a series of canals connecting a chain of lakes on the west coast—Bolgoda, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Mundel, and Puttalam lakes—as also the estuaries of the Kaluganga, Kelani-ganga, Maha-oya, and Deduru-oya; thus forming a continuous waterway from Kalutara in the south to Puttalam in the north, a distance of approximately 120 miles.

In addition to the foregoing there are about 76 miles of channel maintained by dredging in the lagoons at Jaffna and Batticaloa—Jaffna 40 miles and Batticaloa 36 miles.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(Full information on this subject is to be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide," obtainable from the Postmaster-General, Colombo, price 75 cents.)

The Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Service is highly organized. There are 11,646 miles of telegraph wire (including telephone trunk and junction lines and railway telegraph wires), and 39,240 miles of telephone wire for subscribers' circuits, of which 32,331 are laid underground (excluding private estate lines), 442 Post Offices (excluding the General Post Office, which does all kinds of postal and telegraph business and the Central Telegraph Office, which does only telegraph business) for money and postal orders and postal savings bank business, 248 (including the General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office) for telegraph business, and 210 (including the General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office) telephone call offices.

On December 31, 1929, 842 offices were open for the transaction of postal business, of these 221 (excluding the Central Telegraph Office) were offices dealing with all classes of postal business, namely, mail and parcel work, registration and insurance of postal articles, money order, postal order, and savings bank work and telephone business: at 19 offices all such business except telegraph work was transacted.

At 27 Sub-Post Offices, mail, parcel, registration, money order, postal order, savings bank, and telephone-telegram work was transacted; at 175 Sub-Post Offices all such business except telephone-telegram work was transacted; while at 1 Sub-Post Office, 392 Village Receiving Offices, and 8 Railway Receiving Offices mail work only was conducted.

In Colombo there is a Post Office at the Passenger Jetty where postal, telegraph, and telephone business can be transacted. The General Post Office is about five minutes' walk from the jetty.

Mail Service.

A regular weekly mail service is maintained between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and Ceylon and Australia. Regular and frequent services are also available to the Straits Settlements and the Far East. Mails from Colombo to Mauritius and South Africa *viâ* Bombay are despatched fortnightly. There is also a regular direct service three times a month between Ceylon and South Africa. The mail service by train is maintained daily between Ceylon and India *viâ* Talaimannar.

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Inland mails are carried generally by the Ceylon Government Railways, and from Railway Stations by private contract motor mail services, bullock coach, or runner services.

Rates of Postage.

The Inland rates of postage and the rates to India are—

	Cents.
For letters, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	6
For post cards, each	3
For printed matter, per 2 ounces or part of that weight up to a maximum of 2 pounds ..	2
For registered newspapers, not weighing more than 2 pounds, for every 8 ounces ..	2
Rates to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Egypt.	
For letters, per ounce or part of that weight ..	9
For post cards, each	6
For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	3

	Cents.
Rates for Foreign Countries (excluding Egypt).	
For letters, for the first ounce ..	20
For every additional ounce or part of that weight	10
For post cards, each	12
For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	4

Inland Cash-on-Delivery System.

Postal articles can be transmitted by the Inland Post on the value-payable system provided that the amount payable is not less than 50 cents or more than Rs. 600. A posting and delivery fee of 5 to 15 cents, according to value, will be levied on every value-payable article.

Foreign Cash-on-Delivery System.

The Cash-on-Delivery Service is in operation between Ceylon and the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Germany. The maximum value of a parcel that can be sent by Cash-on-Delivery System from the United Kingdom to Ceylon is £40, while the maximum value of a parcel from Ceylon to the Uuited Kingdom is Rs. 250 and that of one between Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is Rs. 600 and that of a parcel between Ceylon and Germany is £20. The sender of a Cash-on-Delivery parcel must prepay, in addition to the ordinary postage and insurance fee, if any, a fee of 15 cents for each Rs. 15 or fraction of Rs. 15 of the value of the parcel, and a special posting fee of 10 cents. A delivery fee of 20 cents in addition to the amount due to the sender is collected from the addressee of a Cash-on-Delivery Parcel received from a place abroad, in addition to the usual Customs Duty.

Money Orders.

Money Orders can be obtained at any of the Post Offices payable at any of the others and in most foreign countries. The maximum for Inland Money Orders is Rs. 600 for Foreign Orders, £40. The rate of commission for Inland Money Orders is 10 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 10 cents for the remainder, and for Indian Money Orders 20 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 20 cents for the remainder. The rate for Foreign Money Orders is 25 cents on sums not exceeding £1, on sums exceeding £1 15 cents for each complete sum of £1 and 15 cents for the remainder.

Postal Orders.

Inland Postal Orders for fixed amounts ranging from 50 cents to Rs. 10 are issued, the rate of commission varying from 3 to 10 cents.

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British Postal Orders.

There are 40 denominations of British Postal Orders ranging from 6*d.* to 21*s.*, the difference between each being 6*d.* Commission is charged at the rate of 5 cents on each of the first three denominations, 10 cents on each of the next eighteen, and 15 cents on each of the next. A full list of the countries to which British Postal Orders can be sent is given in section 7 of the " Ceylon Post Office Guide."

Inland Telegrams.

The minimum charge for Inland telegrams is 30 cents for the first ten words, including address, and 5 cents for each additional two words or less. These telegrams can be sent from any one telegraph office to any other in the Island.

An Inland " Urgent " telegram service (including Telegraph Money Orders) is also available. The charges for an Inland " Urgent " Telegram between any two Postal Telegraph Offices in Ceylon are—

	Cents.
First 10 words	90
Each additional 2 words or less	15

Address charged for.

This class of Inland telegrams has precedence over all other classes of private telegrams. These telegrams are not accepted at or for Railway telegraph offices, the service being available between postal telegraph offices only.

Foreign and Colonial Telegrams.

The rates for telegrams to India (including Burma) are express Rs. 2, and ordinary Re. 1 for the first 12 words or less, and 15 cents and 10 cents respectively for each additional word.

Telegrams to places in other British Possessions and Foreign Countries can be sent on a minimum charge per word varying from 25 cents to Rs. 5.55 for ordinary, and from 20 cents to Rs. 2.80 for deferred telegrams, according to the distance of the place of destination, the route by which the telegram is to be sent, &c. A full list of places to which foreign and Colonial telegrams can be sent together with the rates charged is given in section 9 of the " Ceylon Post Office Guide."

Daily Letter Telegrams to Great Britain, Irish Free State, and other Countries.

Telegrams written in plain language only and known as " Daily Letter Telegrams " can be sent from Ceylon to Great Britain, Northern Ireland. and the Irish Free State at quarter rate with a minimum charge for 20 words, *i.e.*, Rs. 4 per message *viâ* I. R. T., Rs. 5 *viâ* Eastern and 20 or 25 cents for each word after the first twenty words which would include the chargeable indication D. L. T. These daily letter telegrams are accepted on any day with normal delivery after 48 hours.

A full list of places to which plain language daily letter service is available together with the corresponding charges will be found in section 9 of the " Ceylon Post Office Guide."

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Week-end Letter Telegrams to Great Britain, Irish Free State, and other Countries.

A Week-end Letter Telegram Service is available between Ceylon on the one side and Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State on the other *viâ* Eastern and *viâ* I. R. T. at the rate of Rs. 3.50 for a telegram of 20 words or under *viâ* I. R. T. and Rs. 3.80 for a telegram with a minimum charge for 20 words *viâ* Eastern, inclusive of the indication "W. L. T." which is inserted before the address and charged for as one word, and 20 cents for each word after the first 20 words. These Week-end Letter Telegrams are accepted on any week day up to Saturday, and are delivered the following Monday morning. In all other respects these telegrams are governed by the same conditions as those for Daily Letter Telegrams.

A full list of the places to which plain language week-end letter telegram service is available together with the corresponding charges will be found in section 9 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide."

Radio Telegrams.

Radio Telegrams are accepted at any Postal Telegraph Office in Ceylon for transmission to ships equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus through the Coast Station in Colombo.

The charges are as follows:—

	Per Word. Cents.
British, Indian, or Colonial Government Telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	Free
Private Telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	40
All other Government or Private Telegrams ..	65

	Per Word Cents.
On Radio-Telegrams sent to—	
(*a*) Spanish and Swedish ships the charge is	60
(*b*) Finnish ships the charge is ..	50
The time range is about 30 hours.	

Telephone System.

Telephone communication exists between most of the principal towns. The larger towns are served by Government exchanges and rural areas by private licensed local exchanges linked together by Government junction and trunk lines.

The charge for the use of a public call box for six minutes or less is 10 cents, and for the use of the trunk and junction lines the charge is as follows:—

	Cents.
For 15 miles or under	15
Over 15 miles and not exceeding 32½ miles ..	25

	Cents.
Over 32½ miles and not exceeding 60 miles ..	50
Every additional 25 miles or part of a mile ..	25

The minimum annual rental of a telephone connection to a large town exchange is Rs. 180 for business or professional purposes and Rs. 120 for non-business or residential purposes, and that of a connection to a small town exchange Rs. 125 and Rs. 90 respectively.

The charge for the use of public call boxes is 10 cents and of the trunk or junction lines is generally 15 cents for 15 miles or under, and for longer distances a cent per mile, rounded off to the nearest multiple of 25. The annual rent of an instrument is Rs. 180 for large towns and Rs. 125 for small towns.

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VI.—Administrative and Judicial System.

Constitution.

THE Administrative Government is vested in the Governor, who holds Office for a term of six years. He is assisted by an Executive Council, over which he presides, and by a Legislative Council, which is ordinarily presided over by an elected Vice-President and, on special occasions, by the Governor.

The ultimate authority, subject to the will of the Crown and the Houses of Parliament, rests with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Executive Council.

The Executive Council is composed of 9 Members, 5 Official and 4 Unofficial. Of the 5 Official Members, 4 are *ex officio* Members, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, and the Colonial Treasurer. The remaining Official Member and the Unofficial Members are persons appointed by the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty the King. The duties of the Executive Council are advisory, and the Governor, though he consults them, is at liberty to disregard their advice, but in such cases he is expected at once to report the question at issue to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council consists of 49 Members, 12 Official and 37 Unofficial. The 12 Official Members consist of 5 *ex officio* Members—the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, and the Treasurer—and 7 other Nominated Members holding public office under the Crown. The 37 Unofficial Members consist of 34 Elected Members, 23 of whom represent territorial constituencies and the remaining 11 special interests and communities, and 3 Nominated Members not holding public office.

The Franchise.—No person is qualified to vote for the election of members who is not a British subject or is a female; or is not of the age of 21 years; or is unable to read and write English, Sinhalese, or Tamil; or has not resided in the electoral district to which the register relates during the whole of a period of six months immediately prior to the commencement of the preparation of the register; or has been sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death or penal servitude; or to imprisonment for an offence punishable with hard labour or rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding twelve months; or has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or does not possess one of the following qualifications during the whole of a period of six months immediately prior to the commencement of the preparation of the register, viz.:—(i.) A clear annual income of not less than Rs. 600; (ii.) the ownership of immovable property, either in his own right, or in right of his wife (but not as lessee or usufructuary mortgagee), situate within the electoral district to which the register relates, the value of which, after allowing for any mortgage debts thereon, is not less than Rs. 1,500; (iii.) the occupation as owner or tenant of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, situate within the electoral district to which the register relates, of the annual value of not less than (*a*) Rs. 400 if situated within the limits of any Municipal, Local Board, or Sanitary Board town, or of any Urban District Council or of the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya; (*b*) Rs. 200 if situated elsewhere.

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Full details can be obtained from " The Ceylon (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1923," published in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 7,376 of February 16, 1924, and " The Ceylon (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1924," published in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 7,393 of May 17, 1924.

The New Constitution.

The recommendations of the Special Commission on the Constitution appointed in 1927, as amended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch to His Excellency the Governor dated October 10, 1929, were accepted in principle by the Legislative Council on December 12, 1929, by a majority of two votes. The Official Members of the Council took no part in the debate and did not vote.

The chief features of the new constitution are that the existing Legislative Council will be replaced by a State Council which will deal with administrative as well as legislative matters and will therefore sit in executive as well as legislative session; the control of departments will be decentralized and the existing Colonial Secretariat will be replaced by groups of departments in charge of ten Ministers, of whom seven will be elected members of the Council, the remaining three, to be called Officers of State, being the Chief (formerly Colonial) Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer; in the administration of his departments each of the seven elected Ministers will be associated with a Standing Executive Committee of the State Council; communal representation will be abolished; and the territorial franchise, which was limited to adult males possessing certain literacy and property qualifications, will be extended—subject to certain specified qualifications—to adults of both sexes. The State Council will be composed of 50 members elected on a territorial basis, with 8 Nominated Unofficial Members, and the 3 Officers of State.

Further details are available in the " Report of the Special Commission on the Constitution, 1928," and the " Despatches relating to the Ceylon Constitution " (Sessional Paper XXXIV. of 1929), obtainable at the Government Record Office, Colombo.

The Colonial Secretary.—The Governor's orders to the Heads of Departments are communicated by the Colonial Secretary, who is the permanent head of the whole Public Service, and, particularly, of the Civil Service. The Colonial Secretary has, thus, important and wide powers of administration and control, and his office is the great office of record in the Island.

The Treasurer.—The appointment of Treasurer is the third of the staff appointments, the other two being the Colonial Secretary and the Controller of Revenue. The Treasurer takes charge of all public moneys, is Accountant-General, superintends the work of the Government Agents as sub-accountants, and deals with questions of finance and other matters affecting the revenue and expenditure of the Colony.

The Ceylon Civil Service.—The Ceylon Civil Service, recruited partly by examination on the same basis as the Indian Civil Service, and partly by local appointments, furnishes officers for the general administrative, and part of the judicial, work in the Colony. The senior officer of the Civil Service generally holds the office of Controller of Revenue, in which are vested certain general supervisory powers in revenue matters.

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Revenue Districts.—For administrative purposes Ceylon is divided into nine Provinces, viz., the Western, the Central, the Southern, the Northern, the Eastern. the North-Western, the North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa. These, except the North-Central and Uva, are subdivided into districts, of which there are nineteen. The districts are Colombo, Kalutara; Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya; Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu; Galle, Matara, Hambantota; Batticaloa, Trincomalee; Kurunegala, Puttalam-Chilaw; Anuradhapura; Badulla; Ratnapura and Kegalla.

The Government Agents.—The important posts of Government Agents—one, in each of the nine Provinces—are generally held by the next senior Civil Servants. To the Government Agents is entrusted the general administrative work of their Provinces, while their Kachcheries, or offices, are the provincial treasuries for the receipt of revenue and the payment of the local expenses of Government. The Government Agents are also *ex officio* Provincial Registrars; Fiscals; Chairmen of Local Boards, Provincial Road Committees, and District Road Committees; in the cases of Kandy and Galle, Chairmen of the Municipal Councils; and in the Northern, Southern, and Eastern Provinces, Collectors of Customs.

The Headmen.—The officer next subordinate to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent is the chief native headman, who is differently styled in different districts: "Mudaliyar" in the maritime Sinhalese districts; "Ratemahatmaya" in the Kandyan Districts; "Maniagar," "Adigar," and "Vanniya" in the Tamil districts. There are about 110 chief headmen in the Island. In some cases the Mudaliyar is assisted by one or more "Muhandirams." Next to the chief headman ranks the superior headman, called in the maritime Sinhalese districts "Vidane Arachchi," in the Kandyan Sinhalese districts the "Korala," and in the Tamil districts the "Udaiyar." There are about 613 superior headmen in Ceylon.

Lastly comes the village headman, who is in charge of one or more villages, and whose jurisdiction is the administrative unit. The number of village headmen is about 4,000. In addition, there are peace officers, irrigation headmen, and others appointed for special purposes.

Municipalities and Local Boards.—Each of the three principal towns (Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) has been created a Municipality, of which the affairs are administered by a body corporate consisting of a Chairman (who, in the case of Colombo, is a member of the Civil Service and nominated by the Governor, and in the cases of Kandy and Galle, the Government Agent) and a number of elected members and of nominees of the Governor. Every ratepayer who possesses a house of the annual value of Rs. 180, or every tenant who pays a monthly rental of Rs. 15, or is a graduate of a university, is qualified to vote for the election of a Councillor. In twelve of the smaller towns the administration has been entrusted to Local Boards of Health and Improvement, composed of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent or a person nominated by the Government Agent as Chairman, two other Official Members, and three Unofficial Members. The maintenance of roads other than main thoroughfares is the duty of the District Road Committees, while the administration of village affairs and the working of rules connected with irrigation are vested in Gansabhawas or Village Committees.

Local Government.—Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 provides for the establishment of District Councils throughout the Island to take charge of the sanitation, communications, and development of their districts. District Councils are to elect their own Chairman, and are debarred from electing

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the Government Agent or his Assistant. Rural District Councils are to consist of 4 to 8 members nominated by the Governor, but Urban and General District Councils are to be composed of from 6 to 12 members, of whom two-thirds are to be elected by the inhabitants. These local bodies are to be supervised by a Local Government Board. This Board was established in June, 1921, and Urban District Councils have been formed for Chilaw, Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kurunegala, Matale, Matara, Moratuwa, Negombo, and Ratnapura. These Councils will not be created in any area unless the people show a desire for them and preliminary notices are first issued to ascertain whether such desire exists.

Government Departments.—In addition to the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents, the Civil Service also supplies officers for the appointments of Principal Collector of Customs and Assistants, Postmaster-General, Registrar-General, Land Settlement Officers, Excise Commissioner and Assistants, District Judges, Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Police Magistrates, Office Assistants to the Government Agents, &c.

Many of the Government departments have an obvious and direct relationship to the trade and economic activities of the Island, but, in this place, it is only possible to mention a few. The Department of Agriculture is, of course, prominent in a country whose industries are mainly agricultural; it carries out research and investigation both with regard to the established industries, and to the development of new products, and is a centre for general information both on local and other tropical industries, while attention is given to the training of agricultural students. The important matter of forest conservation is in the charge of the Forest Department, and its activities are now largely directed to the reafforestation and regeneration required after unsystematic exploitation in the past. The interests of commerce generally are in the hands of the Customs Department, at whose newly established Bureau information of various kinds is available. Industrial education has the attention of the Education Department, there being now in existence 81 industrial schools, either maintained by Government or subsidized by grants. In these schools, one or more of the following industries are taught: carpentry, basket-making, pottery, cloth-weaving, chalk-making, lacquer work, printing, binding, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmith work, lace-making, dressmaking, embroidery, cooking, gardening. Commercial education also receives special attention at the Technical College in Colombo.

Judicial System.

The Courts Ordinance, 1889, is the principal enactment relating to the judicial system of Ceylon. The administration of justice is chiefly entrusted to the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Courts of Requests, and the Police Courts. "Village Tribunals," which are regulated by Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, possess limited powers and jurisdiction to try petty crimes and civil claims.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court possesses three jurisdictions: (i.) an original, (ii.) an appellate, and (iii.) an admiralty jurisdiction. In its original jurisdiction it may try any crime or offence committed throughout the Island, and for the purpose of the exercise of this jurisdiction the Colony is divided into four circuits within which the Sessions are held at stated intervals throughout the year. The Supreme Court has, in general, no original civil

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jurisdiction. In the exercise of its appellate* or revisional jurisdiction it is empowered to correct all errors, both of fact and of law, of the inferior courts in both civil and criminal cases. This jurisdiction is, as a general rule, exercised in Colombo. The admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is declared by section 2 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1891, and the Supreme Court enjoys the same powers which the High Court of England possesses in like matters, subject only to any provisions or limitations curtailing such powers contained in the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890. The Supreme Court is the only authority which can admit advocates and proctors (similar to barristers and solicitors in England) to practise before the various courts in the Colony, and it may remove them from office for misconduct. It may also issue writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, &c. It is composed of six Judges, namely, a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. The Governor is authorized by law to appoint a Commissioner of Assize, and such Judge when appointed has all the powers, rights, and privileges of a Judge of the Supreme Court. As in England, the Judges hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

District Courts.—The District Courts have unlimited civil jurisdiction, and criminal jurisdiction over offences punishable with a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or with a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000. A District Court cannot, however, take cognizance of any offence, unless the accused person has been committed for trial by a Police Court, or unless the case has been transferred to it from some other court by order of the Supreme Court. The District Court has original jurisdiction also in revenue, matrimonial, insolvency, and testamentary matters, and over the persons and estates of lunatics, minors, and wards, and over guardians, trusts and trustees, &c. District Courts also have an admiralty jurisdiction, and a special jurisdiction to punish contempts of court committed in the presence of the court.

Courts of Requests.—The Courts of Requests are the minor civil courts, and have original jurisdiction to hear and determine (with some exceptions) all civil actions in which the value involved does not exceed Rs. 300.

Police Courts.—The Police Courts, in general, have jurisdiction to try and dispose summarily of all offences (other than those triable exclusively by the Village Tribunals) punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to inquire into all grave offences preparatory to the committal of the accused to a higher court. In such cases it is for the Attorney-General to decide whether or not the accused is to be so committed.

Village Tribunals.—Village Tribunals have been established in most of the rural divisions. The President of a Village Tribunal—a paid Ceylonese officer appointed by the Governor—is empowered to hear and determine (with the assistance of three councillors having the prescribed qualifications and selected for each case from a panel of councillors) civil cases between inhabitants in the subdivision under its jurisdiction provided that the sum involved does not exceed Rs. 20, and (by special request of parties whether inhabitants in the subdivision or not) cases in which the sum involved exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 100, and criminal cases of petty assaults and thefts and breaches of rules made by the Village Committees. In the case of any difference of opinion between the councillors and the President, the opinion of the President prevails. The highest punishment

* The Privy Council is the final court of appeal in all matters whether civil or criminal.

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which a Village Tribunal is empowered to inflict is rigorous imprisonment for a term of two weeks, or a fine of Rs. 20. An appeal lies against the decision of a Village Tribunal to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and finally to the Governor in Executive Council.

Common-law of Ceylon.—The common-law of Ceylon may be said to be the Roman-Dutch law, which was in operation in the maritime districts when ceded by the Dutch to the British. But the law has been modified by local Ordinances and by the introduction of the English law in certain cases.

Codes.—The criminal law, law of civil and criminal procedure, and law of evidence of the Island were codified on the model of the Indian Codes in the Civil Procedure Code (Ordinances Nos. 2 of 1889 and 12 of 1895 and amending Ordinances), the Criminal Procedure Code (No. 15 of 1898 and amending Ordinances), the Penal Code (No. 2 of 1883 and amending Ordinances), and the Evidence Ordinance (No. 14 of 1895 and amending Ordinances).

Special Laws.—Certain sections of the community are subject to their own laws and customs regarding inheritance, adoption, gift, purchase, &c., so far as such customs have not been altered or repealed by statute. The Kandyan Sinhalese are governed by the Kandyan law under the Convention of March 2, 1815, made on the deposition of their King; the Tamils of the Northern Province by their customs called the Tesawalamai, which in 1706 were codified by order of the Dutch Government; the Muslims by ill-defined customs partly contained in the meagre code of August 5, 1806; and the Mukkuwas of the Batticaloa District by their vague customs called the "Mukkuwa law."

POLICE.

The regular Police Force of the Island was established and is regulated by the Police Ordinance, No. 16 of 1865, as amended by various subsequent Ordinances.

Before the Police Force was constituted the duties of the Police were attended to by the headmen. Regular Police have been gradually introduced to most parts of the Island since 1865 and at present there are 165 Police Stations and 29 Police Offices.

The Police Force is maintained by the Central Government. In towns a Police rate is levied, and in certain planting districts, where Rural Police have been established at the request of the owners of estates, half the cost is met by all estates in the area contributing a sum in proportion to their acreage.

Particulars regarding the strength of the force will be found below:—

Strength on December 31, 1929.

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspector-General	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	2	2
Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationers	39	37
Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors	186	185
Sergeants-Major	2	2
Sergeants	366	351
Constables	2,536	2,550

European Police Force.

Chief Inspector	1	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	4	4
Sergeants	28	27
	3,165	3,160

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General.—The following statement shows the number of cases of crime disposed of as true by the courts during the last three years:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Homicide	208	248	243
Attempted Homicide	107	83	114
Grievous hurt	899	947	1,004
Hurt with dangerous weapons	1,407	1,436	1,427
Housebreaking	2,272	2,158	2,385
Theft of cattle	388	412	479
Other offences	3,336	3,525	3,437
	8,617	8,809	9,089

The statistics of crime for the last six years under the three main heads: "Offences against the person" (which are not directly preventable by police action), "Offences against property," and "Offences against the State" (riot, &c.) are as follows:—

Year.	Total Crime.	Offences against the Person (excluding Robbery).	Preventable Crime, Offences against Property (including Robbery).	Offences against the State.
1923	6,497	2,020	4,444	33
1924	6,933	2,433	4,469	31
1925	7,650	2,668	4,947	35
1926	8,707	2,755	5,914	38
1927	8,617	2,798	5,760	59
1928	8,809	2,881	5,866	62
1929	9,089	2,978	6,055	56

Offences against the Person.—The majority of offences under this heading are cases of causing various degrees of hurt with a knife. When a knife is drawn and deliberately used it is a matter of chance whether the offence committed will fall under the head of murder, attempted murder, grievous hurt, or hurt with a dangerous weapon. These crimes are unpremeditated and are often committed in the heat of a sudden quarrel. But too often the quarrel and the stabbing are the sequel to long-standing ill-feeling and long-nursed enmity. This enmity is to be found between adherents to different religions, between castes, between families, and often between the members of the same family.

Boxing is now being taught in most schools and scouting is flourishing in some districts. This should do much to teach the rising generations lessons of fair play, self-restraint, and public duty.

The closing of taverns has been responsible for increasing the number of crimes of violence in certain districts. There is no doubt that the closing of taverns tends to defeat its aim and objects by causing more crimes of violence than occurred where taverns existed and liquor of an approved quality was obtainable between fixed hours.

Offences against Property.—Offences against property can to a great extent be prevented by a thorough system of police patrols and beats and by a careful supervision over well known and suspected criminals. A feature of crime of this nature is the increasing use of rapid means of conveyance, chiefly motor vehicles, by thieves and other criminals. The criminal is quick to adapt himself to modern conditions, and it is only by police adopting up-to-date methods of prevention and detection of crime that offenders against property can be traced and brought to justice.

Murder.—The following statement shows the incidence of murder disposed of in 1929 compared with the two previous years:—

1927	208	1929			243
1928	248				

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The proportion of murders to population is 1 per 18,500 persons. The knife is the weapon most often used to commit murder. In 34 cases murder was committed with a firearm.

Gang Robbery.—This is the worst type of crime with which the police have to deal. It is a deliberately premeditated crime often carried out with violence. Murder is not infrequently committed by the robbers to avoid identification.

The figures for the last three years are—

	Cases.		Cases.
1927	21	1929	20
1928	17		

Housebreaking and Burglary.—The number of cases during the last three years was—

1927	2,272	1929	2,385
1928	2,158		

In the majority of cases the building attacked was a mud and wattle dwelling house offering little protection against thieves.

Smuggling of Cocaine, Opium, and Ganja (Cannabis Indica).—There were 309 prosecutions by the police for illicit possession of opium. The weight of opium seized was 78 pounds 8 ounces. In 1928 99 pounds 7 ounces were seized and in 1927 84½ pounds. The largest number of prosecutions was entered in the North-Western Province, viz., 89 cases. In the Colombo division 75 cases were instituted for illicit possession of bhang and ganja (*cannabis indica*). There were 523 prosecutions as against 338 in 1928. The total weight of ganja, &c., seized during the year was 91½ pounds. The police in Colombo have been active in taking up ganja cases and there were no less than 383 prosecutions during the year. In the majority of cases the persons arrested were in possession of a small quantity of ganja or a cigarette containing the drug.

There were no prosecutions for possession of cocaine.

The police in the different Provinces co-operate and exchange information. They also keep in touch with the Ceylon Excise Department and the police in Southern India. The police of each district receive a copy of the *Excise Gazette*. This system of co-operation greatly assists in keeping in check the efforts of illicit traffickers and helps to expose the methods they employ. Opium and ganja are smuggled into Ceylon mostly by schooners from South India. The contraband is smuggled ashore all along the coast of the Northern Province in catamarans. Ships from South Indian ports, including the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, calling at Colombo Harbour also bring opium and ganja.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The Criminal Investigation Department includes the Harbour Police, the Foreshore Police, the Train Police, the Photographic Branch, and the Finger Print Bureau.

Inquiries are frequently made from the Criminal Investigation Department by police forces of other countries with regard to travellers who may pass through Colombo owing to its position as the central port of the East. The Criminal Investigation Department, therefore, keeps records of all persons

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arriving in and leaving Ceylon, all persons staying in hotels, boarding houses, and resthouses, and all foreigners. People of 48 different races passed through Colombo by the Talaimannar route to and from India in the course of the year.

Probation Officers.—The report of the Central Probation Board which was appointed to frame a scheme for the more efficient working of the Probation System in Ceylon issued their report in January, 1930. The Board recommend the appointment of whole-time paid probation officers, commencing with two for Colombo and one each for Kandy and Kurunegala.

Youthful Offenders.—1,286 boys and youths between the ages of 15 and 21 were convicted of crime in 1929. Of these, 950 or 74 per cent. were first offenders and the remaining 336 (26 per cent.) were convicted for a second or subsequent offence. The number of juvenile offenders, 1,286, represents 24 per cent. of all convictions. The careers of hardened criminals begin with petty offences committed as boys or youths. The number of reconvicted criminals grows steadily larger each year. On December 31 there were 11,215, double the number registered in 1915.

The foregoing is sufficient evidence of the very great need for effective treatment of juvenile first offenders to prevent them developing into hardened criminals. The Probation System to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraph offers what should be a successful solution in a large number of cases, particularly if whole-time probation officers are available who can by strong personality exercise an influence over youths of weak character who, owing to bad surroundings or associations or other circumstances, have been led to commit crime.

Certain cases, however, require that the offender should be subjected to training in an institution. At present the only institution of this nature is the reformatory at Maggona in the Western Province, where young offenders up to the age of 16 can be sent for detention and training. A Training School for youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 is an urgent need.

After completing his period of training a boy should be released on licence to the care of an association which will do its utmost to obtain work for him in surroundings which will assist him to keep clear of his former associates.

There is another aspect of the subject. Though the training and the formation of character in an institution of this nature may produce excellent results, it is infinitely more desirable that the youth should be prevented from ever arriving at the stage when such detention becomes necessary. However well he may turn out after his term of detention the stigma will remain and the reproach will be difficult to live down. To this end an effort was made in 1922 to get into touch with boys in the streets of towns, who by reason of the nature of their surroundings and homeless life are liable to drop easily into a life of crime. Since then clubs for such boys have been kept up by the police at Colombo, Galle, and Panadure, and two clubs, one at Kandy and one at Colombo, are run by " Toc H." These clubs aim at instilling first and foremost a sense of self-respect. They provide a home and assist the boys to obtain honest employment and generally to lead an honest life.

One of the most urgent needs in connection with dealing with the youthful offender is the constitution of juvenile courts where proceedings can be taken in simple form and language and in an atmosphere entirely different from that of the ordinary courts.

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The combination of the clubs for homeless boys, the efficient working of a probation system, the constitution of juvenile courts, the maintenance of a training school for youthful offenders, and the after-care by an association which will provide for the supervision of boys released, on licence, from the training school, should do a great deal towards solving the problem of the youthful offender in Ceylon. The problem cannot be dealt with by adopting only one or two of these measures; they are all essential and supplement each other.

Regulation and Control of Motor Traffic.—There were 29,868 prosecutions under the Motor Ordinance. The increase in the work imposed on the police and on the courts by the present volume of motor traffic is illustrated by the fact that in 1923 there were only 1,685 prosecutions. Of the 29,868 prosecutions in 1929, 1,567 were for exceeding the speed limit and 1,139 for reckless or negligent driving. In addition 67 cases for causing death by a rash and negligent act and 87 for causing serious injury were instituted under the Penal Code in connection with motor accidents. 2,926 accidents caused by motor vehicles throughout the Island were reported to the police. Of these, 352 were of a serious nature and in 143 cases the injuries to persons proved fatal. In 1928 there were 114 fatal accidents. In 27 fatal accidents, 19 per cent. of the total, an omnibus was involved. Omnibuses compose 11 per cent. of the total of motor vehicles on the roads, and are therefore responsible for a number of fatal accidents out of proportion to their numbers. 131 persons were killed or injured in omnibus accidents. In 41 per cent. of fatal and serious accidents the fault lay chiefly with the pedestrian.

The following figures show the action taken in recent years to control the speed of motor traffic and to check rash or negligent driving:—

Year.	Motor Vehicles on the Road.	Number of Prosecutions for Reckless or Careless Driving.	Fatal Accidents.	Total Serious and Fatal Accidents.
1925	11,773	830	73	230
1926	14,947	984	109	258
1927	17,340	1,084	107	292
1928	20,623	838	114	273
1929	23,565	1,139	143	352

A system of special motor patrols was maintained to assist the local police in districts where motor traffic had become too difficult to be handled satisfactorily by small stations. Patrols of this nature worked in the Colombo, Panadure, and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, in the Avissawella District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and in the Galle District of the Southern Province. In the first three districts named, Morris (Cowley) two-seater cars have been supplied and the patrol consists of a Sub-Inspector, a sergeant, and a constable. Besides dealing with offenders under the Motor Ordinance, the patrols were useful in examining the condition of omnibuses and reporting to the licensing authorities. The cars were also used to check night patrolling between stations and districts. In emergencies such as fire, riot, gang robbery, &c., the cars are available for prompt transport of a strong party of police to the scene. Motor patrols have often to inquire into cases that call for the subsequent production in court of a photograph of the scene. The patrols are supplied with cameras for use in these inquiries.

Control of Bullock Cart and other Traffic.—In order to minimize accidents on the narrow winding roads of this Island it is essential that attention should be paid to obstruction and other offences committed by the drivers of bullock carts and other slow-moving vehicles. During the year 7,983 prosecutions were entered against the drivers and owners of such vehicles.

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In towns where there are pavements pedestrians were directed from time to time by special police patrols to keep off the road and use the pavements.

Examination of Bioscope Films.—The police are responsible for seeing that no film is shown which is indecent or suggestive of indecency or of a nature likely to cause ill-will between classes or likely to offend the religious susceptibilities of any community or which portrays the activities of criminals and degenerates in a manner calculated to exercise a harmful influence. A list of the films to be shown at any theatre each week is submitted beforehand to a Superintendent of Police together with a synopsis of the scenes depicted in the films, and only those films which he passes for public exhibition can be shown.

Maintenance of Order.—The maintenance of order is an important part of the duties of the police. The numerous processions occurring during the year are accompanied by police for this purpose and demonstrations of any size are policed. A heavy responsibility is placed on the police during labour demonstrations or strikes. In 1929 a serious situation was created by the tramway strike. At first there was very little trouble. The Labour Union organized a boycott of the trams, and in their duty of maintaining order the police came into frequent contact with strikers and their sympathizers. The unfortunate impression is gained by the ignorant that the police are on one side, *i.e.*, the side of the employer. Considerable feeling was worked up against the police culminating in rioting at Maradana on the evening of February 5. Every effort to disperse the unlawful assembly, which was demonstrating in front of Police Headquarters, by appealing to reason, failed. A gas main and a block of offices at police headquarters were set on fire by the mob. The Municipal fire engine was attacked and burnt to the ground. Only when the firemen and police on a second fire engine were attacked did the police open fire in self-defence. It is regretted that six persons lost their lives in the riot.

PRISONS.

There was a decrease of 58 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners in Ceylon during the year 1929. The figures are as follows:—

1928	..	..	8,689	1929	..	..	8,631

The number of prisoners sentenced to death was 75, as against 75 in 1928. There were 46 executions during the year, as against 40 in 1928.

Of the 46 whose capital sentences were carried out, 41 were Sinhalese, 4 Tamils, and a Moor.

Of the number executed 4 had been sentenced in 1928; and of the number sentenced to death 3 were executed in 1930.

There were 5 escapes and 6 recaptures during the year.

The total number of deaths in Prisons was 53, as against 62 in 1928, and the death rate per 1,000 of the admissions during the year was 3.33, as against 4.12 in 1928 and 3.05 in 1927.

The number of punishments inflicted during the year on prisoners for prison offences was 1,020, as against 1,116 in 1928 and 764 in 1927.

Prisoners are in all prisons employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. At Welikada and Bogambara Prisons various trades are taught, such as carpentry; blacksmith, goldsmith and tinsmith work; boot-making, tailoring, the making of cane furniture, matting, coir brooms, rugs, mats, coal bags, brushes, bamboo tats, laundry work, printing, book-binding, masonry, soapmaking, &c.

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The various industries in prisons are carried on under the Prisons Industries Advance Account.

During the year under review 5,814 articles of wooden furniture were turned out by prison labour for various Government departments, &c. Raw materials for furniture making are obtained from the Forest Department, the Colonial Storekeeper, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a total of 25,115 cubic feet of various varieties of timber in log form having been received. Cutting, planing, &c., of timber is done by machinery.

Welikada Prison continues to wash all soiled linen from the Medical and Railway Departments, Lunatic Asylum, &c., 1,547,785 pieces being dealt with during the year.

13,287 articles of clothing and bedding were made up for the Colonial Storekeeper and 15,994 yards of cloth woven for prison use.

The prisoners at Mahara Prison are exclusively employed in the quarries on account of Harbour Works and Public Works Department.

A daily average of 192.13 prisoners were employed in the Harbour Works Quarry during the year, as blacksmiths, carpenters, plate-layers, stone-dressers, stone-breakers, excavators, and other works in connection with the working of the quarry.

The following quantity of metal has been dealt with:—

Hand rubble	.. 3,385 Tons		¾ in. Metal	.. 4,856 Bushels	
2 in. Metal	.. 26,226 Bushels		⅜ in. Metal	.. 3,455 Barrels	

A daily average of 198.37 prisoners were employed in the Public Works Department quarry, breaking metal, sledging, clearing, loading, &c., and 5,067.86 cubes of 2-inch metal were broken.

The Karayoor Reclamation Works at Jaffna continue to make good progress. The daily average number of prisoners so employed was 164.12 in connection with the following works:—

	Sq. Ft.			Sq. Ft.	
(1) Area reclaimed	.. 18,000		(2) Area re-levelled	.. 170,500	

At Anuradhapura 34 prisoners are daily employed on account of work on the Anti-Malarial Campaign in filling up pools, weeding, clearing jungle, &c., in and around the vicinity of the town.

For the Forest Department 15 prisoners are daily employed in clearing jungle, planting teak, margosa, rosewood, &c., at Palugama, and on account of the Local Board, prisoners were employed in breaking metal.

In Batticaloa Prison, prisoners are employed on anti-malarial work on account of the Local Board.

In Badulla and Galle Prisons, prisoners are employed in metal breaking for the Public Works Department.

Afternoon schools at Welikada, Kandy, and Mahara Prisons for prisoners of the age of 23 years and under are conducted by arrangement with the Education Department and continue to make satisfactory progress. In addition evening classes for both male and female prisoners are conducted by various social service organizations and individual workers in Welikada and Kandy Prisons, special facilities being allowed in the former prison for the study of commercial subjects for the benefit of the more educated prisoners.

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Juvenile offenders in Welikada Prison are organized as a Rover Troop and receive a thorough training in scout-craft and allied subjects, and in Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, and Badulla, local sub-committees of the Ceylon Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association are in charge of the after-care of prisoners on discharge from prison and work in close co-operation with the prison authorities.

VII.—Public Works.

IRRIGATION.

Importance of Irrigation.—The importance of irrigation in Ceylon arises mainly from the fact that the staple food of the inhabitants is rice. Practically all rice is grown in water, and in areas where the ordinary rainfall is insufficient for the crop, artificial means have to be adopted to supplement the water supply. As far as possible water is diverted to the fields from natural water-courses, but in the dry zones of the Island where natural flow diminishes greatly or entirely ceases for considerable periods, it is often necessary to resort to the storage of water obtainable in the rainy season. The reservoirs or tanks in which water is stored are usually formed by the construction of embankments across the valley of a water-course, thus impounding the flow and securing a supply which can be issued when required for the cultivation operations by means of sluices and irrigation channels.

Historical.—Irrigation has been practised in Ceylon from very early times, and particularly in the low-country dry zones there are many evidences of the resource, skill, and industry of the people in the construction of storage tanks, masonry diversion dams, and extensive systems of irrigation channels. Ancient inscriptions have disclosed the fact that some of the irrigation works date back as far as 400 B.C. and that the construction of works throughout the Island proceeded until some time after the reign of Parakrama Bahu A.D. 1164-1197. One of the finest examples of ancient irrigation engineering is Minneriya tank in the North-Central Province, built by King Mahasena about A.D. 277. This tank dams the Minneriya-oya and has a bund (or embankment) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length. Traces of the ancient masonry sluice and spill still exist. As at present restored, the tank has a surface area of 7 square miles and holds up water to a depth of 33 feet, but it is evident from the great height of the bund and the ancient spill remains that it was designed to impound very much more water than it is now capable of holding.

Many other instances could be quoted of the magnitude of the irrigation works constructed by the ancient Sinhalese, and from the long channel systems still in existence below them it is evident that vast tracts of land were put under cultivation.

With the decay of the Sinhalese monarchy most of the irrigation works were neglected or intentionally breached during the ravages of war, the land became depopulated, and the tanks and fields were overgrown by forests.

There is little historical record of any irrigation work being undertaken in Ceylon between the time of the ancient Sinhalese Kings and the advent of the Dutch in 1656. The Dutch enforced the cultivation of some extent of land in the maritime provinces but appear to have devoted their influence chiefly to the development of trade. Irrigation and navigation canals in the western portion of the Island were their principal engineering achievements.

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During the early occupation of Ceylon by the British, after A.D. 1796 attempts were made to restore some of the ancient irrigation works, but it was not until the time of Sir Emerson Tennant (1843-1850) that the problem was taken up seriously.

Sir Henry Ward in 1856 introduced his now well known Irrigation Ordinance based on the revival of the system of communal labour for the restoration of irrigation works.

In 1866 a Committee was appointed to ascertain where irrigation works could be beneficially carried out and in addition inquiries were made into irrigation generally. The main proposals emanating from the report were—

(i.) The earthwork of village tanks should be undertaken by the people.

(ii.) The execution of all irrigation works in the Island should be entrusted to a professional officer and staff.

The Central Irrigation Board, with subsidiary Provincial Boards, was established in 1887, and until 1900 all irrigation engineering work was carried out by engineers of the Public Works Department. A separate Irrigation Department was formed in 1900 and the Central Irrigation Board was abolished in 1906.

Current Irrigation Works.—Irrigation works in Ceylon at the present day are divided into " Major Works " and " Village Works." Major works are of two classes: A.—Perpetuity, B.—Aided:—

A.—Perpetuity works are those irrigation works for which rates in perpetuity are leviable. These rates may be fixed or variable.

The fixed rate is an agreed contribution towards the cost of construction or maintenance or both, and no alteration can be made to this rate without the consent of the proprietors.

The variable rate is an agreed contribution towards construction and maintenance costs, and is subject to change in accordance with the terms of variations approved by Government and agreed to by the proprietors.

B.—Aided works are those for which the proprietors have agreed to repay the whole or part of the cost of construction and to pay a maintenance rate until the construction cost contribution has been paid. The maintenance rate is subject to revision every five years. The proprietors, on repayment of the construction cost contribution, take over the work or elect to have the work maintained by Government on payment of a maintenance rate.

Class A consists chiefly of large restored storage tanks which supply water to village works and to lands irrigated direct from the supply channels. Some of these works were constructed by the old Kings for general benefit and have been restored solely at Government expense. Other works have been initiated and constructed by modern engineers, from funds either obtained by loan account or as a direct charge on the revenue of the Island.

The construction and maintenance of all major works is in the hands of the Irrigation Department, while minor works are attended to by the Provincial Administration with the assistance of Irrigation Officers seconded for the purpose.

A few details of some of the larger tanks now restored or of recent construction and in working order would be of interest at this stage, and a comparative table is given on next page.

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Details of some of the Larger Major Works Restored, Constructed, and Maintained by the Irrigation Department.

Name of Tank.	Date of Restoration or Completion.	Surface Water Area.	Area of Catchment drained by the Tank.	Quantity of Water Impounded (Millions of Gallons).	Length of Dam Embankment.	Capable of irrigating.	Remarks.
Minneri, (N.-C. P.)	1903	7 sq. miles (4,560 acres)	81¼ sq. miles	19,255 (70,726 ac. ft.)	½ mile	11,000 acres	One of the finest of the restored tanks set in magnificent scenery. Sometimes calleed the "Killarney of the East" and is one of the most picturesque tanks in Ceylon
Iranamadu (N. P.)	—	8⅜ sq. miles (5,620 acres)	227 sq. miles	15,284 (56,230 ac. ft.)	1¾ miles	20,000 acres	A good example of a tank constructed according to modern irrigation practice; the scheme laid out with access and feeder roads, supply and distribution channels, and ancillary works
Kalawewa (N.-C. P.)	1887	6¾ sq. miles (4,337 acres)	325 sq. miles	10,843 (39,840 ac. ft.)	3½ miles	13,000 acres	An ancient tank restored with a "Yodi Ela" or supply channel 54 miles long feeding 100 village tanks *en route* and affording the town of Anuradhapura a sure and certain water supply
Kanthalai (E. P.)	1876	5 sq. miles (3,263 acres)	77 sq. miles	10,007 (37,124 ac. ft.)	1¼ miles	6,244 acres	Top of bund is 60 feet wide and along which is constructed the main road to Trincomalee. An ancient tank restored. No record of it having breached since its construction by the ancient Kings
Nachchaduwa (N.-C. P.)	1914	6 sq. miles (3,920 acres)	236 sq. miles	8,678 (36,900 ac. ft.)	1 mile	7,000 acres	Masonry weir 467 feet long
Giant's Tank (N. P.)	1902	7 sq. miles (4,547 acres)	37½ sq. miles	7,189 (26,596 ac. ft.)	18½ miles	13,000 acres	Fed by masonry weir across the Aruvi-aru, one of the largest rivers in Northern Ceylon. An ancient tank restored. Feeds several village tanks
Unnichchai (E. P.)	—	3⅜ sq. miles (2,260 acres)	91¼ sq. miles	6,973 (25,760 ac. ft.)	1¼ miles	13,000 acres	Of recent and modern construction. Masonry weir 700 feet long with arched foundation to provide against sliding
Rugam (E. P.)	1870	4 sq. miles (2,450 acres)	35 sq. miles	4,389 (16,120 ac. ft.)	1½ miles	7,000 acres	Masonry waste weir 1,036 feet long. Tank frequented by herds of elephants

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A progressive policy has been adopted in recent years for systematizing the restoration and improvement of Village Irrigation Works, and the construction of spills, sluices, and other masonry works which are beyond the capacity of the villagers to build, is carried out by officers under the Director of Irrigation. The extent of land irrigated at present under major works is 153,680 acres and under restored village works 210,268 acres. The yield from major works alone was roughly 3,900,000 bushels during 1929.

There is great scope for further increase of cultivation and many new schemes and the restoration of ancient irrigation works are now under investigation.

Apart from the production of food there are numerous indirect benefits derived from irrigation. The felling of jungle and the opening up of the land brings about healthier conditions of life for the villagers and poverty is alleviated, and as irrigation and cultivation on scientific lines extend, the population and prosperity of low-country dry zone areas tend to increase.

Flood Protection Schemes.—Ceylon is a country subject to periods of intense rainfall, and at such times the rivers of the Island are liable to overflow their banks and cause damage to property and distress to the inhabitants of adjoining lands. For many years the havoc caused by floods in the vicinity of Colombo was a matter for serious consideration by Government and various schemes were evolved for keeping the floods in the Kelani-ganga under control. The expansion of Colombo has been greatly retarded as very large areas within the Municipal limits were liable to submerge several times a year.

In 1921 a scheme of Flood Protection designed by Mr. C. Harward of the Irrigation Department was formulated for protecting the Colombo South area and later a scheme for protecting the northern part of the City was prepared. Both these schemes have been carried out and the full benefits of flood protection are now being experienced in Colombo.

The success of these schemes has resulted in appeals for flood protection for many areas in the neighbourhood of Colombo and also in the vicinity of large rivers in the Western and Southern Provinces and in other parts of the Island.

Flood protection work is now an established branch of the activities of the Irrigation Department. Particulars of the schemes already completed are—

Colombo Schemes (North and South).—Protecting 9,500 acres of low-lying land.

Ambatalenpahala Scheme.—Protecting 900 acres of low-lying land.

Kalu-oya Muturajawela Scheme.—Protecting 8,888 acres of low-lying land.

A scheme for the protection of 9,200 acres of low-lying land in the Bolgoda area is under construction and several other schemes in the Western and Southern Provinces are under investigation.

The principal construction works on which the Irrigation Department was engaged during 1929, in addition to the maintenance of working schemes, were as follows:—

Irrigation Works.

Walawe Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.
Walawe Right Bank Scheme Agricultural roads, Southern Province.
Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme Agricultural roads, Southern Province.
Akathimurippu Scheme, Northern Province.
Giant's Tank Scheme—Sinnaodaippu and Kuruvil channels and Agricultural roads, Northern Province.

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Karachchi Scheme channels and Agricultural roads, Northern Province.

Unnichchai Scheme channels and Agricultural roads, Eastern Province.

Pattipolai-aru Scheme—Kallairichchal Anicut and Agricultural roads, Eastern Province.

Rotawewa Spill and Regulator, Eastern Province.

Tabbowa Works and Agricultural roads, North-Western Province.

Kantalai Scheme (Tamblegam-Kinniyai) Agricultural road, Eastern Province.

Diyaturai Anicut, North-Western Province.

Flood Protection Works.

Kalu-oya-Muturajawela Scheme.

Ambatalenpahala Area Scheme.

VIII.—Public Health.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

THERE are few countries in the world in which medical aid is more generously distributed by the State than Ceylon. There are 102 Government hospitals and asylums with provision for 10,761 beds.

In Colombo are situated a General Hospital with 859 beds, an Ophthalmic Hospital, a Lying-in Home, a hospital for women (Lady Havelock Hospital), a hospital for children (Lady Ridgeway Hospital), a Bacteriological Institute, a Pasteur Institute, and a Dental Institute. At Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, there is a hospital for infectious diseases with 168 beds. There are special dispensaries at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Badulla for the treatment of eye diseases. Treatment with radium is now available at the General Hospital, Colombo.

As regards asylums, there is a Lunatic Asylum at Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, and there are two Leper Asylums, one at Hendala in the Western Province and one at Mantivu in the Eastern Province.

There is a Home for Incurables at Colombo with 90 beds which is administered by a Committee of Government officials and representatives of the public.

In connection with the prevention of tuberculosis, in Colombo there is the King Edward VII. Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, at Kandana there is a sanatorium of 72 beds, and at Ragama there is a hospital for chronic cases.

In addition to Government hospitals, the owners of estates have provided 85 estate hospitals, which receive a rebate on the export duty on tea, rubber, coffee, cacao, and cardamoms.

Besides the hospitals there are 601 central and branch dispensaries provided by Government. There are also 706 estate dispensaries, which receive free drugs from Government to the value of 50 cents per labourer per annum.

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Campaigns.

Campaigns against malaria, ankylostomiasis, and parangi are carried out in various parts of the Island apart from treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. Itinerating Medical Officers take up areas for the treatment of ankylostomiasis, paying special attention to school children and estate labourers. Very marked results are shown by the decrease in the number of patients admitted to hospitals in the areas so treated. Success has also attended the efforts of the Itinerating Medical Officers appointed for the treatment of parangi.

Trained vaccinators are stationed in each Province. Primary vaccination against smallpox is compulsory, and secondary vaccination is carried out compulsorily among contacts when an outbreak of smallpox occurs.

Anti-Malarial Work.

Intensive anti-malaria work is done in the severely malarious town areas of Chilaw, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Puttalam, and Badulla (work in the last two was begun during 1929) and along certain sections of the railway.

Schemes for malaria drainage of Anti-Malaria Campaign areas are drafted by the Sanitary Engineer. The Medical Entomologist checks the efficiency of larvicidal measures carried out by the Anti-Malaria Campaign staff and also investigates problems connected with malaria incidence in other parts of the Island.

Quinine is distributed in large quantities in malarious areas throughout the Island both for curative and prophylactic purposes; 14,186 lb. and 2,246,500 tablets have been issued during 1929.

Sanitary Engineering Division.

In addition to malaria drainage, this division deals with questions of general drainage in small towns and of water supplies and disposal of excreta.

Estate Sanitation.

Attached to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services are three Inspecting Medical Officers and three Assistants who inspect estates throughout the Island. During the year under review as many as 731 estates were inspected. In the course of inspection, defects in the sanitary condition of estates are pointed out and suggestions to remedy and prevent them in future are put forward to the estate owners. Year by year the housing on estates and the sanitary conditions on estates are improving.

Public Health.

In addition to the Inspecting Medical Officers, there were, in 1929, 27 Medical Officers of Health assisted by 262 Sanitary Inspectors who looked after the sanitary requirements of urban and rural areas. Five Health Units have been established since 1926 at Kalutara, Kurunegala, Matara, Kegalla, and Trincomalee, and health work on intensive lines is being carried on in these centres. Public Health Nurses are being employed in increasing numbers in connection with clinics and child welfare centres.

Epidemics are promptly dealt with by the Medical Officers of Health and their staffs.

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Ordinances.

An Anti-Malaria Ordinance is now before the Legislative Council, and an Ordinance controlling the sale and distribution of poisons and dangerous drugs was passed by the Legislature and will shortly be brought into operation.

Infectious Diseases.

Plague.—There have been in all during the year 80 cases of plague, of which 74 proved fatal, a fatality rate of 92.5 per cent.

The distribution of the cases according to locality is as follows:—

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colombo	40	36	Matale	1	1
Galaha	12	12	Matara Gravets	13	12
Galle	6	5	Naula	1	1
Horana	1	1	St. Margarets	2	2
Jaffna	1	1	Talaimannar	1	1
Kandy	2	2			

Plague in Colombo.

Human Plague.—There were 40 cases of human plague during 1929 with 36 deaths, representing a case mortality of 90 per cent. as against the same number in 1928 with 37 deaths and a case mortality of 92.5 per cent.

Of the 40 cases, 15 were septicaemic in type, all of which ended fatally, and 25 were bubonic with 21 deaths, representing a case mortality of 84 per cent. Four of the bubonic cases recovered. The case mortality per cent. was 90, as against the average of 93 for the period 1919-28.

Monthly Incidence.—The largest number of cases, namely, 26, occurred during the first four months of the year, the incidence being as follows:—

January	9	July	—
February	5	August	1
March	5	September	—
April	7	October	3
May	4	November	1
June	2	December	3

Sex Incidence.—Of the 40 cases, 36 were males and 4 females.

Race Incidence.—The Sinhalese had 15 cases, Tamils 11, Moors 7, and others 7. All four female cases occurred among the Sinhalese.

Distribution by Wards.—Pettah as usual had the highest number of cases, namely, 12; St. Paul's and Mutuwal Wards came next with 7 cases each.

Rat Plague.—24,609 rats as against 22,660 in 1928 were examined at the Laboratory, and 22 or 0.09 per cent. were found infected as against 0.08 in 1928. The infected rats were found in the following wards:—

Pettah	10	Dematagoda	1
St. Paul's	5		22
Slave Island	4		
Bambalapitiya	2		

Seven of the 10 infected rats found in Pettah ward came from the dry-fish boutiques in Market street.

No infected rats were found or reported from the Customs premises, warehouses, or granaries.

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Rat Destruction.

Number of rats trapped in the City		124,512
Number of rats trapped in Chalmers Granaries		2,556
Number of rats trapped in Manning Market		902
		127,970
Number of rats killed by Fumigators		1,949
Number of rats found dead		141
Number of rats found mummified		15
Total ..		130,075

Preventive Measures.—The usual preventive measures were carried out, special attention being paid to the endemic areas.

Outside Colombo 2 epidemics occurred during the year, one at Galaha and the other at Galle and Matara Gravets. At Galaha the first case occurred on August 12 and the last on September 24 with a total of 12, all of which proved fatal. Of the 12 cases, 10 were of the bubonic variety and 2 of the septicaemic. Four of the cases were among the Sinhalese, 5 among Indian Tamils, and 3 among Muslims.

Ten infected rats were found, the last being on October 3.

The area involved was the Sanitary Board town of Galaha, the whole of which was evacuated to deal with the situation.

It is assumed that infection was introduced from Colombo in bags of rice.

GALLE AND MATARA GRAVETS OUTBREAK.

The epidemic commenced first at Galle and a man with the disease taken to his home at Badahalgoda in the Matara Gravets within the Health Unit area caused an outbreak of pneumonic plague there. Two bubonic cases from Galle were also removed to Naimmana in the Matara Gravets. A case from Galle was also removed to Alutwela, a village in the Galle District.

The first known human case at Galle occurred on July 2 and the last on October 7, giving a total of 19 cases with 17 deaths, distributed as follows according to the locality in which they were discovered:—

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Galle	5 ..	4
Matara Gravets—		
Badahalgoda	11 ..	11
Naimmana	2 ..	1
Alutwela	1 ..	1

Of the 19 cases, 5 were bubonic, 4 septicaemic, and 10 pneumonic, and all occurred among the Sinhalese.

The source of infection is believed to be direct from India as the rice to Galle is brought by ships.

Twelve rats were found positive for plague and a big mortality among them was noticed.

The last infected rat was found on October 20. There was no infection among the rats at Matara Gravets.

The area involved at Galle consisted of a row of buildings on the south side of the Galle-Matara road extending from Dixon road junction to Pettigalwatte road junction and a block of buildings in Dangedera road. The whole of this area was evacuated.

Cholera.—During the year there were 28 cases of cholera with 23 deaths, giving a fatality rate of 82.1 per cent.

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Nearly all the cases occurred during the first quarter of the year as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
January	16	11	April	—	—
February	1	1	May	1	1
March	10	10			

With the exception of the case that occurred in May, the remainder of the cases occurred in two epidemics as follows:—

Sixteen cases with 11 deaths at Alutnuwera in the Province of Uva and 11 cases, all of which proved fatal, at Ratnapura.

The first case of the Alutnuwera outbreak was detected on December 24, 1928, and the last case on January 31, 1929.

In all there were 20 cases, of which 16 occurred in January.

The source of infection was not definitely discovered, but it was surmised that the infection was introduced from India as there is no endemic cholera in Ceylon.

The mode of transmission has been by contact and through the agency of flies. One of the fatal cases in this epidemic occurred in the person of a police sergeant who was there on duty. 246 persons were given anti-cholera inoculation. All the people who were attacked, with the exception of one Burgher, were Sinhalese.

The Ratnapura outbreak occurred with the first case on February 25 and terminated with the last case on March 27. In all there were 11 fatal cases. Of these, 4 occurred in Ratnapura town, while the remainder occurred in the surrounding villages. The source of infection of this outbreak could not be discovered and the mode of transmission was by contact. The people among whom the cases occurred, with the exception of 2 Tamil latrine coolies, were Sinhalese villagers.

The case of cholera that occurred in Colombo was an imported one in the person of a lascar on the ss. Medea which arrived from Calcutta on April 28, 1929.

Smallpox.—There were 5 cases with 4 deaths in 1928. There have been 8 cases with 1 death during the year. These occurred as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
January	1	—	March	1	—
February	5	1	December	1	—

at the following places:—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Colombo	6	—	Kandy	2	1

Of the Colombo cases, 4 were brought by ship through the port and 2 from India through Mandapam Camp by the overland route.

Of the 4 port cases, 3 were among the European crew of steamers.

Of the 6 cases, 1 was discrete, 2 were modified, and 3 were confluent.

Of the 2 cases that occurred in Kandy, 1 was a fatal case of confluent smallpox in an American lady who had acquired her infection while touring in India.

This compares favourably with 18 cases and 1 death in 1928.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—The estimated population of Ceylon on December 31, 1929, was 5,478,581, as against 5,421,861 at the end of 1928. The increase during the year was 56,720 persons, the excess of births over deaths being 62,730, and a loss of 6,010 due to the excess of emigrants over immigrants. The population which, at the last census, was enumerated at 4,498,605 persons,

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exclusive of the military and the shipping, is estimated to have increased by 979,976 or 21.8 per cent. within a little less than nine years. During the year 1929 alone there has been an increase of 1.0 per cent. This increase is less than that recovered for 1928, viz., 2.5 per cent.

Migration.—The total number of arrivals during the year amounted to 255,886 and the departures to 261,896. The number of departures during the year is the highest on record, while the number of arrivals is the fourth highest. The arrivals are more frequent in the second and third quarters of the year, and the departures in the first and second. Of the total arrivals during the year 237,343 persons or 93 per cent. came from India and 18,543 or 7 per cent. from other countries. Of the total departures 242,490 persons or 93 per cent. were bound for India and 19,406 or 7 per cent. to other countries. The Indian arrivals included 105,095 estate labourers and 132,248 miscellaneous passengers. The highest number of arrivals of estate labourers was recorded in 1927 (159,399), and the number during the year was 28,617 less than in 1928. The departures show, on the other hand, an increase of 7,632 persons. The population of the Island was reduced by 5,147 persons by migration to and from India during the year, a gain of 3,867 estate labourers being offset by a loss of 9,014 miscellaneous passengers. The loss to the population by departures to other countries was 863.

Race Constitution of the Population.—The population of the principal races at the census of 1921, and the proportion of each race per cent. of the total population, were as follows:—

Race.	Population at the Census of 1921.	Proportion per Cent. of the Total Population.	Race.	Population at the Census of 1921.	Proportion per Cent. of the Total Population.
Europeans ..	8,118 ..	.2	Tamils ..	1,120,059 ..	24.9
Burghers and Eurasians ..	29,439 ..	.7	Moors ..	284,964 ..	6.3
Sinhalese ..	3,016,145 ..	67.0	Malays ..	13,402 ..	.3
			Others ..	26,469 ..	.6

As already stated, the population of the Island has shown an increase of 979,976 or 21.8 per cent. since the last census. Of this number, 579,499 represents the excess of registered births over deaths and 400,477 the excess of immigrants over emigrants.

Marriages.—The number of General and Kandyan marriages registered during the year was 28,916, which is 1,230 less than in the preceding year. The General marriages alone numbered 23,068 and the Kandyan 5,848, the respective numbers for the previous year being 23,781 and 6,365. The average number of General and Kandyan marriages registered during the past decade was 25,934. The number of persons married during the year both in the General and Kandyan communities was 57,832, which corresponded to a rate of 11.4, as against 12.1 in the previous year and 11.5 the average for the years 1919-1928. The marriages registered among the Muslims numbered 1,028, an increase of 33 on the number for the previous year. The average number of marriages per annum in the past decade was 893. The Muslim marriage rate was 5.6 and is comparatively low. This is due to a very considerable number of Muslim marriages not being registered according to law.

Divorces.—Divorces under the General Marriages Ordinance can be granted only by the District Court, while those under the Kandyan Ordinance are granted by Government Agents and their Assistants.

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There were reported during the year 125 divorces under the General Marriages Ordinance and 603 under the Kandyan. The numbers during the preceding year were 133 and 625 respectively. There is always a much higher percentage of divorces to marriages in the Kandyan community than in the General; and this, in some measure, is due to the greater facilities for annulling the marriage tie afforded by the Kandyan law in comparison with the General law.

Births.—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 198,007 (100,851 males and 97,156 females), and is the fourth highest number registered since registration of births was introduced. The nearest approach to this year's figure was in 1925, when the number of births was 193,261. Compared with the number for the preceding year this year's figure is 15,304 less.

The birth rate for the year was equal to 36.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against 40.0 in the preceding year and 38.9 the average for the ten years 1919-1928.

Sex Proportion at Birth.—Of the births registered during the year the proportion of male children for every 1,000 female children was 1,038. In the preceding year there were 1,042 male children to every 1,000 female children.

Deaths.—The deaths of 135,277 persons (67,940 males and 67,337 females) were registered in 1929, as against 132,337 in 1928 and 132,146 the average for the ten years 1919-1928. The death rate for the year under review was equal to 24.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and is almost the same as that for 1928 (24.8). The average death rate for the past decade was 27.8.

Infant Mortality.—By infant mortality is meant the deaths of children under one year of age, and the rate is stated in terms of 1,000 births registered in that year. During the year under review the deaths of infants numbered 36,963, as against 37,792 in the preceding year and 34,670 the average for the past decade. The number of infant deaths, which represents 27.3 per cent. of the total deaths, was equal to a rate of 187 per 1,000 births, as against 177 in 1928 and 187 the average for the past decade. The infant mortality rate is the highest recorded since 1923. The birth rate in Ceylon is very high compared with that prevailing in some Western countries. The infant mortality rate is greatly influenced by the birth rate, so that it is not an unusual feature to find a high infant mortality rate in countries that have high birth rates, and a low infant mortality rate in countries that have low birth rates. Though the Ceylon rate when judged by the standard of advanced Western countries appears to be unsatisfactory, there is not much cause for apprehension when the climatic and other conditions in the Island are taken into account. There is, however, scope for improvement, and the medical and sanitary measures effected by Government and the general public are slowly but surely producing good results.

Causes of Deaths.—The classification of causes of deaths is based on the International or Bertillon System. This system was originally introduced into Ceylon in 1911 and has since undergone a revision. The revision, which is that of 1920, has been in use here for the last two years only. Owing to the absence of compulsory certification of causes of death among a very large section of the population, the statistics, particularly of diseases requiring scientific knowledge for diagnosis, are of doubtful value, but there is reason to believe that a definite though slow progress in accuracy is achieved every year. Owing to lack of certification, a very large number of deaths appears under the heading " Pyrexia," which is admittedly a vague

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cause of death. This cause, which includes all cases of fever not otherwise defined, was stated in the deaths of 18,744 persons—or 14 per cent. of the total deaths. In the previous year 18,954 deaths were registered under this cause. There is no doubt that, among the large number of deaths from this vague cause, a considerable number are actually deaths from malaria, but, in the absence of their being so stated in the returns by village registrars, the deaths are classified under the general though vague heading " Pyrexia." Another prolific cause of death in the Island is infantile convulsions, from which during the year there were 16,738 deaths—or 12 per cent. of the total deaths. Experience shows that more than one-quarter of the deaths registered in the Island are attributed to Pyrexia and Convulsions—the later among the infants and children of tender years. The death rates from some of the more important diseases registered in Ceylon in 1928 and 1929 as per million of the estimated population are given below:—

Causes.	Rate per Million.		Causes.	Rate per Million.	
	1928.	1929.		1928.	1929.
Pyrexia	3,553	3,452	Premature birth and congenital defects ..	419	431
Infantile convulsions ..	3,007	3,082	Anchylostomiasis ..	405	400
Pneumonia ..	1,658	1,654	Influenza ..	367	353
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	1,655	1,779	Puerperal septicaemia ..	264	270
Dysentery ..	646	784	Bronchitis ..	239	252
Phthisis	634	595	Enteric fever ..	108	136
Malaria and malarial cachexia	420	429	Cancer ..	103	83

IX.—Education.

General.

THE system of education in Ceylon provides a course of education leading to University degrees in Medicine, Law, Arts, &c., but the following account refers only to education below the University Standard.

The schools of Ceylon are not divided on a basis of race or nationality. All schools which are maintained by Government or assisted by means of grants are compelled by law to admit pupils irrespective of race, nationality, or religion. There is thus no distinction between " native " schools and other types of schools. This fact leads to a considerable simplification of problems connected both with administration and medium of instruction.

Attendance at school between the ages of six and fourteen is compulsory, subject to a few exceptions. Such compulsion, however, applies only when school accommodation is provided within a reasonable distance of the residence of the pupil.

With regard to the administration of schools there are two distinct types of schools in Ceylon: schools administered directly by Government and schools indirectly administered by Government and under the immediate control of private managers.

Government Schools.

There are 1,445 Government shools, the arrangements for staffing of which are entirely in the hands of the Department of Education. All examinations for the issue of teachers' certificates and of otherwise testing efficiency are conducted by the Department, and all appointments, transfers, &c., are also dealt with by the Department.

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The maintenance of school buildings, however, is under the direct control of a number of local authorities which are known as Education District Committees. These Committees are situated in the various towns and Provinces of Ceylon and are financed by a grant from revenue based upon the requirements of each district. The duties of these Committees, of which there are 32, are the maintenance, repair, and equipment of Government schools; they also forward recommendations to the Department on other matters which may be referred to them concerning the conduct and progress of education in their districts. Another important duty such Committees have to perform is the maintenance of attendance at schools. The Committees appoint for this purpose Attendance Officers, whose duty it is to see that all children, who are of school age and for whom accommodation has been provided, attend school. They are also entrusted with the duty of preparing a census of non-school-going children within their areas, in order to furnish Committees with the necessary data on which their programmes of building and extension can be based. The duties of these Committees with regard to attendance is not confined to Government schools, but applies—with certain reservations—to assisted schools.

Assisted Schools.

There are in Ceylon 2,362 assisted schools under the immediate control of private managers. These schools are assisted in the sense that they receive an annual grant from the Education Department towards their maintenance. The system of grant which applies to such schools is controlled by the Department of Education, and is of two kinds, according to whether the schools are English schools or vernacular schools. The basic principle on which the grant system depends is a standard salary scale for teachers according to qualifications. In the case of assisted vernacular schools, the annual grant from the Department is calculated as the total amount of the salaries paid to an efficient staff plus an additional amount for maintenance. No fees are charged in vernacular schools. In the case of the English schools, the system of grant is somewhat more complicated. In these schools fees are charged and from such fees the manager has to provide a fixed sum towards the salary of each teacher he employs. The grant consists of the balance of such salaries. In the case of both English and vernacular schools, the number of teachers which is taken into account for the purpose of grant is based on the average attendance of the school during the previous year.

In addition to Government schools and assisted schools, there is in this Colony a certain number of private schools which are not assisted in any way from Government funds. Such schools are, however, subject to inspection by the Department, but are in no way a charge upon the revenue.

The type of instruction given in Ceylon schools can be considered under two main headings: (i.) non-vocational instruction; (ii.) vocational instruction.

Non-vocational Instruction.

Under the heading of non-vocational instruction is included the type of instruction which is general and academic, and by far the largest number of schools come under this class. These schools are classified partly by the standard of academic education up to which they work and partly by the language or languages employed as media of instruction, as follows:—

English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.
Secondary	Elementary	Classical
Higher Grade	Primary	Elementary
Elementary		Primary
Primary		

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With the publication of the new Codes in the latter part of the year, a different classification of schools came into use.

In the primary schools the course of instruction lasts usually six years, and in the elementary schools ten years. The period which may be spent in higher grade, secondary, or classical schools varies according to the ability of a student and the facilities afforded to him; but, generally, the course is one of two or three years.

In the secondary and higher grade schools the standard of instruction which is reached is the entrance examination to a University. The numbers, however, who proceed to this course are relatively small. The vast majority of students complete their education at the elementary stage. The instruction provided in these schools does not differ materially with the medium of instruction employed; for example, the subjects taught in an elementary school are the same subjects which are taught in an Anglo-vernacular or vernacular school—the difference being that the medium of instruction varies according to the home language of the pupil. In the classical schools, the ancient languages of the country—Pali and Sanskrit—are taught. These subjects are also taught in a number of temple schools known as Pirivenas. Such schools, however, are not included in the above classification because the course of instruction is primarily designed for the Buddhist priesthood and does not include many of the subjects which are dealt with in the ordinary schools.

With regard to the type of instruction given, those schools which have a course preparatory to the University are given considerable freedom to frame their own curriculum, but, in the case of the last two groups which form the major number of schools, a curriculum of work is drawn up by the Education Department. This curriculum includes courses in the following:—Language and Literature, Mathematics, History, Geography, Elementary Science, Rural Science, House Craft, Singing and Music, Drawing.

The method of instruction aims at relating all subjects to the conditions of life of the pupils and considerable emphasis is laid upon the practical application of the theoretical study. The New Scheme of Studies which emphasizes this requirement was on the whole well received by the schools. The detailed arrangements made to secure the relation of elementary education to the life of the people falls outside the scope of this report, but they are regarded as an essential part of the system of education in this Colony where a very large majority of people are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Table No. 9 of the Appendix shows the number of non-vocational schools in the Island in 1929 classified according to their various types, and showing also the number of scholars—boys and girls being separately shown—who attended these schools during the year.

During the year under review six scholarships were awarded to Ceylon University College students on the results of the final examination of the University of London—one for Arts, one for Mathematics, one for Science (excluding Mathematics), one for Oriental languages, and two for Engineering.

Vocational Schools.

Under the heading of vocational schools are those schools which give a specialized form of instruction. Apart from one Technical School referred to later, these can be divided into part-time schools and full-time schools. Under the heading of part-time instruction is included a variety of home industries which are taught to pupils in certain schools in addition to the ordinary academic course. Under the heading of full-time industrial schools come institutions for the training of teachers, technical schools, agricultural schools, and industrial schools. The course in training schools is usually

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one of two years. In technical schools it varies according to the subject which is studied. In agricultural schools courses are entirely for adults who intend either to teach agricultural science or to become practical agriculturists. There are a variety of full-time industrial schools. The pupils of such schools are usually drawn from those who have undertaken a part-time course after they have reached an age when they are physically fit to handle the tools required. All industrial schools are conducted upon a profit-sharing principle, so that the pupils benefit by whatever articles they produce. The course is one of two or three years. The subjects in which instruction is given are: carpentry, weaving, basket work, pottery, printing, lacquer work, blacksmith work, and a few other minor industries. The purpose of these industrial schools is partly to train instructors in industry, but mainly to encourage pupils to take up the industry as a means of livelihood and, because of this fact, all instruction given in such schools is in the vernacular.

The Medium of Instruction.

The medium of instruction in schools varies according to the type of schools, for example, in vernacular schools the medium of instruction is entirely Sinhalese or Tamil. This group of schools include 89.76 per cent. of all the school-going children in Ceylon.

In the Anglo-vernacular group of schools the vernacular language is the medium of instruction for the first four of five years of school life, after which a course of English is introduced which is entirely optional and for which fees are charged. This course extends approximately to five years and is designed to give pupils a good working knowledge of both written and spoken English. The vernacular, however, continues to be taught throughout the whole course.

In the case of the third group of schools, viz., English schools, two methods are employed in giving instruction in the English language.

In the first method pupils are admitted at the earliest stage of school life, viz., the kindergarten. Pupils admitted in this way have usually a working knowledge of English, so that their progress, in mastering the language, is very rapid.

The second method employed is a two-year special course in English for pupils who transfer from vernacular schools to English schools. The pupils who enter this course are approximately nine years of age and have already received instruction in their own mother tongue in the primary standards of vernacular or Anglo-vernacular schools. This course is an intensive one in which the direct method of teaching a foreign language is employed. After completing this course pupils are able to enter the ordinary standards of the English school in which the medium of instruction is English. In the majority of such schools the vernacular languages continue to be taught throughout the upper classes although those languages are not the medium of instruction. Pupils recruited from vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools in this way can attain a standard equal to the entrance examination of a University about their seventeenth or eighteenth year.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the system of instruction prevailing in Ceylon the pupils are given the following alternative courses:—(1) A full course of elementary instruction in the vernacular languages; (2) a full course of elementary instruction in the vernacular languages plus a working knowledge of English; and (3) a full course of instruction in English not merely for pupils whose mother tongue is English, but for those who at the beginning of school life have no knowledge of that language.

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Estate Education.

There are 402 registered estate schools with an average attendance of 15,549. The Superintendents of estates co-operate with the Education Department to maintain these schools.

Training of Teachers.

The principal institution for the training of teachers is the Government Training College in Colombo. Forty men students for the 1st and 2nd year courses, 25 women students for the same courses, and 20 students for the 1st and 2nd year kindergarten courses were admitted at the beginning of the year. Forty 2nd-year students and one one-year student completed their course successfully during the year and were awarded second class certificates.

There are also Training Schools at Gampaha and Jaffna which have now been in existence for ten and six years respectively. At the former school 20 students were selected at the beginning of the year for a two-year course in the school. The number of students in training at the school in Jaffna during the year was 77, of whom 33 completed their course in September last.

The introduction of the School Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year 1928 has been a source of great encouragement to teachers in assisted schools and serves as a stimulus to the recruitment of suitable members for the profession.

Technical Schools.

Instruction is given in the Technical Schools in Colombo in 18 different technical courses, 3 commercial courses, 2 courses in art, and 1 industrial course. Nearly 615 students attended the various technical courses during the year, 85 students the commercial courses, 33 students the courses in art, and 5 students an industrial course in pottery.

Thirty-two students passed in the City and Guilds of London Examinations, 16 students passed in commercial subjects, 56 students passed in the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, and 177 passed in the various technical examinations held by the Technical Schools.

Agricultural Schools.

Schools for the training of adult pupils in agricultural science are under the control of the Director of Agriculture, but instruction of an elementary nature in this subject is given as a part-time occupation in many Government and assisted schools. There are 803 registered gardens attached to Government schools and 105 registered gardens attached to assisted schools.

Distribution of seeds and plants were made during the year to all registered school gardens, the distribution being made at definite times in order to ensure the planting of seed at the right time.

Instruction given in these schools consists chiefly of explanations of the lessons in the Junior and Senior Agricultural Readers, lessons in elementary agriculture, and lessons in nature study for younger children. Practical training in the cultivation of flowers, fruits, cereals, vegetables, curry stuffs, and medicinal herbs is also given, while paddy cultivation has been undertaken in a number of schools with special attention to seed-selection, manuring, and transplanting.

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Physical Training and Boxing in Schools.

Steady progress in physical training was maintained during the year. Although many schools have obtained copies of the Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training, some teachers have not yet realized the importance of the introduction of the graded exercises included in this book. The organization of the Physical Training Classes was better than in the previous year, and a large number of local games was introduced to schools during the year. The special feature of the year was the attention paid to the vernacular schools by the organization of Saturday classes for vernacular teachers in various parts of the Island.

Boxing is becoming more and more popular in Ceylon, and has made good progress since the commencement of its teaching in schools three years ago. In 1927 boxing was taught in 20 schools and over 800 students received instruction; in 1928 boxing was taught in 42 schools with over 1,000 students receiving instruction; while in 1929 boxing was taught in 52 schools with over 1,600 students receiving instruction.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

There are five Medical Officers, one of whom is a lady doctor, employed in the medical inspection of schools. These officers periodically visit the schools in their respective areas, examine the pupils, and report to the head of the school any defects found in the pupils for communication to their parents for necessary action.

During the year 81,702 pupils were examined by the School Medical Officers. The reports show a steady increase in some parts of the Island in the incidence of dental disease and defective vision, while a substantial measure of success has attended the treatment of hookworm.

The Ceylon University College.

The University College was established in 1921 for the purpose of affording facilities for higher education to students in Ceylon.

Numbers.—The number of students on the roll in July, 1929, the beginning of the academic year 1929-30, was 338, including 24 women students. The figures for 1921-28 were as follows:—

1921	::	166	1923	::	262	1925	::	256	1927	::	279
1922	::	217	1924	::	262	1926	::	313	1928	::	315

Courses.—The College offers instruction in Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Pali, English, Sinhalese, Tamil, French, German, Logic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.

Honours courses are provided in Classics, English, Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit and Pali), History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.

The College course is normally one of three years. At the end of the first year students take the (External) Intermediate Arts, Science, and Economics examinations of the University of London conducted in Ceylon. At the end of the third year they take the final examinations for the B.A. (Pass), B.A. (Honours), B.Sc. (General), B.Sc. (Special), and the B.Sc. (Economics) Degrees of the same University.

Students who intend to join the medical profession are given one year's course of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, and General Biology, at the end of which they take either the First M.B. Examination of the University of London or the Pre-Registration Examination of the Ceylon Medical College, or both.

Full information as to courses of study is available in the College Prospectus.

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Graduates.—On the results of the examinations held in June, 1929, the following numbers qualified for Final Degrees of the University of London:—

B.A. (Pass): 4.
B.A. (Honours) (Classics): 2 (one First Class).
B.A. (Honours) (Indo-Aryan): 2 (both Second Class Upper Division).
B.A. (Honours) (History): 3 (one Second Class Upper Division).
B.Sc. (General): 5 (including two First Class and two Second Class Honours).
B.Sc. (Special) (Mathematics): 4 (two First Class Honours and two Second Class Honours).
B.Sc. (Special) (Chemistry): 1.
B.Sc. (Special) (Botany): 1.

The total number of graduates from the University College from the time of its inception in 1921 is 152.

Hostels.—Most of the students not living with their parents or relations are residing in four hostels affiliated to the College and subject to the College rules and regulations. These hostels are administered by extra-university bodies and are subsidized by the Government.

University College Council.—This Council, which consists of twenty members nominated by His Excellency the Governor, continue to advise the Principal of the College in matters relating to the administration of the College, and the preparation for its conversion into a University.

The University Project.—In March, 1928, the Legislative Council voted in favour of establishing a unitary and residential University at Kandy. The University Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, Bart., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, has made a report on the various measures required to give effect to this decision. The report is still under consideration by Government.

THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Ceylon Medical College was established in 1870 in the form of a Medical School capable of affording a practical education on the principles of medicine and surgery, and especially midwifery, together with a practical knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the art of dispensing. It had originally a principal and three lecturers and the whole course took only three years.

This course was later increased from time to time in order to keep abreast with the progress of Medical Science. In 1887 recognition was granted by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and the Diploma became registrable in Great Britain and all parts of the Empire.

In 1924 the complete extended curriculum of one year pre-medical study (Chemistry, Physics, and Biology) and five years medical work was adopted.

The College now provides the complete course of instruction required for the practice of Modern Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Including the course of preliminary or Pre-registration work in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology which is provided by arrangement at the University College, Colombo, the whole course takes six years. At the end the Diploma in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery is conferred, and under the designation of L.M.S. (Ceylon) is recognized by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and entitles the holder to be registered and to practise his profession in Great Britain and throughout the British Empire.

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In addition to the complete Medical Curriculum, the College provides a course of instruction for a minor grade of Medical Practitioners known as Apothecaries. These receive a two years' course of instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, and Dispensing, Elementary Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, both theoretical and clinical, and Surgical Dressing and in Hygiene and Public Health. They receive free instruction, and on passing the two Apothecary Examinations are employed by the Government to take charge of the Government Dispensaries and some small hospitals in the remote rural areas and country villages, but are only permitted to practise while so employed in Government Service and are subject to the control of the District Medical Officers.

These Apothecaries to a large extent provide for the medical treatment of the poor villagers in remote districts and where fully qualified Medical Practitioners are not available.

The College is staffed by two whole-time Professors in Anatomy and Physiology and a large number of part-time lecturers mostly drawn from the officers of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Details of staff, fees, courses of study, and rules for students and the history of the College are embodied in the annual calendar, copies of which are sent free to Medical Schools in Great Britain, Principal Educational Institutions, and to Government departments in the Colony.

GENERAL.

The Government has set up in 1928 a Post-licentiate Scholarship which is granted yearly to the best student of the final year who qualifies in the first class within the statutory period, to enable him to obtain British qualifications and also to pursue studies and research in some special subject. The value of the scholarship is £300 per annum for special study.

A small number of students generally discontinue study in the Ceylon Medical College and go to United Kingdom to complete their studies.

Results of Examinations (Medical).

	December, 1928.		March, 1929.		July, 1929.		Total.	
	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.
Final	20	5	19	4	15	4	54	13
Second Professional	—	—	16	9	14	3	30	12
First Professional	—	—	12	8	10	8	22	16

	September, 1929.	
	Sat.	Passed.
Pre-medical	—	—

	56	24	29	12	85	36		

Results of Examinations (Apothecary Students).

	December, 1928.		March, 1929.		July, 1929.		Total.	
	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.	Sat.	Passed.
Second Apothecaries	4	2	19	5	33	14	36	21
First Apothecaries	—	—	12	10	26	19	38	29

	September, 1929.	
	Sat.	Passed.
Pharmacists	—	—

	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	136

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X.—Lands and Survey.

LAND.

IN considering the question of land the climatic divisions of the Island are of the greatest importance. The portion of the Island, roughly one-quarter of it, which receives the rain of the south-west monsoon is called the wet zone, the remaining three-quarters the dry zone. Enjoying a generous rainfall, land in the wet zone is far more productive; tea, rubber, coconuts, and other economic crops can profitably be grown; and village cultivation flourishes with less labour. The bulk of the population of the Island is located in the wet zone. Since the British occupation there has been steady development both in large estates as well as in village holdings, and the population has enormously increased. Fresh land for development, accessible to the means of communication, has in recent years become scarcer.

In the dry zone on the other hand the conditions of life are much more severe. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain and malaria in certain months almost universal. The village population, except on the coast, has a hard struggle for existence and does not tend to increase rapidly. The dry zone has at present little attraction for the agriculturalist desiring to open land in economic products and, except on the coast, is largely undeveloped.

Other divisions of the Island, important when the title to land is considered, are the maritime Provinces surrendered to the British in 1796 and the Kandyan Provinces which were taken over in 1815. In the maritime Provinces, which form roughly the coastal regions and the north of the Island, unoccupied land generally is admitted to be Crown. Title to land is mainly based on prescription or on purchase from the Crown. In the Kandyan Provinces title is also based on sannas or grants from the Kings of Kandy and receipts proving the payment of grain tax at private rate. Widespread claims are also made to lands " chenaed " or cultivated at intervals of several years after the jungle growth has been cut and burnt off.

To provide a means of final settlement of the title to land as between the Crown and private individuals, a special Ordinance was passed in 1897 and the Land Settlement Department came into existence shortly afterwards. The task of settlement is a complicated one and cannot be unduly hurried and large areas still remain to be dealt with. The lack of settlement in the Kandyan Provinces has inevitably tended to retard development and it is the aim of Government to push on with the work as fast as possible. Intending purchasers of undeveloped or recently planted agricultural land who are wise make sure that the title they are acquiring is based on purchase from the Crown or a settlement by the Land Settlement Department.

Till recent years, persons desirous of buying land from the Crown applied for and deposited Rs. 3 per acre towards the cost of survey. When surveyed the land or the lease of the land was put up to public auction. The drawbacks of this system were, from the point of view of applicants, that they had no guarantee that after waiting for survey they would be successful in securing the land. From the point of view of the Government, a too haphazard development of the Crown estate took place. There was also the criticism that under the application system there was a danger of the permanent interests of the village population being overlooked. The system has therefore been modified and a policy substituted under which all available Crown land is first roughly mapped out, and land for all village requirements, such as land for small village holdings, forests, and pasture, and State requirements, such as reserved forests, definitely reserved. Land then

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found to be available for agricultural development by capitalists and larger holders is advertised for lease under Land Development Notices. The notice runs for a certain time, say, two to four months, and applications during that time are accepted. The lists are then closed and the land surveyed into blocks of suitable size. At the subsequent sale of the leases bidding is restricted to applicants under the notice. When land is scarce, Ceylonese applicants for smaller blocks—under 50 acres—are protected from competition with larger applicants.

Up till comparatively recently practically all land alienated for agricultural purposes by the Crown was sold outright. About 1918 a system of leasing was introduced, but outright sale was not entirely discontinued. It has now been definitely decided that all blocks of over 50 acres in extent shall be leased, outright sale being continued only in the case of smaller blocks.

With regard to the land reserved for peasant holdings in localities in which the peasants tend to part with their holdings to larger owners, small lots are now being given out on lease or on permits which contemplate a restricted tenure preventing such alienation.

With regard to further economic development, the opening up of the dry zone largely awaits the advance of science to indicate some economic use of these large areas with their scanty and uncertain rainfall, as well as some means of protection for the labourers against the scourge of malaria that can be carried out at a less prohibitive cost than the methods so far devised. There has, however, within recent years been a considerable advance of development in a northerly and easterly direction over the belt which lies between the two zones, and there is little doubt that both the pressure of population as well as scientific improvements in agriculture and prevention of disease will bring about a further advance in the future. With regard to the wet zone, it may be anticipated that the new policy of systematic mapping out and Land Development notices will facilitate the acquisition of land by those desirous of investing their capital or finding a livelihood by their labour in agriculture. Coupled with the improvement in the means of communication and advance of settlement, the new system will tend to accelerate development of the still considerable areas which remain yet undeveloped in the wet zone.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department.—As no land can be alienated or otherwise dealt with by the Crown until it has been surveyed and demarcated, the work of the Survey Department is of the greatest importance. Its chief activities in this connection may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) Application surveys or surveys of blocks of land for sale, lease, &c.
(*b*) Block surveys or surveys of complete blocks of villages for settlement.
(*c*) Acquisition surveys or surveys of land to be acquired by the Crown for public purposes.
(*d*) Town and forest surveys, and isolated surveys for settlement and miscellaneous purposes.

Topographical Surveys.—In addition the Survey Department attends to the Topographical Survey of the Island. Maps on the scale of 1 in. to the mile can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, and numerous small scale maps are also published. The chief of these are—

4 in. and 8 in. to the mile maps of the Island.
8 in. to the mile motor map.

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Other Work of the Survey Department.—The other work of the Survey Department is not directly connected with the subject of this chapter. It includes—

(1) Precise Levelling.
(2) Town Planning and Assessment Surveys.
(3) The Observatory and Meteorological Stations.

FORESTS.

The year under review is perhaps the most important in the history of the Forest Department to date, and marks the first step in the direction of a definite forest policy, aiming at the technical treatment of a suitable extent of reserved forest for the purpose of eventually rendering the Island self-supporting in the matter of timber and fuel supplies, and other essential forest produce, both by the systematic exploitation of existing natural resources and by the artificial reforestation of selected areas.

For this purpose it has been realized that in order to develop matters on sound technical and financial lines the Forest Department must be relieved as far as possible of the present meticulous but non-technical and unproductive forest administration work, covering vast areas of technically useless forest lands. With this in view, inquiry was conducted during the year to see in what way the overlapping of work presently carried out by the Forest Department and the Revenue Officers could be reduced, or eliminated, and how far such proposals would necessitate the amendment of the existing rules under the Ordinance.

A further advance in the same direction was the decision of Government, on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the commercialization of the department, to discontinue the system whereby the Forest Department supplies timber to other Government departments at cost price, and to encourage general trade in the Island's timber supplies on a larger scale, purchasers from the department being provided with an outlet for their purchases by direct dealings with other Government departments. This is already tending to relieve the department of a heavy burden, and will in due course enable it to withdraw staff from some districts which have been almost confined to this form of work, and to concentrate staff on the reservation, and systematic exploitation and regeneration of the productive forests of the Island.

In view of the appointment of the Land Commission, under the widest terms of reference, amounting to a mandate to consider the whole land policy, it was decided not to introduce the new Draft Forest Ordinance into the Legislative Council, as it was considered necessary first to lay down a sound policy in respect of land and forest administration, and then to consider the machinery necessary to carry out that policy.

The strength of the Forest Department is admitted to be inadequate, but owing to the necessity for general retrenchment, no immediate increase is in sight, and it will be necessary to see the general effect of the commercialization of the department and the proposed reorganization of work, which aims at the elimination of non-technical duties, in order to see clearly the minimum increase of staff required. Already with the elimination of supplies to Government departments it has been found possible to amalgamate two forest divisions, and to commence the reselection of reserves in two Provinces, and it is hoped to establish a permanent Development Branch in a few months, this being desired by Government even at the expense of other work.

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The future policy to be aimed at in Ceylon is outlined in the report of the Committee appointed to consider the commercialization of the department, in which an analogy is drawn between conditions in Ceylon and New Zealand, as submitted by the officer who attended the Empire Forestry Conference in Australia and New Zealand in 1928. It was found that in the latter of these countries an extensive campaign had been launched to deal artificially with an area of 300,000 acres set aside for the purpose of reforestation, in highly concentrated and accessible areas, the large outlying area of natural forest, containing only a few species in regular demand, being merely subjected to regulated exploitation, pending the arrival at maturity of artificially formed forests, reconstruction being deliberately deferred in them until a later day, except for work of a purely experimental nature. Such forests are analogous to the dry zone forests of Ceylon, which almost defy sylvicultural treatment, and it is intended to exert the maximum effort of the department on the intensive reconstruction of the wet zone forests, where results are assured, and to produce timbers which are in the widest local demand.

The cash revenue of the department increased from Rs. 1,044,394.99 to Rs. 1,258,702.19 in 1929, due mainly to the large demand and high prices obtained for satinwood supplied to the Central Timber Depôt for export, the transactions of the depôt realizing Rs. 512,861.01, compared with Rs. 216,917.15 realized in 1927 and Rs. 321,690.35 in 1928. These high figures are not likely to be maintained, and there are indications of excess stocks being held in England, which are reflected in the smaller quantity of satinwood sold in the first part of the financial year 1929-30.

The major exploitation work of the department continued to be the supply of material made over to other Government departments, which consisted of the following:—

876 Broad Gauge sleepers	21,191 Cubic feet of sawn timber
6,145 Narrow Gauge sleepers	118,812 Cubic feet of timber in the log
80,918 Cubic yards of firewood	

The value of these supplies amounted to Rs. 467,233.88, actual cost, and Rs. 333,262.90 royalty, for which the department took paper credit. Supplies of this nature will cease in 1931, on the expiry of existing contracts entered into for this purpose, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the commercialization of the department.

Reforestation.—An addition of 1,433 acres was made to regular plantations, bringing up the total of these to 22,871.59 acres, the largest contributors being the Up-country Reforestation Division, with 353 acres, and the Southern Division (West), with 305 acres. It is considered essential that the annual planting operations should extend to a minimum of 2,500 acres, as soon as mapping out operations and forest reservation are complete in those areas in which the maximum effort of the department is to be concentrated.

In view of specific allegations made in the Legislative Council regarding the administration of the department in the Eastern Province, a Commission was appointed by the Governor, with terms of reference which necessitated a review of the events in that Province covering a period of four years. The work involved in furnishing the Commission with a complete history of the administration of the department was enormous, and had not been completed by the close of the year.

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XI.—Labour.

WHEN Europeans began to open up the jungles, and to plant coffee there and later tea and rubber, local labour was not available on the spot and was unwilling to move to and work on the estates. In the Madras Presidency, however, there was a surplus of labour owing to the social habits of the Tamils and other races which, in combination with a meagre rainfall, resulted in keeping the population near to and sometimes below the subsistence limit. From about 1825 the Ceylon planters drew on this labour reservoir and there has been a huge movement of Indian estate labour between Ceylon and India from that time up to the present day. There has been a similar movement, but on a much smaller scale, of non-estate Indian labour, especially between Tuticorin and Colombo, the estate labour now entering and leaving Ceylon mainly using the rail and ferry route between Talaimannar and Dhanushkodi.

Indian estate labour in Ceylon has never been indentured.

In 1827 there were about 10,000 Indian estate labourers and their dependents in Ceylon, in 1846 there were about 80,000, and at the end of 1929 the number was 740,130. Of these, probably about half are immigrants who have been less than five years resident in Ceylon. These estate labourers are all called Indian, but many of them are practically Ceylonese owing to length of residence in the Island or because they were born in Ceylon.

In the year 1929 237,087 Indians entered Ceylon, while 241,972 left Ceylon for India. Of those entering the Island, 105,095 were estate labourers. The Indian estate labour population is made up of 242,161 men, 232,996 women, 264,973 children.

The Department of Indian Immigrant Labour established in the year 1923 protects Indian estate labour and assists it to emigrate from India at the expense of the Immigration Fund subscribed to by the estates employing Indian labour. This Department has fine labour depôts in India and Ceylon where Indian estate labourers travelling from India to Ceylon are provided free of cost with medical treatment, inoculation, food, lodging, rail and steamer fares, baths, and guides, and where necessary with cloths, blankets, and pocket money. Since the establishment of Government control in 1923 the estates in Ceylon for the first time in their history have had a permanent adequate supply of Indian labour. The cost to these estates of protecting, assisting, and repatriating Indian estate labour is about Rs. 3,000,000 a year.

Labour in Ceylon, Indian or otherwise, has little economic organization though unions have recently appeared, especially in workshop labour in Colombo. The Donoughmore Commission of 1928 has recommended adult suffrage, and labour in future will probably be a larger political force.

In 1928, a Commission appointed by the Government recommended that all labour in Ceylon should be protected and that a Central Labour Board with arbitration boards in special trades composed of officials and representatives of employers and employees should be established with a view to removing the sweated conditions of unskilled labour which prevail in Colombo and other places. The legal establishment of minimum subsistence wages was also recommended where needed, a system which was enacted for Indian labour on estates at the end of the year 1927.

Labour legislation in Ceylon is far behind that in Western or Australasian countries. There is no Ordinance dealing with the right of association or insurance against accidents, sickness, unemployment, or old age, old age pensions or the like.

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It is not certain, however, that all modern social labour legislation is suitable for an agricultural, non-industrial country like Ceylon. In village agriculture, fishing, and other occupations the labourers are generally independent workers, not employees. Moreover, in some respects Ceylon labour is more generously treated by the Government than it is in Western countries. Every person whose earnings are less than Rs. 83.33 per month is entitled to unstinted free medical aid at the numerous Government hospitals and dispensaries with which the Island is liberally covered.

Indian estate labourers are entitled to six days work a week or wages in lieu thereof and cannot be discharged without a month's notice. Unemployment is practically unknown amongst them as the demand for such labour almost invariably exceeds or equals the supply. These labourers, moreover, enjoy the benefits of minimum wage, maternity benefit, special housing and other legislation. Labour legislation of a far-reaching character is being considered by the Government for all classes of labour.

Section 3 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, which applies to all contracts for hire and service, reads:—

> "Every verbal contract for the hire of any servant, except for work usually performed by the day, or by the job, or by the journey, shall (unless otherwise expressly stipulated, and notwithstanding that the wages under such contract shall be payable at a daily rate) be deemed and taken in law to be a contract for hire and service for the period of one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed, unless one month's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his intention to determine the same at the expiry of a month from the day of giving such notice."

Contract for hire and service must be in writing and signed before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, if the period for which they are made exceeds one month.

Employers of Indian labourers on tea, rubber, and cacao estates alone pay for the medical wants of their labour, and these estates have contributed about Rs. 1,250,000 per annum through the following export duties:—

> A duty of 75 cents per 100 lb. on rubber, of 15 cents per 100 lb. on tea and cacao.

The housing of labour in Ceylon, except in the case of Indian estate labour, leaves much to the desired. Workers often live in overcrowded tenements in Colombo and other towns and in insanitary huts in the rural districts. The public authorities are gradually housing a part of their labour properly but private employers, planters excepted, have done very little so far. In the rural districts the worker generally owns his hut or a share of it. There is no general scheme for promoting the erection of urban or rural workmen's dwellings, and over and above the usual financial difficulties there is the added one created by the low scale of wages paid to unskilled labour, a scale leaving little or no margin for the payment of a rent such as would give the minimum return on the capital needed to build a sanitary dwelling.

Estates employing Indians are bound by law to erect sanitary lines or living rooms made of permanent materials and properly drained, lighted, and ventilated, and Inspecting Medical Officers see that the law is obeyed. The result is that from 1922 to the end of 1928 about 156,000 rooms up to the Government standard were built on estates at a cost of about Rs. 60,000,000. The average number of residents per room on estate lines is now 3.63 and there is little overcrowding. There are about 63,000 latrines

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on estates employing Indians and a pipe-born water supply for about 131,000 rooms, and these labourers have about 84,000 garden plots for their own use. Estate labourers, Indian and otherwise, are served by numerous estate hospitals and dispensaries, lying-in rooms and crêches. During the period 1919 to 1928 the death rate of Indian estate labourers has been reduced from 58.5 to 27.6. These figures reflect the revolution which has been effected by the planters as regards the health of their labourers since Governmental intervention was established.

Ordinance No. 6 of 1923 legalizes in Ceylon the Washington Conventions regarding the employment of women, young persons, and children in industrial undertakings.

No Indian child under ten years of age can be lawfully employed to work on estates.

Indian labourers on estates must be paid overtime if they work more than eight hours a day, as they are allowed one hour for a mid-day meal in a working day of nine hours.

There is no law in Ceylon to regulate the hours of work save as mentioned above. The Labour Advisory Board set up by the Government, however, informally fixes rates of pay per hour in workshops and its ruling is generally acted upon.

The minimum daily wages fixed for Indian estate labour are—

	Men. Cents.	Women. Cents.	Children. Cents.
Low-country	50	40	30
Mid-country	52	41	31
Up-country	54	43	32

In addition a free meal a day is prescribed for all non-working children, and rice must be issued at not more than Rs. 6.40 a bushel.

Higher cash wages than the above are frequently earned at piece work. Free houses, medical aid, and maternity benefit are part of the scheme. Unskilled labour other than Indian estate labour seldom secures much in the way of perquisites and the item of rent in towns is a serious drain owing to the shortage of tenements. A large percentage of such labour in towns is paid less than a bare subsistence wage.

Miscellaneous.—The rates of wages fixed by the Labour Advisory Board in 1926 were as follows:—

		Rates per Diem. Minimum. Rs. c.	Maximum. Rs. c.
Minor supervising grades ..	Class B I. ..	3 84	6 48
	Class B II. ..	2 48	5 4
Skilled labour ..	Class B III. ..	2 88	4 24
	Class B IV. ..	1 60	2 80
Semi-skilled labour ..	Class B V. ..	0 96	1 60
Unskilled labour ..	Class B VI. ..	0 64	1 12
Trade apprentices ..	Class B VII. ..	0 80	1 44
Women and boys ..	Class B VIII. ..	0 24	0 80

XII.—Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

THERE is no Government Tourist-Bureau in Ceylon to undertake the arrangement of tours, &c. The following tourist-agencies are in operation in Colombo apart from Thomas Cook's:—

(1) Pickford's Tours; Agent, A. E. B. Lover, Bristol building, Fort, Colombo.

(2) Armstrong's Tourist Agency; Proprietor and Manager, C. Dyson Armstrong, Galle Face Hotel, Colombo.

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Fares on the Railway.

The first-class single fare on the railway amounts to 8 cents a mile on all lines below Nawalapitiya, 12 cents a mile on the main line (*i.e.*, the line from Colombo to Badulla) above Nawalapitiya, and 17 cents a mile on Uda Pussellawa line (Nanu-oya junction to Ragalla). The first-class single fares from Colombo Fort to some of the important stations are as follows:—

Name of Station.	Train Fare. Rs. c.*	Name of Station.	Train Fare. Rs. c.*
Kandy	6 9	Anuradhapura ..	10 24
Nuwara Eliya ..	13 23	Polonnaruwa . ..	13 4

* 1 rupee = about 1 shilling and 6 pence.

Taxi-cab Fares.

The following is the scale of fares for taxi-cabs plying for hire in Colombo:—

(*a*) When a taxi-cab is carrying one or two passengers the fare shall not exceed 50 cents for the first half mile and 12½ cents for each subsequent 1/6th mile up to one mile, and 75 cents for every subsequent mile, provided the taxi-cab is hired between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 9 P.M.; between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6.30 A.M., the fare shall not exceed 50 cents for the first 2/5th of a mile, 95 cents up to the first mile, and 90 cents for every subsequent mile.

(*b*) When the taxi-cab carries more than two passengers the fare of 50 cents shall be chargeable irrespective of distance for every passenger over two in number carried in the taxi-cab.

(*c*) When a taxi-cab is detained by the hirer, the hirer shall be liable to pay at a rate not exceeding Re. 1.75 per hour during which the taxi-cab is detained.

(*d*) A charge of 25 cents shall be payable by the hirer for each piece of luggage other than hand luggage carried in or on the taxi-cab.

(*e*) The above rates shall be registered on the taxi-meter by the driver before commencing the journey.

The above rates apply only to places within the Municipal limits of Colombo. For trips to places outside Colombo Municipality a special agreement should be come to *before starting*. The hiring-car fares to such places vary from 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile, with extra charges for detention.

Hotel and other Accommodation.

There are hotels in some of the larger towns in Ceylon. The rates are usually Rs. 9 a day and upwards, a usual charge for first class accommodation being Rs. 12 a day.

In addition to hotels, there are about 170 " resthouses " in various parts of the Island, where accommodation and meals are provided. The cost is about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a day. Rooms can be occupied generally for three days only unless the permission of the Road Committee has been obtained for a longer stay. It is generally advisable to book rooms in advance.

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Places of Interest.

Most of the places of interest in the Island can be visited during a three weeks' stay in Ceylon. The more important of these are the following:—

Colombo.—The Grand Oriental Hotel is opposite the landing jetty. Any information desired can be obtained at the Post Office, Railway, and Municipal Bureaus, which have been opened at the jetty. The principal Government and mercantile offices are situated in the Fort within easy reach of the jetty. The General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office are about five minutes' walk from it. Some of the other places of interest in Colombo are, the Colombo Museum, the Victoria Park, the European residential quarter known as Cinnamon Gardens, the Racecourse, the Galle Face Hotel, the Maligakanda Buddhist temple, and the Hindu temple in Sea street.

Kelaniya, noted for its Buddhist temple, is about four miles to the north-east of Colombo, and can be reached by train as well as by car.

Mount Lavinia and Negombo are two towns which attract visitors for sea-bathing. The former is about eight miles to the south of Colombo and has a good hotel by the side of the Railway Station, and the latter is about twenty-four miles to the north of Colombo and has a resthouse.

Galle, an important town 72 miles to the south of Colombo, was the chief port of call in Ceylon before the Colombo breakwaters were built. The ramparts of the Dutch fort are still standing.

Kandy, about 74 miles by rail from Colombo, was the capital of the Kandyan kingdom before it was acquired by the British in 1815. The chief attractions here are the temple of the Tooth Relic, and the "Perahera" in August.

Nuwara Eliya, the hill station, is about 135 miles from Colombo. Its elevation is about 6,200 feet and the mean temperature 59.3° F. It is well equipped with hotels, boarding-houses, and bungalows. Close to it is Pidurutalagala, which presents a commanding view of the country all round.

The "Buried Cities" are worth seeing. *Anuradhapura* on the Northern Line, about 127 miles from Colombo, was the capital and the residence of the Sinhalese kings for more than a thousand years and contains the remains of numerous sacred monuments. The Thuparama Dagoba, built by King Tissa about the year 247 B.C., is the oldest of the Dagobas in Ceylon, while the sacred Bo-tree—a branch of the tree under which the Buddha attained enlightenment—is another noteworthy relic of the same period and is said to be the oldest tree in the world.

Polonnaruwa, situated on the Batticaloa line, about 161 miles from Colombo, became the capital of the Island after the decline of Anuradhapura. It contains the ruins of numerous temples, shrines, and other buildings of great archæological and historic interest.

Trincomalee, situated on the north-east coast of the Island about 183 miles by rail from Colombo, possesses a magnificent natural harbour which is regarded as one of the finest in the world. It was at one time the Headquarters of the East Indies Squadron. Among the places of interest here are the Fort Frederick and the Sober Island. There is a fairly good resthouse.

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The best time for a visit to Ceylon, from a climatic point of view, is from the latter part of November to middle of March. April and May are hot. From June to September is the period of the south-west monsoon, while October and November mark the beginning of the north-east monsoon.

Principal Languages.

See page 3.

Publications regarding Ceylon.

The Ceylon Blue Book and the Ceylon Annual General Report can be consulted at the Imperial Institute, and the British Museum, London.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.—Mean Monthly and Yearly **Temperatures** of Eight Selected Stations :—

(See Diagram No. 1.)

Station.	Elevation. Ft.	Jan. °F	Feb. °F	Mar. °F	Apr. °F	May. °F	June. °F	July. °F	Aug. °F	Sept. °F	Oct. °F	Nov. °F	Dec. °F	Year. °F
Colombo ..	24	78·6	79·0	80·6	81·8	82·0	81·1	80·4	80·4	80·3	79·4	79·0	78·6	80·1
Jaffna ..	14	76·8	78·3	81·8	84·8	84·4	83·1	82·2	82·0	81·7	80·9	79·0	77·2	81·0
Trincomalee ..	99	77·6	78·6	80·9	83·2	85·1	84·9	84·2	84·0	83·6	81·4	78·8	77·8	81·7
Batticaloa ..	20	77·0	78·0	79·9	82·2	83·4	84·4	84·0	82·8	82·4	80·4	78·7	77·3	80·9
Kandy ..	1611	73·8	75·4	77·4	78·4	78·2	76·4	75·6	75·4	75·3	75·4	75·1	74·2	75·9
Badulla ..	2189	69·8	70·6	73·0	74·8	75·4	74·4	74·7	74·9	74·5	73·7	72·0	70·4	73·2
Diyatalawa ..	4101	64·1	65·0	67·1	68·8	69·8	70·2	69·8	69·7	68·8	67·7	66·2	64·8	67·6
Nuwara Eliya .	6170	56·4	56·8	58·5	59·6	61·4	59·3	58·6	59·0	59·0	58·8	58·5	57·2	58·6

TABLE No. 2.—Mean Monthly **Rainfall** of Twelve Selected Stations:—

(See Diagram No. 2.)

Station.	January In.	Dys.	February. In.	Dys.	March. In.	Dys.	April. In.	Dys.	May. In.	Dys.	June. In.	Dys.	July. In.	Dys.
Colombo ..	3·82	10	2·08	5	4·82	12	8·66	16	13·65	22	8·36	21	6·28	17
Jaffna ..	2·64	6	1·30	2	1·18	3	2·04	5	1·67	3	0·63	1	0·87	2
Trincomalee ..	6·56	11	2·18	4	1·76	5	2·10	5	2·47	5	1·22	3	2·06	4
Batticaloa ..	10·24	14	3·48	6	3·19	6	1·92	5	1·73	4	0·93	3	1·21	4
Hambantota ..	3·43	7	1·42	4	2·52	6	3·33	8	3·17	8	2·36	9	1·78	7
Galle ..	4·16	12	2·91	7	4·67	10	9·67	16	11·38	21	8·32	22	6·10	19
Ratnapura ..	5·54	12	4·54	9	8·98	16	12·33	20	18·20	22	19·89	25	12·69	22
Kurunegala ..	3·78	8	1·66	4	5·24	8	9·98	15	6·53	14	7·92	20	4·11	15
Kandy ..	5·23	11	2·25	5	4·09	9	6·84	14	5·09	13	9·40	22	7·55	22
Badulla ..	9·60	15	2·93	7	4·68	9	7·45	13	4·65	10	2·18	7	2·03	6
Diyatalawa ..	5·99	15	2·33	8	4·34	13	5·77	17	5·16	15	1·89	8	1·99	8
Nuwara Eliya .	5·75	12	2·03	6	3·53	9	5·66	14	6·83	16	12·54	24	11·98	23

TABLE No. 2.—Mean Monthly **Rainfall** of Twelve Selected Stations—*contd.* :—

(See Diagram No. 2.)

Station.	August. In.	Dys.	September. In.	Dys.	October. In.	Dys.	November. In.	Dys.	December. In.	Dys.	Annua In.	Average. Dys.
Colombo ..	2·94	13	6·45	17	13·10	22	11·67	19	5·44	13	87·26	187
Jaffna ..	1·46	3	2·88	5	9·29	13	14·58	17	10·31	14	48·85	75
Trincomalee ..	4·07	8	4·44	8	8·24	16	14·18	19	13·91	19	63·18	107
Batticaloa ..	2·16	6	2·76	6	6·44	13	13·44	18	16·55	19	64·04	104
Hambantota ..	1·22	6	2·55	8	4·73	11	6·97	14	5·34	11	38·81	98
Galle ..	5·47	19	8·34	19	13·01	21	11·47	18	6·74	14	92·24	198
Ratnapura ..	11·89	22	15·14	21	18·60	23	14·41	20	8·93	15	151·14	226
Kurunegala ..	3·39	14	5·43	15	15·43	21	11·78	17	7·02	13	82·27	164
Kandy ..	5·66	19	6·01	18	11·51	22	10·50	19	8·89	16	83·62	190
Badulla ..	3·17	8	3·63	8	9·55	17	10·60	18	12·23	19	72·70	136
Diyatalawa ..	3·15	10	4·17	12	9·87	20	9·81	22	7·92	20	62·39	167
Nuwara Eliya ..	7·92	22	8·45	20	10·86	23	9·09	20	8·38	16	93·03	206

TABLE No. 9.—Number of Schools and Scholars in 1929 :—

Class of Schools.	English.				Anglo-Vernacular.			
	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total No. of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total No. of Scholars.
Total	322	45,240	14,665	59,895	192	36,119	9,558	45,677
Government	16	2,358	44	2,402	123	29,661	3,709	33,370
Assisted	251	40,710	14,376	55,086	56	5,763	5,682	11,445
Unaided	55	2,172	235	2,407	13	695	167	862

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TABLE No. 9.—Number of Schools and Scholars in 1929—*contd.* :—

Class of Schools.	Vernacular.				Grand Total.			
	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total No. of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total No. of Scholars.
Total	3,776	267,273	174,543	441,816	4,290	348,632	198,756	547,388
Government	1,199	111,870	64,825	176,695	1,338	143,889	68,578	212,467
Assisted	2,055	146,225	104,871	251,096	2,362	192,698	124,929	317,627
Unaided	522	9,178	4,847	14,025	590	12,045	5,249	17,294

Note.—This total excludes figures for Training Schools, Technical Schools, Industrial Schools, Pirivenas, Classical, Special, and Pansala Schools.

TABLE No. 10.—Immigrants to, and Emigrants from, Ceylon, 1920-1929 :—
(See Diagram No. 5.)

Year.	Immigrants.			Emigrants. Total.	Year.	Immigrants.			Emigrants Total.
	Estate Labourers.	Miscellaneous Passengers.	Total.			Estate Labourers.	Miscellaneous Passengers.	Total.	
1920	45,946	90,753	136,699	146,247	1925	125,378	126,505	251,883	179,796
1921	25,496	81,102	106,598	127,107	1926	101,746	132,792	234,538	201,053
1922	77,414	97,155	174,569	145,737	1927	159,399	143,768	303,167	231,828
1923	89,607	100,905	190,512	147,860	1928	133,712	156,046	289,758	237,670
1924	153,989	104,954	258,943	156,523	1929	105,095	150,791	255,886	261,896

TABLE No. 12.—Value of the **Total Trade** of Ceylon, **Total Exports,** Exports of Ceylon Produce, Other Exports, and **Total Imports** for each Calendar Year since 1914 :—
(See Diagram No. 7.)

Year.	Total Trade.	Exports.			Imports, including Bullion and Specie.
		Total.	Ceylon Produce.	Other, including Bullion and Specie.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914	396,341,202	219,374,046	210,711,403	8,662,643	176,967,156
1915	441,823,218	273,377,180	265,733 258	7,643,922	168,446,038
1916	517,572,055	297,541,155	284,837,976	12,703,179	220,030,900
1917	492,091,178	306,944,957	292,625,008	14,319,949	185,146,221
1918	390,870,517	213,133,834	197,633,194	15,500,640	177,736,683
1919	609,777,169	367,057,479	353,767,924	13,289,555	242,719,690
1920	637,222,648	276,295,469	257,178,888	19,116,581	360,927,179
1921	518,656,123	256,600,413	248,120,500	8,479,913	262,055,710
1922	579,523,917	297,783,215	288,951,165	8,832,050	281,740,702
1923	643,358,532	351,198,748	336,785,210	14,413,538	292,159,784
1924	697,845,885	385,517,418	375,382,250	10,135,168	312,328,467
1925	852,996,747	492,616,430	471,866,380	20,750,050	360,380,317
1926	911,516,099	503,648,990	483,588,564	20,060,426	407,867,109
1927	870,401,720	449,273,744	431,221,584	18,052,160	421,127,976
1928	804,689,614	392,569,975	375,111.350	17,458,625	412,119,639
1929	836,668,133	407,372,810	377,925,168	29,447.642	429,295,323

Note.—The figures in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 exclude the value of ships' stores and postal articles.

TABLE No. 13.—Percentage Distribution by Articles of the **Total Import* Trade** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1919 :—
(See Diagram No. 8.)

Articles.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Coal and coke ..	14·4	8·5	11·6	7·9	5·8	6·1	4·9	4·0	4·5	3·5	4·1
Cotton manufactures :—											
Piece goods :—											
Bleached ..	1·4	2·1	2·0	2·0	2·3	1·8	2·3	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4
Dyed ..	3·8	3·8	4·7	3·2	3·9	3·9	3·4	3·4	2·8	2·4	2·6
Printed ..	—	1·0	1·1	—	—	—	1·0	1·3	1·5	1·0	1·1
Cutlery and hardware ..	1·2	1·3	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curry stuffs ..	—	—	1·5	1·3	2·0	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·4
Fish, cured or salted ..	—	—	1·6	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·0	—	1·0	1·0	—
Grain and pulse :—											
Paddy ..	1·0	—	1·2	1·0	1·3	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·0
Rice ..	27·3	25·4	26·6	31·7	28·6	24·6	26·1	24·0	24·4	25·0	23·2
Other, including flour	4·5	3·9	3·3	2·7	2·6	2·4	2·4	2·2	2·4	2·4	2·4
Haberdashery ..	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and mill work (including sewing machines) ..	1·0	1·4	2·1	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·8	2·0	1·9

* Including bullion and specie.

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TABLE No. 13.—Percentage Distribution by Articles of the **Total Import* Trade** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1919—*contd.* :—

(See Diagram No. 8.)

Articles.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Manures (including poonac used as manure)	4·2	3·6	—	3·0	3·2	3·1	3·5	3·9	3·9	3·6	3·5
Oil, kerosene	1·7	1·2	1·4	2·3	1·8	1·4	1·7	1·5	1·8	2·0	1·8
Poonac (excluding castor and rape seed poonac used as manure)	—	—	—	—	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway plant and materials	—	—	2·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—
Sugar, raw and refined	4·1	2·6	4·0	3·9	4·2	4·7	3·7	3·7	3·8	4·1	3·7
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·1	1·4	1·5
Specie :—											
Gold	1·4	9·3	—	—	—	1·1	2·1	2·1	3·3	2·7	5·9
Silver	—	1·6	—	—	—	2·0	—	—	—	—	—
Other principal articles each generally less than 1 per cent. and minor articles not mentioned above	33·0	34·2	35·4	37·9	39·2	42·9	43·1	47·4	44·3	43·2	44·7

* Including bullion and specie.

TABLE No. 14.—Percentage Distribution by Articles of the **Total Export* Trade** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1919 :—

Articles.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Arecanuts	—	1·1	1·3	1·1	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·3	—
Cacao	—	—	—	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0
Coconuts, desiccated	6·8	6·6	10·4	6·8	6·5	5·7	3·8	3·4	4·6	5·1	2·9
Coir and manufactures thereof	—	—	—	1·1	1·3	1·4	—	—	1·2	1·2	1·1
Copra	8·8	10·3	9·5	9·7	5·2	8·0	7·8	7·9	7·1	8·1	6·5
Oil, coconut	7·0	7·2	5·9	5·0	4·0	4·1	3·4	3·1	3·7	4·9	4·4
Rubber	37·8	34·1	21·0	20·0	22·4	17·9	37·6	36·6	28·9	20·6	22·9
Tea	31·7	29·2	43·9	49·0	52·9	55·8	40·5	42·3	47·6	51·3	50·4
Specie, gold	—	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·0
Other principal articles each less than 1 per cent. and minor articles not mentioned above	6·9	8·7	8·1	6·2	8·6	7·1	6·9	6·7	6·0	7·7	6·8

* Including imports exported, bullion, and specie, but excluding ships' stores and postal articles.

TABLE No. 15.—Percentage Distribution by Countries of the **Total Import* Trade** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1918 :—

(See Diagram No. 9.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	16·1	14·0	21·5	25·0	22·0	21·7	22·2	23·5	23·3	22·6	22·6	21·1
British India (including Burma)	57·6	53·6	49·7	47·6	51·1	49·6	46·8	47·6	43·2	41·6	39·7	38·0
British Possessions in Africa (excluding Mauritius)	4·3	2·6	—	4·4	3·2	1·9	2·5	2·1	2 3	3·7	2·5	2·8
Commonwealth of Australia	—	1·7	1·8	2·5	2·1	3·7	2·4	2·1	2·0	1·9	2·9	7·2
Maldive Islands	1·3	—	—	1·1	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·5
Straits Settlements	3·8	3·8	2·0	2·7	1·6	1·3	1·3	2·0	2·7	3·2	1·9	1·1
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·0	—	—
Borneo (excluding British)	1·2	2·5	1·5	1·5	2·3	2·7	2·8	2·0	1·2	2 8	1·6	—
Cochin-China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·4
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·1
Germany	—	—	—	—	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·6	2·5	2·1	2·4	2·5
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	1·1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	—	—	—
Japan	5·1	3·5	1·9	1·6	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·2	2·4	2·5
Java	1·3	2·8	1·8	3·0	2·7	3·2	3·8	3·1	3·3	3·4	4·1	3·2
Persia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·2	1·0	1·9	2·5
Siam	—	3·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	—
Sumatra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·4	2·8	3·6	4·4
United States of America	3·2	4·7	11·9	2·7	2·4	2·2	2·9	2·6	3·1	3·5	3·8	3·2
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	5·9	7·1	8·0	8·0	8·2	9·1	10·2	10·1	3·6	4·2	4·7	6·6

* Including bullion and specie.

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TABLE No. 16.—Percentage Distribution by Countries of the **Total Export* Trade** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1918 :—

(See Diagram No. 10.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom ..	42·7	42·1	44·8	46·2	46·3	46·6	44·7	38·3	41·4	41·6	39·1	39·7
British India (including Burma)	12·6	6·9	5·4	4·4	3·2	3·1	3·2	2·8	2·1	3·3	5·2	7·5
British Possessions in Africa (excluding Mauritius) ..	1·6	—	—	1·6	2·0	2·2	2·2	1·5	1·9	2·2	2·3	2·1
Commonwealth of Australia ..	8·7	2·7	3·4	4·7	4·2	3·7	4·8	3·9	4·0	5·0	5·2	5·6
Dominion of Canada ..	5·6	1·8	1·7	1·7	2·3	2·5	2·4	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·8	1·6
Dominion of New Zealand ..	—	—	1·1	1·4	1·7	1·9	1·7	1·4	1·7	1·9	2·2	2·1
Iraq (Mesopotamia) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·3	—
Belgium	—	2·1	2·0	1·1	1·1	—	1·2	—	—	—	1·3	1·2
Denmark	—	1·6	1·6	2·1	1·6	1·1	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·4	1·2	—
Egypt	2·5	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·4	2·1	1·8	2·0	1·4	1·6	2·4	2·1
France	1·9	2·2	1·6	—	—	1·0	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·0
French Possessions† ..	—	—	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	1·5	3·9	3·7	2·7	4·4	4·0	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·4
Holland	—	1·3	4·9	2·9	1·5	—	1·4	—	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·0
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·4	3·3	2·8
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	1·8	1·8	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·6	1·6
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	—
United States of America ..	18·1	33·5	22·4	21·9	22·4	23·6	19·4	31·1	28·5	23·9	19·0	19·3
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.) ..	6·2	4·5	5·4	6·8	8·6	6·2	5·9	7·1	6·4	8·0	6·2	8·0

* Excluding ships' stores and postal articles, but including bullion and specie, and imports exported.
† Inclusive of all foreign possessions in India, whether French or otherwise.

TABLE No. 17.—Percentage Distribution by Countries of the **Total Trade*** of the Colony for each Calendar Year since 1918 :—

(See Diagram No. 11.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom.. ..	30·6	30·9	31·6	35·5	34·5	35·3	34·6	32·0	33·3	32·4	30·6	30·1
British India (including Burma) ..	33·1	25·5	30·5	26·2	26·5	24·2	22·7	21·7	20·5	21·8	22·9	23·1
British Possessions in Africa (excluding Mauritius) ..	2·8	1·5	—	3·0	2·6	2·1	2·3	1·8	2·0	2·9	2·4	2·5
Commonwealth of Australia ..	5·1	2·3	2·5	3·6	3·2	3·7	3·7	3·2	3·1	3·5	4·0	6·4
Dominion of Canada ..	3·1	1·1	—	—	1·3	1·6	1·6	1·0	—	—	1·2	1·0
Dominion of New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·0
Straits Settlements ..	2·1	1·8	1·4	1·8	1·3	—	—	1·1	1·4	1·8	1·2	—
Belgium	—	1·3	1·1	—	—	—	1·0	—	—	—	1·0	1·0
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·4	—	—	—	—
Egypt	1·4	—	—	—	—	1·2	1·0	1·2	—	—	1·3	1·2
France	1·3	1·6	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·0
French Possessions† ..	—	—	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	2·2	2·5	2·1	3·2	3·0	3·8	3·5	3·6	3·4
Holland	—	—	2·6	2·0	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·1	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·0	1·8
Japan	2·7	1·5	1·3	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·2	—	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·5
Java	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·7	1·3	1·5	1·7	2·1	1·7
Persia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	—	1·0	1·3
Sumatra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·4	1·9	2·2
United States of America ..	11·3	22·0	16·4	12·2	12·7	13·9	12·0	19·1	17·1	14·0	11·2	11·0
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	6·5	10·4	10·2	12·4	13·1	11·1	10·3	10·3	9·6	11·6	8·8	8·6

* Excluding ships' stores and postal articles.
† Inclusive of all foreign possessions in India, whether French or otherwise.

TABLE No. 18.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Black** and **Green Tea** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 13.)

Year.	Quantity		Total Value.
	Black Tea. lb.	Green Tea. lb.	Rs.
1920 ..	181,566,097 ..	3,204,134 ..	80,781,537
1921 ..	159,302,769 ..	2,308,197 ..	112,707,687
1922 ..	169,689,389 ..	2,118,192 ..	146,036,443
1923 ..	179,596,993 ..	2,309,191 ..	185,652,324
1924 ..	203,210,185 ..	1,651,831 ..	214,892,692

Year.	Quantity.		Total Value.
	Black Tea. lb.	Green Tea. lb.	Rs.
1925 ..	208,374,226 ..	1,326,413 ..	199,609,338
1926 ..	215,718,431 ..	1,364,217 ..	213,063,798
1927 ..	224,958,195 ..	1,991,864 ..	213,691,876
1928 ..	234,802,977 ..	1,828,623 ..	201,235,089
1929 ..	250,332,330 ..	1,157,442 ..	205,114 200

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TABLE No. 19.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Black Tea** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

(See Diagram No. 15.)

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	69·5	69·2	66·6	65·3	64·3	65·6	64·3	59·5	62·0
British Possessions :—									
Australia	9·3	7·1	6·0	7·6	7·4	7·5	8·0	8·4	8·8
*British South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	3·1	3·5	3·1	3·4
Canada	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·8	3·1	2·7	2·5	3·1	2·6
Cape of Good Hope	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	—	—	—	—	—
*Iraq (Mesopotamia)	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·2	2·4	1·5
Nata	1·5	1·9	1·8	1·5	1·8	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	3·0	3·3	3·6	2·9	3·4	4·0	3·8	4·1	4·1
Foreign Countries :—									
China (excluding Hong Kong)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—	—
Egypt	1·1	1·5	2·7	2·2	3·0	2·3	2·4	3·6	3·0
Russia in Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	—
Russia in Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1
United States of America	8·8	7·7	8·2	7·5	7·4	7·0	6·0	6·4	6·6
Others (each usually less than 1 per cent.)	3·1	4·4	6·3	7·7	9·7	6·4	6.7	8·4	6·8

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 20.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Green Tea** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	4·5	4·8	8·5	10·0	4·6	1·4	9·4	—	—
British Possessions :—									
British India	37·2	3·5	4·0	9·7	13·6	12·7	9·6	20·9	23·6
Canada	28·2	51·8	51·0	18·2	9·9	8·3	5·1	5·2	1·3
Newfoundland	—	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
China	—	—	—	—	32·1	—	—	—	—
Russia in Asia	—	—	—	—	5·7	—	1·0	—	—
Russia in Europe	—	—	—	—	—	53·0	64·0	53·0	57·4
United States of America	29·0	38·1	36·2	62·0	34·2	24·3	10·1	19·8	17·6
Others (each usually less than 1 per cent.)	1·1	··	·2	—	—	·2	·8	1·0	—

TABLE No. 21.—Average Weekly Prices of Rubber (Ribbed Smoked Sheet—Contract Quality ; and Contract Crêpe) realized at the Auction Sales held in the Chamber of Commerce, Colombo :—

(See Diagram No. 16.)

"Weekly Price Current" dated 1929.	Average Price per lb. Rs. c.
January 7	0 43
Do. 14	0 45
Do. 21	0 53
Do. 28	0 53
February 4	0 53
Do. 11	0 56
Do. 18	0 57
Do. 25	0 63
March 4	0 67
Do. 11	0 66
Do. 18	0 64
Do. 25	0 57
April 8	0 58
Do. 15	0 56
Do. 22	0 53
Do. 29	0 50
May 6	0 50

"Weekly Price Current" dated 1929.	Average Price per lb. Rs. c.
May 13	0 55
Do. 20	0 59
Do. 27	0 58
June 3	0 54
Do. 10	0 54
Do. 17	0 54
Do. 24	0 53
July 1	0 53
Do. 8	0 54
Do. 15	0 58
Do. 22	0 54
Do. 29	0 54
August 5	0 55
Do. 12	0 52
Do. 19	0 53
Do. 26	0 50
September 2	0 52

"Weekly Price Current" dated 1929.	Average Price per lb. Rs. c.
September 9	0 51
Do. 16	0 51
Do. 23	0 51
Do. 30	0 50
October 7	0 48
Do. 14	0 50
Do. 21	0 49
Do. 28	0 48
November 4	0 46
Do. 11	0 41
Do. 18	0 39
Do. 25	0 40
December 2	0 39
Do. 9	0 39
Do. 16	0 40
Do. 23	0 38
Do. 31	—

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TABLE No. 22.—Total Stocks of Rubber in the United Kingdom (London and Liverpool) at the end of each Month, 1927, 1928, and 1929 :—

(See Diagram No. 16.)

	1927. Tons.	1928. Tons.	1929. Tons.		1927. Tons.	1928. Tons.	1929. Tons.
January	56,856	68,463	28,844	July	66,587	37,680	34,608
February	60,966	65,140	29,544	August	67,626	34,335	43,005
March	65,430	60,264	32,406	September	71,321	33,645	52,067
April	69,587	55,709	35,816	October	72,405	26,580	61,564
May	70,045	46,697	35,667	November	69,708	19,924	69,971
June	66,694	40,947	35,425	December	66,103	22,581	73,133

TABLE No. 23.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Rubber** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 13.)

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1920	88,552,542	89,961,103	1925	102,185,442	169,992,247
1921	88,125,425	51,601,518	1926	131,840,505	170,078,219
1922	104,595,278	56,970,218	1927	125,062,578	119,174,347
1923	83,816,228	73,594,349	1928	128,326,444	73,985,953
1924	82,960,851	63,749,711	1929	180,632,140	86,630,874

TABLE No. 24.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Rubber** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

(See Diagram No. 17.)

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	33·6	21·1	26·4	23·7	26·6	31·0	27·7	22·9	22·2
British Possessions :—									
Australia	—	1·1	—	—	2·0	1·9	2·9	2·2	3·5
Foreign Countries :—									
France	—	—	1·6	2·1	1·2	1·3	1·1	2·4	1·9
Germany	4·9	4·2	2·3	4·8	3·6	2·6	3·9	5·3	5·7
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·3
United States of America	58·8	71·4	66·6	67·2	65·4	61·9	63·2	65·2	63·3
Others (each usually less than 1 per cent.)	2·8	2·2	3·1	2·2	1·2	1·4	1·4	1·9	2·0

TABLE No. 25.—Value of the Exports of the Products of the **Coconut Palm** :—

(See Diagram No. 13.)

Article.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	**42,147,183**	**33,953,634**	**35,579,655**	**87,025,852**	**70,852,481**	**71,326,566**	**69,840,446**
Arrack	—	15,685	41,243	207,095	136,062	112,872	60,931
Coir—							
Bristle fibre	625,508	244,731	718,875	1,506,686	1,282,699	987,347	1,422,888
Mattress fibre	258,650	173,611	212,992	251,525	296,689	152,843	351,226
Mats and matting	5,746	1,205	4,483	2,615	9,829	12,871	10,452
Rope	151,090	141,400	238,404	172,956	185,033	44,808	204,960
Yarn	808,310	242,288	288,040	1,098,344	770,766	639,364	1,302,087
Other	1,265	2,412	5,973	16,945	11,499	18,223	8,168
Copra	21,868,455	13,215,495	12,757,641	32,357,044	28,405,273	24,304,484	28,804,064
Desiccated coconut	8,705,425	9,361,004	5,179,529	24,928,166	18,329,756	26,602,399	20,159,183
Fresh coconuts	417,905	320,991	391,803	292,623	974,114	2,361,983	1,825,226
Oil	8,934,650	10,080,669	15,692,559	25,674,442	19,864,606	15,024,501	14,924,985
Poonac	370,179	154,143	48,113	517,411	586,161	894,871	766,276

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TABLE No. 25.—Value of the Exports of the Products of the **Coconut Palm**—*contd.*:—

Article.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	**61,419,960**	**77,636,986**	**81,255,740**	**79,146,085**	**77,048,541**	**78,875,126**	**64,278,097**
Arrack ..	35,355	18,785	26,487	29,650	12,545	7,530	68,976
Coir—							
Bristle fibre ..	1,830,156	2,024,939	1,227,726	1,149,866	1,569,904	1,527,879	1,713,667
Mattress fibre ..	558,673	922,145	712,397	927,515	1,313,164	1,051,874	812,763
Mats and matting ..	28,677	8,779	10,591	17,806	7,366	6,301	8,130
Rope ..	275,954	272,983	280,145	276,722	300,149	267,106	209,470
Yarn ..	1,957,251	2,140,753	2,142,128	1,831,138	2,177,824	1,635,827	1,837,568
Other ..	11,959	8,161	22,396	36,918	16,384	28,634	14,589
Copra ..	18,123,143	31,008,191	38,267,912	39,848,479	31,844,823	31,801,635	26,315,987
Desiccated coconut ..	22,716,338	21,963,695	18,777,502	17,275,978	20,481,761	19 840,117	11,875,780
Fresh coconuts ..	1,838,533	2,499,088	1,940,622	1,393,682	1,515,087	1,424 287	1,281,910
Oil ..	13,935,486	15,826,782	16,812,750	15,489,320	16,567,551	19,265,529	18,024,359
Poonac ..	608,435	942,685	1,135,084	869,011	1,241,983	2,018,407	2,114,898

TABLE No. 25*a*.—Quantity of **Coconuts** utilized in the various Products exported from Ceylon, 1920 to 1929 :—

Data adoped for conversion :—

1 ton of oil = 8,125 nuts
1 ton of copra = 5,000 nuts
1 ton of desiccated = 6,900 nuts

Year.	Oil.	Copra.	Desiccated.	Fresh Nuts.	Total.
1920 ..	206,180,000 ..	339,465,000 ..	178,965,000 ..	9,776,479 ..	734,386 779
1921 ..	196,917,500 ..	341,860,000 ..	300,329,400 ..	23,738,542 ..	862,845,442
1922 ..	225,314,375 ..	421,645,000 ..	265,035,900 ..	22,317,747 ..	934,313,022
1923 ..	195,219,375 ..	253,865,000 ..	282,486,000 ..	15,693,670 ..	747,264,045
1924 ..	224,501,875 ..	442,295,000 ..	300,612,300 ..	29,121,041 ..	996,630,216
1925 ..	250,981,250 ..	568,430,000 ..	273,985,200 ..	23,288,786 ..	1,116,685,236
1926 ..	231,749,375 ..	604,850,000 ..	260,254,200 ..	16,951,368 ..	1,113 804,943
1927 ..	273,468,406 ..	495,538,000 ..	301,127,385 ..	18,875,750 ..	1,089,010,040
1928 ..	316,514,250 ..	494,164,000 ..	271,412,535 ..	18,016,191 ..	1,100,106,976
1929 ..	356,899,969 ..	511,622,000 ..	238,211,805 ..	20,821,284 ..	1,127,555,058

TABLE No. 26.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Fresh Coconuts** (Ceylon Produce) :—

Year.	Quantity. No. of Nuts.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. No. of Nuts.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	9,776,479 ..	974,114	1925 ..	23,288,786 ..	1,940,622
1921 ..	23,738,542 ..	2,361,983	1926 ..	16,951,368 ..	1,393,682
1922 ..	22,317,747 ..	1,825,226	1927 ..	18,875,750 ..	1,515,087
1923 ..	15,693,670 ..	1,338,533	1928 ..	18,016,191 ..	1,424,287
1924 ..	29,121,041 ..	2,499,088	1929 ..	20,821,284 ..	1,281,910

TABLE No. 27.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Fresh Coconuts** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom ..	49·5 ..	51·4 ..	63·1 ..	42·4 ..	39·7 ..	33·8 ..	41·5 ..	41·1 ..	37·2
British Possessions :—									
British India ..	1·6 ..	1·2 ..	1·3 ..	— ..	1·6 ..	1·1 ..	1·8 ..	— ..	6·1
Foreign Countries :—									
Belgium ..	1·7 ..	1·3 ..	1·5 ..	2·9 ..	3·5 ..	3·0 ..	3·4 ..	2·6 ..	3·1
Egypt ..	31·0 ..	32·3 ..	22·8 ..	16·8 ..	33·2 ..	38·9 ..	25·1 ..	30·0 ..	27·4
Germany ..	4·9 ..	4·7 ..	5·7 ..	26·6 ..	14·0 ..	14·5 ..	17·2 ..	16·2 ..	15·7
Holland ..	10·8 ..	7·8 ..	4·0 ..	8·0 ..	5·7 ..	6·1 ..	7·9 ..	6·5 ..	7·9
Italy ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·6 ..	1·6 ..	1·8 ..	2·1 ..	1·9 ..	1·4
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.) ..	·6 ..	1·3 ..	1·6 ..	1·8 ..	·6 ..	·8 ..	·9 ..	1·7 ..	1·1

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TABLE No. 28.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Copra** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	1,357,870 ..	28,405,273	1925 ..	2,273,717 ..	38,267,912
1921 ..	1,367,431 ..	24,304,484	1926 ..	2,419,398 ..	39,848,479
1922 ..	1,686,589 ..	28,804,064	1927 ..	1,982,154 ..	31,844,823
1923 ..	1,015,465 ..	18,123,143	1928 ..	1,976,656 ..	31,801,635
1924 ..	1,769,189 ..	31,008,191	1929 ..	2,042,488 ..	26,315,987

TABLE No. 29.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Copra** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

(See Diagram No. 18.)

Countries.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom ..	8·3	15·0	7·0	3·9	1·7	3·1	1·1	—	—
British Possessions :—									
British India ..	4·4	—	—	1·5	1·9	—	1·2	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
Belgium ..	3·0	4·9	6·5	6·4	3·9	5·5	3·8	6·5	6·4
Denmark ..	19·8	15·3	19·6	22·6	20·1	7·6	11·6	9·0	6·8
Egypt ..	—	—	—	—	3·0	—	—	—	2·3
France ..	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany ..	11·6	9·5	3·4	14·9	18·4	32·6	28·5	23·2	26·3
Greece ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·6	1·2
Holland ..	18·7	10·9	9·0	12·6	8·9	9·7	8·7	3·6	5·6
Italy ..	16·3	28·3	21·6	19·6	26·3	26·7	24·4	30·0	27·3
Norway ..	7·5	9·5	25·8	16·4	14·5	13·3	16·5	18·1	21·3
Sweden ..	1·6	1·8	6·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey in Europe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1
United States of America ..	6·7	3·6	—	—	—	—	1·6	4·7	—
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.) ..	·3	1·2	·8	2·0	1·4	1·7	1·2	3·5	1·6

TABLE No. 30.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Coconut Oil** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Gallons.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	6,315,892 ..	19,864,606	1925 ..	7,677,189 ..	16,812,750
1921 ..	6,032,121 ..	15,024,501	1926 ..	7,099,095 ..	15,488,320
1922 ..	6,902,012 ..	14,924,985	1927 ..	8,377,015 ..	16,567,591
1923 ..	5,980,091 ..	13,935,486	1928 ..	9,695,616 ..	19,265,529
1924 ..	6,877,214 ..	15,826,782	1929 ..	10,932,731 ..	18,024,359

TABLE No. 31.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Coconut Oil** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom ..	55·3	54·4	31·9	17·1	22·3	23·6	26·2	22·4	5·3
British Possessions :—									
British India ..	1·5	—	—	7·3	14·6	1·9	12·7	23·8	15·5
*British South Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	3·5	3·5	2·8	2·0
Burma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—	—
Canada ..	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	1·1	—	1·4
Cape of Good Hope ..	—	—	1·1	1·0	1·5	—	—	—	—
Natal ..	—	—	1·7	1·8	1·8	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
*Argentine Republic ..	—	—	—	—	—	2·1	3·6	5·1	4·8
Belgium ..	3·6	1·2	1·4	1·0	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ..	—	—	—	15·4	17·0	26·2	11·9	5·9	—
Egypt ..	6·8	9·0	13·5	11·1	10·8	8·9	9·0	8·1	7·7
*Fiume ..	—	—	—	—	—	1·7	2·5	4·0	3·9
France ..	—	—	1·1	—	—	—	1·4	—	—
Germany ..	5·2	19·0	29·7	10·7	2·4	1·7	1·9	1·4	2·5
Holland ..	16·3	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ..	1·6	3·0	5·0	15·7	9·4	6·8	9·8	10·1	12·6
Mozambique ..	—	—	1·3	1·9	—	—	—	—	—
Norway ..	5·9	5·8	10·3	10·2	6·7	4.2	1·7	1·5	2·3
*Portuguese East Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	2·7	2·8	3·3
Roumania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·3	3·8
Sweden ..	2·4	1·6	—	2·9	5·0	9·2	6·4	4·4	7·6
Turkey in Europe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·2	—
United States of America ..	—	—	—	—	1·6	3·5	1·0	—	—
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.) ..	1·3	3·7	2·9	3·9	6·8	4·2	3·1	4·1	6·3

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

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TABLE No. 32.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Desiccated Coconut** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	518,735 ..	18,329,756	1925 ..	794,161 ..	18,777,502
1921 ..	870,515 ..	26,602,399	1926 ..	754,367 ..	17,275,978
1922 ..	768,215 ..	20,159,183	1927 ..	872,833 ..	20,481 761
1923 ..	818,793 ..	22,716,338	1928 ..	786,703 ..	19,840,117
1924 ..	871,341 ..	21,963,695	1929 ..	690.469 ..	11,875,780

TABLE No. 33.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Desiccated Coconut** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	31·3	37·8	34·7	32·4	34·7	32.4	33·2	37·5	38·8
British Possessions :—									
Australia	6·3	4·6	4·1	4·9	5·3	5·0	5·3	5·4	5·7
*British South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·1
Canada	2·9	2·5	3·4	3·0	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·9	4·3
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	1·1	—	1·0	1·1	1·5
Foreign Countries :—									
*Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·2	1 5
Belgium	1·2	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·7	2 4
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·4
France	—	1·2	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·3
Germany	11·3	10·8	6·5	16·2	14·9	16·8	15·6	15·9	15·9
Holland	2·8	—	—	3·3	4·0	4·8	5·5	6·8	6·6
Italy	—	—	—	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·8	2·1	2·4
South America	—	1·2	1·1	1·2	1·1	—	—	—	—
Spain	1·0	1·3	2·2	2·1	2·8	3·4	3·1	3·2	3·5
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·2
United States of America	42·3	35·6	41·1	28·9	26·1	25·0	23·6	14·7	8·1
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	3·8	3·3	4·0	5·0	2·9	4·5	4·1	2·1	3·3

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 34.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Coir** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Coir Fibre. Bristle. Cwt.	Coir Fibre. Mattress. Cwt.	Coir Rope. Cwt.	Coir Yarn. Cwt.	Coir Other.* Cwt.	Rs.†
1920 ..	84,947 ..	167,621 ..	15,338 ..	72,438 ..	751 ..	2,546,686
1921 ..	93,437 ..	108,830 ..	16,830 ..	60,710 ..	889 ..	2,010,585
1922 ..	106,265 ..	212,860 ..	14,640 ..	102,688 ..	677 ..	3,289,329
1923 ..	126,311 ..	232,685 ..	19,716 ..	105,088 ..	537 ..	4,633,820
1924 ..	168,247 ..	312,062 ..	19,502 ..	117,199 ..	409 ..	5,368,981
1925 ..	160,104 ..	300,086 ..	20,128 ..	131,387 ..	1,231 ..	4,384,792
1926 ..	154,132 ..	302,998 ..	19,618 ..	107,885 ..	1,767 ..	4,222,159
1927 ..	170,728 ..	365,056 ..	21,123 ..	130,821 ..	696 ..	5,377,425
1928 ..	182,241 ..	387,013 ..	19,086 ..	92,162 ..	1,496 ..	4,511,320
1929 ..	199,923 ..	395,468 ..	14,955 ..	100,635 ..	833 ..	4,588,057

* Excluding coir mats and matting. † Total value.

TABLE No. 35.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Coir** (Fibre, Coir (Bristle and Mattress); Coir Rope; Coir Yarn; and Coir, Other) (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	24·4	32·3	31·3	29·1	26·1	25·1	26·7	19·9	20·4
British Possessions :—									
Australia	6·0	5·7	6·7	6·6	7·1	7·0	6·4	6·3	6·5
British India	3·1	1·7	2·4	1·8	3·0	2·3	2·0	2·7	2·7
*British South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	9·8	9·3	10·5	8·9
Cape of Good Hope	1·7	2·3	3·2	3·4	3·0	—	—	—	—
Natal	4·9	3·4	4·9	4·9	5·0	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	6·1	3·9	4·4	3·3	3·6	3·8	3·6	3·2	2·7
Foreign Countries :—									
Belgium	7·7	9·9	9·6	11·9	10·3	12·5	12·2	13·4	13·6
Denmark	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·7	1·9	1·0	—	1·1	—
France	1·8	2·7	4·5	4·2	5·4	4·4	3·9	5·8	6·6
Germany	10·4	17·7	9·7	11·6	13·9	11·4	13·4	12·1	11·2
Holland	3·2	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·6	1·6	1·4	1·0	1·4
Japan	22·0	12·3	12·7	12·4	12·9	14·0	14·0	15·0	15·9
Norway	1·1	—	—	1·2	—	—	—	—	1·0
United States of America	2·9	2·2	4·5	3·4	3·3	3·9	2·8	4·5	4·4
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	4·6	4·1	4·3	4·4	2·9	3·3	4·3	4·4	4·7

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

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TABLE No. 36.—Quantity and value of the Exports of **Cacao** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	56,397 ..	2,515,305	1925 ..	68,788 ..	2,318,579
1921 ..	62,244 ..	2,018,847	1926 ..	64,751 ..	1,953,684
1922 ..	83,211 ..	3,145,356	1927 ..	80,798 ..	2,747,247
1923 ..	60,904 ..	2,236,548	1928 ..	73,618 ..	2,818,361
1924 ..	69,351 ..	2,464,103	1929 ..	82,680 ..	4,236,136

TABLE No. 37.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Cacao** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	27·6	24·1	20·3	36·4	34·3	18·2	20·4	14·8	18·0
British Possessions :—									
Australia	11·8	3·8	7·2	6·6	4·3	10·2	6·0	3·3	5·3
Canada	8·2	7·0	6·8	6·7	5·9	5·7	6·9	9·1	6·7
Cape of Good Hope	—	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	—	—
New Zealand	3·3	2·3	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
*Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	1·0	1·2
Belgium	—	1·8	—	1·5	1·3	1·5	1·7	—	1·0
Central America	—	—	—	—	2·1	4·3	—	—	—
Germany	3·9	3·4	3·8	1·7	1·3	2·8	5·9	2·5	4·4
Holland	—	—	2·0	1·3	—	—	3·3	—	1·5
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·3	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·2	11·7
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1	—	—
Philippine Islands	28·1	23·8	40·2	32·0	36·7	40·4	31·1	41·1	37·6
South America	—	—	—	—	1·5	—	—	—	—
United States of America	13·0	28·6	13·9	10·1	10·4	11·8	14·0	11·7	8·9
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	1·7	3·4	3·6	3·7	2·2	5·1	4·9	5·2	3·8

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 38.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Cinnamon Chips and Cinnamon Quills** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Cinnamon Chips. Cwt.	Cinnamon Quills. Cwt.	Total Value. Rs.	Year.	Cinnamon Chips. Cwt.	Cinnamon Quills. Cwt.	Total Value. Rs.
1920 ..	12,560 ..	22,561 ..	2,147,115	1925 ..	12,136 ..	30,220 ..	3,167,684
1921 ..	14,655 ..	30,709 ..	1,795,156	1926 ..	11,874 ..	31,238 ..	4,209,771
1922 ..	11,573 ..	31,401 ..	1,992,677	1927 ..	11,114 ..	31,300 ..	4,786,091
1923 ..	12,397 ..	32,587 ..	2,096,916	1928 ..	11,023 ..	34,699 ..	4,994,543
1924 ..	12,937 ..	34,545 ..	2,905,014	1929 ..	11,158 ..	37,059 ..	3,784,424

TABLE No. 39.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Cinnamon Chips** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	35·7	15·2	25·8	28·2	19·4	37·1	26·6	29·1	32·3
British Possessions :—									
Australia	12·5	13·6	10·9	13·3	12·6	16·1	16·5	17·3	15·5
British India	—	—	3·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*British South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	1·7	—	—	1·2
Canada	1·4	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	1·4	1·7	2·0	1·3	1·5	2·1	1·8	2·2
Foreign Countries :—									
*Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	6·2	8·1	6·7	7·1
Belgium	6·0	3·3	8·4	6·3	9·4	3·9	7·7	4·3	6·1
Denmark	1·1	—	—	1·5	—	—	1·6	—	—
France	—	—	1·6	3·7	4·5	2·8	3·3	5·3	3·2
Germany	26·4	6·6	17·1	19·0	15·0	7·0	4·7	7·9	10·9
Holland	7·8	9·8	8·3	6·7	9·2	2·8	8·2	3·7	7·3
Italy	2·2	—	3·1	3·2	4·2	4·4	3·1	3·1	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·1
South America	1·4	10·6	5·9	2·6	10·3	—	—	—	—
Spain	1·8	2·8	8·4	11·9	13·1	15·2	16·3	15·2	10·7
United States of America	1·7	2·6	4·0	—	—	—	—	2·9	—
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	2·0	2·3	1·2	·7	1·0	1·3	1·8	2·6	2·4

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

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TABLE No. 40.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Cinnamon Quills** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	2·0	3·0	10·0	9·6	6·7	7·1	4·1	3·7	1·9
British Possessions :—									
Hong Kong	—	—	1·2	—	—	—	1·4	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
America—									
*Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·9
Central America	—	2·7	7·5	10·0	9·4	12·4	—	—	2·1
Chile	—	2·1	2·5	—	1·1	—	1·4	2·8	1·8
Foreign West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·2	—
*Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	4·7	9·6	20·5	24·8
*Peru	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	1·4	2·0	2·0
South America	3·3	4·4	3·0	1·5	4·9	—	—	—	—
United States of America	34·2	39·7	35·4	35·5	33·5	30·4	38·1	26·6	18·4
Europe—									
Belgium	1·9	1·6	2·1	2·5	1·6	2·9	2·3	1·4	1·9
France	—	1·6	1·7	2·0	2·0	1·6	1·4	1·5	1·7
Germany	20·6	10·8	6·7	18·1	10·1	11·0	10·1	10·2	12·5
Holland	1·3	1·5	—	1·8	3·3	2·4	3·3	4·8	5·0
Italy	2·9	6·8	5·2	3·5	3·8	3·8	4·7	5·2	4·5
Spain	24·0	18·8	22·1	12·8	22·2	17·8	18·4	15·5	17·4
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	9·8	6·7	2·7	2·7	1·4	2·8	2·2	2·9	4·1

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 41.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Citronella Oil** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1920	1,022,809	1,141,528	1925	1,415,639	2,259,465
1921	1,160,555	1,093,817	1926	1,431,351	1,774,326
1922	1,299,889	1,638,242	1927	1,358,191	1,264,745
1923	1,121,271	2,130,283	1928	1,200,001	1,046,598
1924	1,433,381	2,941,291	1929	1,183,239	1,226,452

TABLE No. 42.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Citronella Oil** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	20·1	23·8	34·7	38·0	23·0	29·6	20·9	27·2	25·9
British Possessions :—									
Australia	8·0	6·8	3·7	4·6	6·7	5·0	4·4	5·8	6·2
British India	4·7	2·3	1·4	2·3	3·9	2·5	4·0	3·7	2·7
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·0	—	—
Foreign Countries :—									
*Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·3	1·1	1·8
China	5·6	—	—	—	3·0	2·6	2·8	2·0	1·1
France	—	—	4·2	5·1	3·5	3·1	2·0	1·4	2·4
Germany	4·7	2·1	1·5	4·4	8·2	9·0	10·2	13·2	11·5
Holland	—	1·1	1·1	—	2·3	3·2	3·5	4·4	5·0
Italy	—	—	—	1·9	1·2	1·7	—	1·5	2·7
Japan	5·0	—	—	1·4	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·2
United States of America	50·3	58·7	50·5	39·9	44·8	40·2	44·1	35·5	35·1
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.)	1·6	5·3	2·8	2·3	3·5	3·1	4·6	4·2	—

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 43.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Tobacco** (Ceylon Produce) :—

Year.	Manufactured. Cigars. lb.	Manufactured. Other lb.	Unmanufactured. Tobacco. lb.	Total Value. Rs.
1920	11,366	1,234	3,590,474	793,272
1921	5,640	434	2,411,419	614,129
1922	8,027	54	4,334,595	971,746
1923	16,782	—	2,951,094	735,186
1924	12,894	10	4,158,880	985,656
1925	13,824	—	2,851,568	699,201
1926	13,762	—	1,972,754	456,717
1927	7,853	1,482,977	1,553,634	677,441
1928	6,490	—	1,643,441	395,878
1929	8,469	—	3,193,567	631 485

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TABLE No. 44.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Cardamoms** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	3,754 ..	493,438	1925 ..	3,299 ..	1,148,831
1921 ..	4,512 ..	516,530	1926 ..	2,845 ..	841,961
1922 ..	4,096 ..	549,669	1927 ..	3,176 ..	850,224
1923 ..	2,784 ..	563,557	1928 ..	3,337 ..	790,341
1924 ..	2,665 ..	696,927	1929 ..	2,849 ..	647,038

TABLE No. 45.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Cardamoms** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.
United Kingdom ..	23·8 ..	22·8 ..	38·6 ..	55·8 ..	50·0 ..	45·2 ..	33·3 ..	31·0 ..	24·2
British Possessions :—									
Aden ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·4 ..	1·0 ..	—
Anglo-Egyptian Soudan ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·1
British India ..	31·8 ..	45·3 ..	16·0 ..	7·5 ..	6·8 ..	— ..	— ..	3·9 ..	1·6
Burma ..	— ..	1·2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Straits Settlements ..	— ..	— ..	1·4 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Foreign Countries :—									
Belgium ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2·3 ..	— ..	—
Denmark ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2·0 ..	3·9 ..	6·1 ..	7·6 ..	6·1
Egypt ..	7·0 ..	7·0 ..	13·3 ..	7·0 ..	4·9 ..	9·8 ..	5·8 ..	3·6 ..	5·5
*Finland ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·5 ..	6·2 ..	1·6 ..	2·9
France ..	1·2 ..	— ..	2·2 ..	— ..	— ..	1·3 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Germany ..	1·4 ..	— ..	1·8 ..	6·5 ..	8·5 ..	8·6 ..	17·3 ..	17·7 ..	17·7
Holland ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·3 ..	— ..	3·2 ..	1·6 ..	—
Japan ..	5·5 ..	3·1 ..	6·4 ..	2·8 ..	4·4 ..	2·9 ..	4·4 ..	3·3 ..	7·6
Norway ..	— ..	— ..	1·8 ..	3·5 ..	1·3 ..	6·4 ..	3·7 ..	2·6 ..	6·0
Sweden ..	— ..	— ..	1·4 ..	— ..	1·8 ..	2·8 ..	5·4 ..	5·5 ..	9·4
*Syria ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2·4 ..	1·2 ..	1·0 ..	1·2
Turkey in Asia ..	— ..	2·2 ..	3·7 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
United States of America ..	26·0 ..	15·2 ..	12·1 ..	13·3 ..	15·0 ..	12·1 ..	5·9 ..	16·8 ..	13·0
Others (each generally less than 1 per cent.) ..	3·4 ..	3·4 ..	1·3 ..	3·6 ..	4·0 ..	3·0 ..	3·8 ..	2·8 ..	3·8

* According to the new classification of countries from January 1, 1926.

TABLE No. 46.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Arecanuts** (Ceylon Produce) :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	124,048 ..	2,923,822	1925 ..	154,291 ..	4,046,244
1921 ..	131,045 ..	3,303,073	1926 ..	165,475 ..	4,247,825
1922 ..	133,531 ..	3,331,148	1927 ..	118,278 ..	3,001,268
1923 ..	160,578 ..	3,544,212	1928 ..	123,338 ..	3,247,198
1924 ..	130,904 ..	3,294,961	1929 ..	144,169 ..	2,699,085

TABLE No. 47.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Plumbago** (Ceylon Produce) :—

(See Diagram No. 14.)

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920 ..	184,100 ..	2,100,114	1925 ..	308,523 ..	2,983,389
1921 ..	86,996 ..	757,917	1926 ..	232,453 ..	2,616,994
1922 ..	216,999 ..	1,631,087	1927 ..	257,686 ..	2,525,700
1923 ..	213,383 ..	1,548,877	1928 ..	286,931 ..	2,704,359
1924 ..	193,017 ..	1,329,125	1929 ..	254,776 ..	2,729,639

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TABLE No. 48.—Annual Distribution by Countries of the Quantities of the Export Trade in **Plumbago** (shown as Percentages of the Total Annual Exports thereof) :—

Country.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	7·6	9·7	11·0	14·6	16·6	25·1	10·2	10·6	12·3
British Possessions :—									
Australia	9·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	3·2	4·5	4·4	3·3	3·2
British India	4·2	2·4	3·1	2·8	1·4	2·2	3·6	3·0	2·9
Foreign Countries :—									
Belgium	—	—	—	—	1·1	1·7	1·9	1·2	1·2
Denmark	—	—	—	—	1·6	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	4·1	3·6	3·8	6·3	1·7	1·0
Germany	16·6	8·8	9·5	25·5	28·1	15·1	24·0	18·9	14·1
Italy	—	8·7	—	1·1	—	—	4·5	4·6	2·6
Japan	10·9	—	8·5	10·0	5·0	7·7	6·4	6·7	9·3
United States of America	49·5	64·6	61·5	35·1	38·0	38·8	37·2	48·4	52·8
Others (each generally less than 1 per cen	2·0	2·2	1·3	2·5	1·5	1·2	1·3	1·6	·6

TABLE No. 49.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Mica** (Ceylon Produce) :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920	296	36,523	1925	22	5,110
1921	92	15,103	1926	—	—
1922	20	4,050	1927	—	—
1923	17	2,630	1928	—	—
1924	—	—	1929	12	60

TABLE No. 50.—Quantity and Value of the Imports of **Rice** from Burma, India (excluding Burma), and other Countries :—

Year.	Total.		Burma.		British India (excluding Burma).		Other Countries.	
	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920	5788730..	91667375..	5537875..	90032897..	250226..	1628216..	629..	6262
1921	5859957..	69598165..	4561527..	52962233..	946408..	12303156..	352022..	4332776
1922	7209157..	89337183..	5568218..	68223473..	1472137..	19179669..	168802..	1934041
1923	7423833..	83424898..	4567744..	52188899..	2806311..	30687688..	49778..	548311
1924	7519186..	76749249..	3397864..	39169728..	4081851..	37145810..	39471..	433711
1925	8321381..	94082942..	6351534..	75124917..	1909880..	18310651..	59967..	647374
1926	8794947..	98061620..	5922919..	70211510..	2457392..	23661758..	414636..	4188352
1927	9087264..	102851651..	6379440..	76020598..	1899281..	18992810..	808543..	7838243
1928	9244691..	103150832..	6099281..	72057192..	1947198..	19471989..	1198212..	11621651
1929	9380556..	99453563..	6321497..	72081223..	2303715..	20195110..	755344..	7177230

TABLE No. 51.—Quantity and Value of the Imports of **Paddy** from Burma, India (excluding Burma), and other Countries :—

Year.	Total.		Burma.		British India (excluding Burma).		Other Countries.	
	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1920	437072 ..	1584672 ..	425765 ..	1547926 ..	11307 ..	36746 ..	— ..	—
1921	906935 ..	3172512 ..	890488 ..	3112036 ..	16447 ..	60476 ..	— ..	—
1922	629996 ..	2818846 ..	590434 ..	2581446 ..	39560 ..	237368 ..	2 ..	37
1923	723973 ..	3661770 ..	583564 ..	2821430 ..	140409 ..	840340 ..	— ..	—
1924	505672 ..	2655147 ..	415831 ..	2208220 ..	89841 ..	446927 ..	— ..	—
1925	536328 ..	2528445 ..	482857 ..	2305595 ..	53471 ..	222850 ..	— ..	—
1926	650964 ..	3305624 ..	600331 ..	3060149 ..	50633 ..	245475 ..	— ..	—
1927	481642 ..	2228121 ..	410116 ..	1860487 ..	71526 ..	367634 ..	— ..	—
1928	802428 ..	4204947 ..	630669 ..	3231173 ..	122771 ..	679917 ..	48988 ..	293857
1929	710882 ..	4082108 ..	584204 ..	3323291 ..	125263 ..	751638 ..	1415 ..	7179

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TABLE No. 52.—Quantity of **Salt** produced in Ceylon :—

Year.	Grand Total.	Jaffna District. Total.	Elephant Pass.	Other.	Year.	Grand Total.	Jaffna District. Total.	Elephant Pass.	Other.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1920	331,486	99,871	—	99,871	1925	412,731	188,197	181,556	6,641
1921	311,675	38,440	1,188	37,252	1926	331,179	186,023	151,203	34,820
1922	921,966	92,220	30,000	62,220	1927	513,366	232,908	188,984	43,924
1923	579,533	158,620	112,100	46,520	1928	871,513	379,365	309,867	69,498
1924	191,019	173,897	144,375	29,522	1929	501,593	249,729	200,344	49,385

TABLE No. 52.—Quantity of **Salt** produced in Ceylon—*contd.* :—

Year.	Puttalam District. Total.	Palavi.	Other.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Hambantota.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1920	—	—	—	—	1,100	64,271	166,244
1921	118,876	20,010	98,866	—	—	18,024	136,335
1922	470,302	51,000	419,302	—	4,446	74,618	280,380
1923	277,548	40,450	237,098	—	—	79,476	63,889
1924	17,122	2,742	14,380	—	—	—	—
1925	65,385	35,322	30,063	—	—	65,067	94,082
1926	43,664	4,680	38,984	4,282	—	—	97,210
1927	67,100	35,350	31,750	4,293	—	57,847	151,218
1928	186,405	89,136	97,269	8,111	—	58,615	239,017
1929	22,430	9,097	13,333	—	—	11,637	217,797

TABLE No. 53.—Value of the Imports of **Fish Goods** into Ceylon :—

Year.	Total.	Fish Cured or Salted.	Fish Frozen.	Fish Maldive.	Fish Manure. Guano.	Other.	Fish Oil.	Fish Tinned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920	8047862	1973379	—	2535189	1967961	1338411	2775	230147
1921	7767837	4168708	9072	2889440	230279	370738	2105	97495
1922	8423671	3904548	11877	3711457	1061245	599515	3147	131882
1923	10570619	3863476	34721	4197278	1476107	799039	2895	197103
1924	10166955	3756124	39990	4253251	1301252	677226	1955	137167
1925	9981365	3488487	47747	4559810	1216708	413560	5610	249443
1926	11148400	3731522	60137	5038176	1417363	596253	4303	300646
1927	11573297	3946406	64461	4865475	1528224	692632	10797	465302
1928	12029076	4298190	62211	5057778	1492348	824577	7594	286378
1929	12777467	3733723	96102	6535198	1405325	671304	2722	333093

TABLE No. 53*a*.—Quantity and Value of the Exports of **Papaine** (Ceylon Produce) :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1920	30,352	89,715	1925	60,995	434,458
1921	35,392	182,878	1926	73,624	621,384
1922	57,530	323,343	1927	83,416	670,974
1923	38,252	220,901	1928	125,684	922,529
1924	51,235	317,893	1929	128,463	642,318

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TABLE No. 54.—Rates of Freight to the United Kingdom, 1925–1929 :—

Article.		January, 1925.		April, 1925.		July, 1925.		October, 1925.		January, 1926.		April, 1926.		July, 1926.		October, 1926.		January, 1927.		April, 1927.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arecanuts, cacao, cardamoms	per ton	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0
Cinnamon	do.	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6
Citronella oil	do.	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0
Coconut, desiccated	do.	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0
Coconut, unhusked, loose	do.	30	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Coconut, unhusked, in bags	do.	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
Coconut oil, in casks and steel cylinder packages	do.	47	6	52	6	47	6	47	6	47	6	47	6	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6
Coir, in pressed bales	do.	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
Coir, in loose ballots	do.	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
Copra, cut, in bags	do.	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6
Copra, uncut, in bags	do.	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6
Plumbago	do.	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Rubber	do.	62	6	62	6	72	6	77	6	77	6	77	6	77	6	77	6	70 to 77	0 6	70	0
Tea, in cases	do.	52	6	52	6	57	6	57	6	7		57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6
Tea sweepings	do.	52	6	52	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6

Article.		July, 1927.		October, 1927.		January, 1928.		April, 1928.		July, 1928.		October, 1928.		January, 1929.		April, 1929.		July, 1929.		October, 1929.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arecanuts, cacao, cardamoms	per ton	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0
Cinnamon	do.	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6
Citronella oil	do.	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0
Coconut, desiccated	do.	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0
Coconut, unhusked, loose	do.	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Coconut, unhusked, in bags	do.	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
Coconut oil, in casks and steel cylinder packages	do.	37	6	37	6	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Coir, in pressed bales	do.	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
Coir, in loose ballots	do.	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
Copra, cut, in bags	do.	37	6	37	6	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	35	0	35	0	35	0
Copra, uncut, in bags	do.	37	6	37	6	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	35	0	35	0	35	0
Plumbago	do.	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Rubber	do.	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0
Tea, in cases	do.	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6
Tea sweepings	do.	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6	57	6

TABLE No. 55.—Rates of Freight on all Articles to Countries other than the United Kingdom, 1925-1929 :—

Country.	January, 1925.		April, 1925.		July, 1925.		October, 1925.		January, 1926.		April, 1926.		July, 1926.		October, 1926.		January, 1927.		April, 1927.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. per ton	23 to 45	6 0	23 to 46	6 8	23 to 60	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	27 to 70	6 0
Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban* .. .. do.	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0
Christiania and South Swedish Ports† .. do.	23 to 50	6 0	23 to 50	0 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to 70	6 0	23 to —	6 —
East London and Port Elizabeth .. do.	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2	70	2
Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane .. do.	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0	Rs. 40 to 60	c. 0 0
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Italian Ports .. do.	23 to 45	6 0	23 to 45	6 0	23 to 60	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	27 to 70	6 0
Marseilles .. .. do.	23 to 45	6 0	23 to 45	6 0	23 to 60	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	23 to 65	6 0	27 to 70	6 0
Mossel Bay, Cape Town do.	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10	72	10
New York, Boston, Philadelphia (direct) do.	40	0	40	0	45	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	60	0	50 to 60	0 0

*Cargo to Beira and Delagoa Bay are subject to the landing charges of 9s. per ton of 50 cubic feet on Beira cargo, and 3s. per ton of 50 cubic feet on Delagoa Bay cargo.

† Read "Oslo and South Swedish Ports" from October, 1925.

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TABLE No. 55.—Rates of Freight on all Articles to Countries other than the United Kingdom, 1925-1929—*contd.* :—

Country.	July, 1927.	October, 1927.	January, 1928.	April, 1928.	July, 1928.	October, 1928.	January, 1929	April, 1929.	July, 1929.	October, 1929
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen..per ton	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0
Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban* .. do.	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0
Christiania and South Swedish Ports† .. do.	— —	— —	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0
East London and Port Elizabeth .. do.	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane .. do.	40 0 to 60 0	40 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 60
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Italian Ports .. do.	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0
Marseilles .. do.	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 70 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	27 6 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0	30 0 to 75 0
Mossel Bay, Cape Town do. New York, Boston.	72 10	72 10	72 10	72 10	72 10	70 10	72 10	72 10	72 10	72 10
Philadelphia (direct)‡ do	50 0 to 60 0	50 0 to 60 0	50 0 to 60 0	By arrange- ment	25 0 to 60 0	25 0 to 60 0	25 0 to 60 0	25 0 to 60 0	25 0 to 60 0	25 0 to 60 0

* Cargo to Beira and Delagoa Bay are subject to the landing charges of 9*s.* per ton of 50 cubic feet on Beira cargo, and 3*s.* per ton of 50 cubic feet on Delagoa Bay cargo.
† Read "Oslo and South Swedish Ports" from October, 1925.
‡ And Baltimore from January, 1928.

[Table No. 56 is included under Railways at page 56.]

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TABLE No. 57.—Quantities and Value* of Principal Articles (including Bullion and Specie) **Imported** :—

Principal Articles.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total value of all articles imported (including bullion and specie)	£	**11,849 112**	**16,181,513**	**24,061,812**	**17,470,381**	**18,782,713**	**19,477,319**	**20,821,898**	**24,025,354**	**27,191,141**	**28,075,198**	**27,474,643**	**28,619,688**
Apparel (made up)	£	95,632	78,413	204,021	93,781	122,985	136,077	167,316	194,061	230,120	217,186	229,599	254,358
Beer, ale, and other malt liquors	gals.	68,019	52,167	116,779	70,821	102,856	95,417	133,291	141,110	211,567	223,775	335,565	362,531
	£	20,432	14,661	30,911	24,716	30,122	23,462	27,531	28,481	41,359	42,737	57,769	64,193
Casks, shooks, and staves	£	87,672	66,448	25,789	20,943	18,825	5,755	6,423	3,435	1,974	162	89	76
Coal and coke†	tons	273,955	736,122	809,141	715,714	582,344	545,813	675,586	672,831	664,654	743,458	646,023	813,654
	£	857,296	2,328,976	2,049,408	2,023,990	1,483,800	1,128,122	1,271,799	1,176,739	1,091,376	1,266,964	957 261	1,180,208
Cotton twist and yarn	£	16,656	18,455	22,761	13,623	20,424	13,389	8,691	9,606	6,447	5,360	3,836	7,151
Cotton manufactures:—													
Lace and net	£	10,698	6,045	28,461	6,460	11,491	11,245	11,602	11,232	13,850	11,789	14,948	16,909
Piece goods:—													
Bleached	£	295,185	219,706	512,411	345,929	373,279	449,370	374,647	553,580	379,228	401,345	384,439	407,507
Dyed	£	472,899	608,010	910,968	823,392	592,413	753,915	819,034	818,514	926,102	790,104	649,129	740,683
Gray	£	82,112	64,325	84,164	114,548	110,360	143,980	112,298	127,139	122,643	67,930	66,552	76,859
Muslin	£	2,133	1,594	5,238	6,480	5,163	4,687	1,116	680	1,381	801	301	173
Printed	£	100,802	140,952	243,405	187,255	176,735	187,750	199,879	251,979	347,887	424,939	275,392	309,812
Other	£	98,491	113,509	287,058	121,905	68,659	37,356	38,650	44,274	50,899	42,147	28,269	27,680
Thread	£	55,012	18,218	54,248	41,514	59,261	48,681	57,515	52,169	54,518	54,791	51,067	55,422
Cutlery and hardware	£	87,384	195,736	321,613	240,562	15,360	21,488	38,820	40,340	42,218	27,928	27,947	36,132
Curry stuffs	cwt.	201,223	197,847	217,556	244,254	228,665	253,665	251,198	279,953	316,939	335,572	365,069	325,174
	£	139,373	145,371	183,556	268,724	250,332	388,133	364,583	433,713	482,218	506,831	467 864	387,041
Fish, cured and salted	cwt.	243,505	214,411	245,448	296,244	264,372	284,050	301,398	339,454	355,737	380,757	426,264	372,188
	£	131,437	114,757	131,559	277,914	260,303	257,565	250,408	232,566	248,768	267,805	286,546	248,915
Grain and pulse:—													
Paddy	cwt.	542,762	751,500	437,072	906,935	629,996	723,973	505,672	536,328	650,964	481,642	802,428	710,882
	£	118,707	165,533	105,645	211,501	187,923	244,118	177,010	168,563	220,375	148,541	280,330	272,141
Rice	cwt.	6,472,152	5,342,575	5,788,730	5,859,957	7,209,157	7,423,833	7,519,186	8,321,381	8,794,947	9,087,264	9,244,691	9,380,556
	£	3,520,296	4,421,696	6,111,158	4,639,878	5,955,812	5,561,660	5,116,617	6,272,196	6,537,441	6,856,777	6,876,722	6,630,238
Other, including flour	£	187,482	734,507	936,845	382,584	486,725	485,596	491,982	588,331	603,539	680,690	671,019	677,064
Haberdashery	£	165,128	183,648	200,971	158,107	149,184	83,287	102,418	92,174	135,911	118,055	118,419	124,501
Iron, galvanized:—													
Barbed wire	tons	240	74	512	175	656	932	1,527	1,991	4,050	3,488	3,032	2,575
	£	10,001	2,593	17,720	4,993	15,430	19,444	28,681	32,877	62,525	53,631	44,570	39,821
Other kinds	tons	175	1,665	5,656	648	2,668	5,929	8,301	9,711	13,546	13,961	9,833	11,530
	£	11,051	62,132	234,170	34,878	56,620	129,719	164,233	172,686	241,792	230,024	146,147	172,700
Live stock:—													
Horned cattle	No.	5,218	9,831	12,155	15,884	12,758	8,841	7,731	7,618	10,513	12,214	8,106	2,584
	£	7,300	14,714	24,790	34,561	32,187	18,807	16,365	16,630	22,789	27,857	16,940	9,102
Sheep and goats	No.	66,225	68,157	57,675	56,940	58,951	62,857	71,421	85,528	110,951	117,830	121,303	122,172
	£	44,150	45,438	38,450	37,971	39,301	41,904	47,614	57,019	73,967	78,553	80,868	148,313
Machinery and mill work (including sewing machines)	£	78,059	169,389	348,151	363,438	320,433	285,640	342,019	413,862	500,016	516,625	551,061	540,774
Manures (including poonac used as manure)	£	435,818	674,065	876,126	150,540	562,359	615,092	654,905	849,619	1,066,263	1,095,820	993,273	1,011,258

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.

† Including "bunker coal" and patent fuel in all years.

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TABLE No. 57.—Quantities and Value* of Principal Articles (including Bullion and Specie) **Imported**—*contd.*:—

Principal Articles.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Oil:—													
Kerosene	gals.	3,612,695	5,290,046	5,110,852	4,313,826	7,092,990	5,841,059	4,698,161	6,981,055	6,880,841	8,597,609	8,592,279	8,628,277
	£	167,913	270,580	289,586	251,381	430,231	353,982	283,666	419,949	405,260	511,390	537,959	509,809
Petroleum, crude ..	gals.	11,813,381	14,785,621	19,089,632	17,488,725	25,799,002	32,179,572	42,332,008	39,637,400	48,336,969	54,154,070	52,930,008	53,364,579
	£	191,934	419,727	372,167	384,248	497,830	598,437	771,602	688,086	797,028	947,273	931 407	849,141
Onions	cwt.	270,626	242,932	299,343	314,757	356,973	361,409	394,393	434,020	432,905	523,856	5,231,558	557,559
	£	54,123	48,968	59,950	146,840	166,583	180,658	210,443	202,141	259,446	297,326	209,575	223,079
Opium	lb.	7,200	6,000	9,560	12,264	7,210	3,600	—	5,400	4,200	4,200	3,720	3,240
	£	13,571	12,067	20,267	19,467	16,007	8,000	—	12,000	9,333	9,333	10,267	7,200
Poonac (excluding poonac used as manure)	cwt.	349,680	327,924	338,255	356,718	368,680	373,483	384,572	399,290	382,599	384,333	381,364	359,714
	£	93,248	87,180	90,292	160,733	172,117	248,116	205,178	186,401	202,750	230,665	228,851	191,804
Potatoes ..	cwt.	77,459	55,223	84,717	95,389	123,482	154,038	186,743	232,422	347,191	257,580	250,089	276,665
	£	25,858	18,727	48,033	78,616	98,153	100,164	115,449	131,524	201,511	161,424	164,084	189,768
Railway plant and materials ..	£	9,821	50,717	124,477	375,882	25,438	11,408	44,965	80,098	124,520	170,680	414,488	270,231
Seeds, plants, and roots ..	£	27,036	22,209	20,566	36,036	47,404	45,475	40,324	34,655	25,609	37,634	33,949	25,157
Silk and satin manufactures ..	£	43,539	73,932	83,626	71,785	120,278	98,407	140,070	193,579	220,231	198,320	224,525	246,342
Spirits:—													
Brandy	gals.	10,828	15,725	27,909	24,177	24,332	35,049	50,706	64,467	103,426	131,188	119,251	147,266
	£	12,026	17,455	25,485	31,612	24,289	25,512	30,384	32,726	44,164	55,669	68,728	89,768
Gin	gals.	10,062	15,258	47,797	31,005	52,790	72,310	99,218	120,349	156,505	179,443	118,150	105,620
	£	9,505	11,386	31,070	23,137	35,368	43,834	57,206	65,556	84,286	97,424	60,250	52,889
Whisky	gals.	59,945	34,777	86,002	67,065	68,788	71,328	68,899	79,446	93,914	76,534	103,680	93,415
	£	63,248	39,180	74,567	84,801	86,917	86,544	83,108	90,995	103,050	135,715	114,638	108,531
Sugar:—													
Raw and refined ..	cwt.	358,880	390,208	289,639	399,747	cwt. 571,073	553,191	691,294	836,094	991,512	1,099,173	1,232,687	1,290,028
	£	458,799	655,864	624,686	704,125	£735,624	819,678	988,994	877,411	1,006,747	1,063,647	1,134,912	1,051,219
Palm and jaggery ..	cwt.	56,209	59,470	83,286	51,217								
	£	18,737	18,272	27,812	27,231								
Tea chests	£	108,361	149,509	184,145	122,659	163,828	238,047	277,191	280,610	393,081	311,240	373,039	418,993
Tea lead	tons	192	280	723	291	614	917	883	768	1,169	1,331	1,535	1,837
	£	10,951	10,037	27,331	11,667	25,940	39,603	41,735	37,840	56,199	55,818	59,965	62,504
Tobacco:—													
Cigars	lb.	33,990	11,820	12,198	9,485	8,990	7,326	7,272	7,075	7,474	7,106	6,817	5,853
	£	7,218	3,766	4,223	3,575	4,007	3,266	3,147	2,977	2,997	2,953	3,071	2,818
Cigarettes	lb.	338,921	144,971	416,259	319,456	341,165	307,763	420,229	415,082	571,139	505,569	574,277	571,185
	£	88,401	32,685	123,162	145,035	140,590	112,300	132,038	141,237	213,302	186,520	220,418	230,801
Other (except snuff) ..	lb.	20,280	13,751	39,448	35,739	53,305	58,109	61,079	64,963	82,973	115,261	206,168	302,387
	£	3,178	1,937	7,772	10,929	14,392	15,825	17,802	23,099	25,549	30,831	34,791	35,679
Umbrellas and parasols ..	£	20,235	17,854	43,749	27,985	24,991	49,981	62,415	43,170	76,748	62,582	51,246	55,154
Wine of all kinds	£	17,306	21,999	37,298	24,094	30,609	26,817	29,767	29,977	34,012	37,663	37,118	37,164
Wood and timber:—													
Teak	£	114,113	48,125	93,862	41,736	45,330	48,251	60,453	97,551	119,946	120,789	146,169	125,439
Woollen manufactures of all kinds..	£	28,745	22,574	76,667	37,973	45,561	63,525	73,250	76,328	99,036	76,595	89,686	85,414
Bullion and specie:—													
Bullion:—													
Gold	£	—	—	11,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver	£	—	—	—	4,141	10,448	12,330	24,104	28,320	32,415	37,106	28,007	32,399
Specie:—													
Gold	£	1,328	221,836	2,233,241	29,333	53,400	154,007	226,998	507,504	566,831	934,638	744,358	1,700,353
Silver	£	—	4,561	376,861	47,903	33,333	124.147	409,600	87,583	256.667	29,333	27,733	16,667

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.

(c) Articles of Domestic [illegible]

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TABLE No. 58.—Quantities and Value* of Principal Articles of Domestic and Other Produce (including Bullion and Specie) **Exported** :—

Principal Articles.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929
Total value of all articles exported (including bullion and specie)..	**£†**	**14,208,922**	**24,470,499**	**18,419,698**	**17,106,694**	**19,852,214**	**23,413,250**	**25,701,161**	**32,841,095**	**33,576,599**	**29,951,583**	**26,171,332**	**27,158,187**
Arecanuts	cwt.	214,780	150,488	124,048	131,045	133,531	160,578	130,904	154,291	165,475	118,278	123,338	144,169
	£	253,445	203,952	194,921	220,205	222,077	236,281	219,664	269,750	283,188	200,085	216,480	179,939
Cardamoms	cwt.	3,549	4,874	3,754	4,512	4,096	2,784	2,665	3,299	2,845	3,176	3,337	2,851
	£	20,314	60,591	32,896	34,435	36,645	37,570	46,462	76,589	56,131	56,682	52,689	43,182
Cinchona bark .	lb.	13,980	47,624	377,525	182,581	103,152	64,512	70,000	18,592	19,936	18,256	27,664	23,408
	£	61	206	1,636	2,609	3,043	2,044	1,917	539	457	487	532	842
Cinnamon	cwt.	37,390	68,758	35,121	45,364	42,974	44,984	47,482	42,356	43,112	42,414	45,722	48,217
	£	89,967	246,394	143,141	119,677	132,845	139,794	193,668	211,179	280,651	319,073	332,970	252,295
Coal, coke, and patent fuel† ..	tons	—	—	34	1	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
	£	1	9	95	5	2	3	27	1	—	—	—	—
Cacao	cwt.	73,528	58,884	56,397	62,245	83,211	60,904	69,351	68,788	64,751	80,798	73,618	82,680
	£	156,811	208,378	167,687	134,590	209,690	149,103	164,274	154,572	130,246	183,150	187,891	282,409
Coconuts, fresh ..	£	26,120	19,508	64,941	157,466	121,682	89,236	166,606	129,375	92,912	101,006	94,952	85,461
Coconuts desiccated ..	cwt.	203,366	675,060	518,735	870,515	768,215	818,793	871,341	794,161	754,367	872,833	786,703	690,469
	£	345,302	1,661,878	1,221,984	1,773,493	1,343,946	1,514,423	1,464,246	1,251,833	1,151,732	1,365,451	1,322,674	791,719
Coffee	cwt.	27	458	143	1,565	645	51	75	12	1,441	3,824	4,814	4,803
	£	103	1,756	280	3,066	1,264	246	330	91	4,499	9,831	14,543	16,022
Coir, and manufactures thereof	£	98,572	203,273	170,441	134,906	219,990	309,764	358,518	293,032	282,678	358,986	301,177	306,005
Copra	cwt.	1,272,321	1,759,525	1,357,870	1,367,431	1,686,589	1,015,465	1,769,189	2,274,453	2,419,398	1,982,154	1,976,656	2,042,488
	£	850,509	2,157,136	1,893,685	1,620,299	1,920,271	1,208,210	2,067,213	2,551,569	2,656,565	2,122,988	2,120,109	1,754,399
Kapok	lb.	169,958	390,660	301,743	461,652	741,328	729,904	702,240	444,192	677,040	371,840	394,464	967,232
	£	2,494	5,906	4,957	6,397	25,952	28,606	23,374	14,331	27,464	15,683	13,360	37,498
Oil :—													
Citronella ..	lb.	1,030,167	992,850	1,022,809	1,160,555	1,299,889	1,121,271	1,433,381	1,415,639	1,431,351	1,358,191	1,200,001	1,183,239
	£	58,337	59,750	76,102	72,921	109,216	142,019	196,086	150,631	118,288	84,316	69,773	81,763
Coconut	cwt.	527,481	675,999	507,527	484,724	554,626	480,543	552,633	616,917	570,463	673,162	779,112	878,523
	£	1,046,171	1,711,629	1,324,307	1,001,633	994,999	929,032	1,055,119	1,120,850	1,032,621	1,104,518	1,284,369	1,201,624
Plumbago	cwt.	304,340	133,428	184,100	86,996	216,999	213,383	193,017	308,523	232,453	257,686	286,931	254,776
	£	322,709	115,472	140,008	50,528	108,739	103,258	88,608	198,893	174,466	168,380	180,291	181,976
Poonac	cwt.	14,027	87,365	92,452	167,018	115,505	116,823	157,541	169,436	160,511	173,421	293,628	334,459
	£	3,208	34,518	39,077	61,968	51,093	40,711	63,216	75,939	58,045	82,918	135,658	141,304
Rubber	cwt.	454,774	948,132	831,851	820,970	979,517	799,442	799,969	991,316	1,272,421	1,214,561	1,247,476	1,735,338
	£	4,567,198	9,248,749	6,272,709	3,584,952	3,969,127	5,251,881	4,595,689	12,338,433	12,294,881	8,650,509	5,383,671	6,221,172
Skins of all kinds ..	cwt.	11,306	13,212	13,971	9,502	11,825	10,092	12,207	12,046	14,347	18,092	19,351	19,574
	£	1,216	71,862	70,925	44,140	54,416	51,637	50,158	53,687	91,245	117,835	92,206	127,242
Spirits: Arrack ..	gals.	18,796	27,589	36,059	30,885	22,297	13,088	7,585	5,203	4,750	4,095	2,600	3,832
	£	2,750	13,806	9,071	7,525	4,062	2,357	1,252	1,766	1,977	836	502	4,598
Tea	lb.	180,817,744	208,560,943	184,770,231	161,610,966	171,807,581	181,906,184	204,863,816	209,700,639	217,082,648	226,950,059	236,631,600	251,489,772
	£	5,545,077	7,766,809	5,385,436	7,513,846	9,735,763	12,376,822	14,326,215	13,307,289	14,204,253	14,246,125	13,415,669	13,674,280
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	cwt.	42,293	15,530	32,058	21,531	38,702	26,403	37,133	25,460	17,614	13,872	14,674	28,514
	£	58,301	43,940	51,876	40,541	64,351	48,350	65,033	45,861	29,759	23,019	26,034	38,147
Wood and timber :— Timber ..	£	18,628	13,734	30,397	53,265	15,186	14,553	18,869	28,948	22,140	23,599	33,330	54,162
Bullion and specie :—													
Bullion :— Silver	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,282	—	11	—
Specie :— Gold	£	—	180	522,219	—	—	—	—	309	—	81,140	85,000	1,082,507
Silver	£	120.567	—	—	—	2.000	10.900	9.333	8.167	25.767	21.400	181,500	27.741

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.
† The quantities and value of "bunker coal" shipped by steamers are *not* included in the figures given in the above table.

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TABLE No. 59.—Total Value* of **Imports** (including Bullion and Specie) into Ceylon, distinguishing Principal Countries :—

Principal Countries of Production.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total Imports (including bullion and specie)	£ **12,343,081**	£ **11,849,112**	£ **16,181,313**	£ **24,061,812**	£ **17,470,381**	£ **18,782,713**	£ **19,477,319**	£ **20,821,898**	£ **24,025,354**	£ **27,191,141**	£ **28,075,198**	£ **27,474,643**	£ **28,619,686**
United Kingdom	2,175,272	1,908,964	2,259,389	5,164,066	4,363,218	4,138,245	4,223,749	4,629,904	5,650,510	6,342,286	6,351,756	6,202,259	6,031,338
Total British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates	8,304,680	8,124,317	10,263,068	13,427,168	10,361,020	11,321,635	11,512,299	11,573,931	13,484,824	14,229,333	14,677,994	13,514,922	14,683,073
Total Foreign Countries ..	1,863,129	1,815,831	3,658,854	5,470,578	2,746,140	3,322,835	3,741,271	4,618,061	4,890,020	6,619,521	7,045,448	7,757,462	7,905,276
British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates :—													
Commonwealth of Australia ..	93,773	87,393	278,537	421,107	428,552	393,167	718,820	492,604	512,459	532,669	540,128	796,837	2,053,336
Dominion of Canada ..	89	1,308	5,379	68,773	47,605	24,344	104,697	115,650	122,026	154,679	79,409	143,726	116,730
Dominion of New Zealand ..	7,500	4,310	4,138	3,876	5,997	1,304	969	91	1,060	627	1,441	3,067	8,550
Egypt	66,682	27,058	9,888	38,111	9,774			See under Foreign Countries					
Hong Kong	57,714	50,551	124,379	123,682	100,172	879	85,202	120,768	80,384	76,750	96,786	85,870	76,008
India (including Burma) ..	6,964,610	6,824,032	8,670,403	11,963,227	8,312,467	9,604,138	9,657,989	9,746,140	11,433,789	11,745,450	677,083	10,918,288	10,869,060
Maldive Islands	150,142	159,435	143,937	164,987	183,565	240,498	270,368	263,555	304,211	331,760	324,689	341,052	441,931
Mauritius	29	3	—	44	21	41,650	26,552	27,526	9,163	2,688	2,895	2,369	1
Other British Possessions in Africa†	97,826	513,913	412,696	155,123	776,228	602,673	378,331	518,343	512,632	614,421	1,029,223	693,016	794,121
Straits Settlements ..	862,080	454,226	608,408	483,001	470,474	292,366	244,288	269,382	488,882	731,759	904,210	516,604	306,457
Other British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates ..	2,235	2,088	5,303	5,237	26,165	24,616	25,083	19,872	20,217	38,529	22,070	14,094	16,880
Foreign Countries :—													
Austria	109	12	8	3,936	3,516	3,622	7,625	25,680	17,535	29,150	41,418	40,983	36,304
Hungary										3,653	1,167	372	55,628
Belgium	691	362	21,567	114,455	27,584	69,693	116,318	178,927	197,061	270,472	277,637	196,948	238,877
Borneo	206,003	142,840	400,253	354,480	257,022	429,592	518,165	586,511	481,084	339,389	792,723	448,075	215,556
China	12,384	10,850	82,353	109,421	53,324	33,977	48,181	42,629	40,023	59,909	72,108	106,572	121,502
Egypt	See under	British Oversea Dominions and			Protectorates.		9,433	16,620	10,725	26,064	44,116	55,887	63,936	99,372
France	44,098	51,247	106,328	183,873	129,400	145,613	111,226	127,345	175,104	305,841	333,476	328,148	318,741
French Possessions‡ ..	34,011	50,795	5,688	16,595	7,324	47,022	99,106	98,071	41,983	72,315	47,440	336,199	433,233
Germany	763	9	131	57,503	97,586	246,528	253,461	361,777	380,101	690,031	593,650	666,687	701,422
Holland	74,649	30,973	54,919	208,325	183,953	210,760	297,577	273,177	317,888	401,352	434,649	329,864	325,786
Italy	16,179	8,696	11,011	76,721	77,836	90,444	96,765	133,161	181,695	275,986	237,918	201,607	222,892
Japan	669,396	608,854	558,786	466,558	273,225	345,380	363,165	428,345	476,115	651,103	618,674	657,092	716,852
Java	159,023	159,537	457,927	437,304	528,565	501,155	631,012	782,072	738,534	892,333	963,189	1,130,569	917,565
Russia	11,613	5	35,515	23,378	16,149	9,844	120,379	215,779	254,841	7,107	6,626	3,241	865
Siam	43,399	22,992	627,645	53,806	79,110	93,865	16,481	21,624	67,072	96,616	102,972	296,327	121,756
Spain	2,529	2,600	8,248	10,290	5,086	8,721	6,806	13,142	10,651	17,898	15,319	18,048	18,745
Sweden	40,304	41,849	12,871	44,204	43,057	45,796	40,806	41,027	60,150	71,779	80,443	69,186	87,647
Switzerland	19,932	10,572	23,837	88,994	33,633	23,419	61,188	127,442	56,283	86,229	76,707	89,359	103,428
United States of America ..	372,001	376,734	758,319	2,853,003	477,381	446,295	430,943	612,020	630,564	853,362	979,067	1,047,255	902,766
Other Foreign Countries ..	156,045	296,904	493,448	367,732	452,399	561,676	495,447	538,583	737,272	1,461,159	1,314,381	1,726,990	2,266,339

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.
† British Possessions in Africa excluding Egypt and Mauritius from 1917 to 1921. British Possessions in Africa excluding Mauritius from 1922.
‡ The figures are inclusive of all foreign possessions in *India*, whether French or otherwise.

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TABLE No. 60.—Total Value* of **Exports** of Domestic and Other Produce (including Bullion and Specie) from Ceylon, distinguishing Principal Countries :—

Principal Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie)†	**20,462,997**	**14,208,922**	**24,470,499**	**18,419,698**	**17,106,694**	**19,852,214**	**23,413,250**	**25,701,161**	**32,841,095**	**33,576,599**	**29,951,583**	**26,171,332**	**27,158,187**
United Kingdom	8,098,340	6,068,422	10,309,435	8,244,031	7,906,480	9,184,671	10,913,694	11,488,152	12,572,811	13,888,261	12,467,170	10,231,954	10,784,034
Total British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates	3,853,331	4,789,440	3,578,588	2,753,588	2,802,120	2,961,356	3,502,276	4,217,027	4,301,586	4,277,784	4,653,152	5,034,330	5,691,707
Total Foreign Countries ..	8,511,325	3,351,058	10,582,475	7,422,077	6,398,095	7,706,187	8,997,281	9,995,982	15,966,698	15,410,555	12,831,261	10,905,049	10,682,446
British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates :—													
Commonwealth of Australia ..	1,000,503	1,239,768	658,135	622,825	806,477	824,700	856,044	1,233,215	1,290,259	1,349,335	1,493,636	1,348,270	1,512,281
Dominion of Canada ..	623,192	796,316	437,389	305,229	291,494	462,741	594,448	616,928	469,420	433,755	434,086	479,274	425,637
Dominion of New Zealand ..	222,120	94,699	85,160	201,329	241,507	337,100	455,459	428,528	472,225	576,140	556,084	579,753	574,512
Egypt	156,577	349,826	315,256	258,749	223,351			See under Foreign Countries.					
Hong Kong	49,778	23,566	9,998	11,179	9,114	15,760	19,651	21,258	18,369	23,278	33,402	23,849	19,771
India (including Burma) ..	1,372,253	1,796,269	1,682,090	999,576	748,345	631,776	718,107	812,570	925,101	720,435	976,096	1,354,340	2,042,873
Maldive Islands	23,895	21,584	17,622	20,929	15,013	26,480	36,948	34,574	43,355	56,782	50,943	49,897	73,816
Malta	114	20,741	1,849	1,830	137	539	4,608	5,662	7,510	14,848	10,578	12,290	14,133
Mauritius	5,251	10,192	4,190	11,587	11,399	22,595	17,294	25,254	24,348	26,056	30,654	21,093	22,330
Other British Possessions in Africa‡	181,598	228,038	212,514	160,540	265,858	401,575	509,573	553,546	497,756	627,833	658,945	603,807	580,796
Straits Settlements ..	88,282	84,645	120,113	132,338	164,147	195,672	130,715	114,208	120,221	138,989	158,568	124,869	145,981
Other British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates ..	129,768	123,796	34,272	27,477	25,278	42,418	159,429	371,284	433,024	310,332	250,162	436,889	279,577
Foreign Countries : —													
Austria ..										322	622	1,712	36
Hungary	—	—	—	1,573	63	127	—	2,660	10,283	160	3,361	71	276
Belgium													
China	—	—	508,058	367,776	180,649	221,213	217,603	301,945	235,420	270,325	241,727	328,082	320,274
Denmark	146,719	48,732	23,952	7,331	8,726	8,140	10,526	11,865	95,469	127,805	230,459	113,006	16,882
Egypt	74,387	—	391,177	292,360	354,367	308,254	260,504	691,070	765,693	516,000	411,878	313,683	161,184
France	See under	British Oversea Dominions & Protectorates.				287,489	489,702	470,649	657,305	455,675	476,546	634,986	567,575
French Possesssions§ ..	511,241	276,430	545,413	296,762	98,876	141,176	237,382	237,336	266,341	298,717	251,938	271,431	262,279
Germany	4,543	2,520	8,049	522,656	17,063	12,500	13,579	18,163	9,862	15,656	13,050	14,399	10,509
Holland	—	—	4,484	268,434	675,271	738,448	620,521	1,122,414	1,311,582	1,624,166	1,448,316	1,277,138	1,199,512
Italy	97,872	—	327,518	908,617	498,105	298,890	196,512	367,732	318,274	406,923	330,203	259,035	264,535
Japan	77,140	73,773	124,779	121,802	316,166	632,958	360,642	647,530	860,024	860,822	727,723	875,926	773,502
Russia	67,922	82,021	50,272	65,028	80,331	78,805	120,871	131,056	90,873	113,961	117,378	109,277	136,998
Spain	529,589	4,775	25,479	1	—	132	33	8,987	96,209	50,143	228,760	263,444	197,260
United States of America ..	3,821	3,380	26,413	21,871	49,329	43,135	69,907	56,530	83,575	103,137	104,216	102,538	79,647
Other Foreign Countries ..	6,814,455	2,575,907	8,204,102	4,131,550	3,750,110	4,444,396	5,532,011	4,991,187	10,224,151	9,552,860	7,173,050	4,981,518	5,240,671
	183,636	283,520	342,779	416,316	369,039	490,524	867,488	936,858	941,636	1,014,072	1,072,034	1,358,802	1,451,305

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.
† Excluding the value of ships' stores and postal articles.
‡ British Possessions in Africa excluding Egypt and Mauritius from 1917 to 1921. British Possessions in Africa excluding Mauritius from 1922.
§ The figures are inclusive of all foreign possessions in *India*, whether French or otherwise.

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TABLE No. 61.—Value* of the **Total Trade** of Ceylon, distinguishing Principal Countries :—

Principal Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Trade	**32,806,078**	**26,058,034**	**40,651,812**	**42,481,510**	**34,577,075**	**38,634,928**	**42,890,569**	**46,523,059**	**56,866,450**	**60,767,740**	**58,026,781**	**53,645,975**	**55,777,876**
United Kingdom	10,273,612	7,977,386	12,568,824	13,408,097	12,269,698	13,322,916	15,137,443	16,118,056	18,223,321	20,230,546	18,818,926	16,434,213	16,815,373
Total British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates	12,158,011	12,913,757	13,841,656	16,180,756	13,163,138	14,282,992	15,014,575	15,790,962	17,786,410	18,507,116	19,331,146	18,549,251	20,374,781
Total Foreign Countries ..	10,374,454	5,166,889	14,241,329	12,892,655	9,144,239	11,029,020	12,738,550	14,614,042	20,856,719	22,030,078	19,876,709	18,662,510	18,587,722
British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates :—													
Commonwealth of Australia ..	1,094,276	1,327,161	936,672	1,043,932	1,235,028	1,217,867	1,574,864	1,725,819	1,802,717	1,882,004	2,033,764	2,145,107	3,565,618
Dominion of Canada ..	623,281	797,624	442,768	374,002	339,099	487,085	699,145	732,579	591,445	588,434	513,495	622,999	542,367
Dominion of New Zealand ..	229,620	99,009	89,298	205,205	247,504	338,404	456,428	428,619	473,285	576,767	557,525	582,820	583,062
Egypt	225,259	376,884	325,144	296,860	233,125			See under Foreign Countries.					
Hong Kong	107,492	74,117	134,377	134,861	109,286	112,639	104,852	142,027	98,753	100,028	130,188	109,718	95,779
India (including Burma) ..	8,336,863	8,620,801	10,352,493	12,962,803	9,060,812	10,235,914	10,376,096	10,558,710	12,358,891	12,465,885	12,653,179	12,272,628	12,911,933
Maldive Islands	174,037	181,019	161,559	185,916	198,758	266,978	307,317	298,129	347,566	388,542	375,633	390,949	515,748
Mauritius	5,280	10,195	4,190	11,631	11,419	64,245	48,847	52,780	33,511	28,744	33,549	23,462	22,331
Other British Possessions in Africa†	279,424	741,251	625,210	315,663	1,042,086	1,004,248	887,904	1,071,890	1,010,388	1,242,254	1,688,228	1,296,823	1,374,917
Straits Settlements	950,362	538,871	728,521	615,339	634,622	488,039	375,002	383,590	609,103	870,749	1,062,778	641,472	452,437
Other British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates	132,117	146,625	41,424	34,544	51,579	67,573	189,120	396,819	460,751	363,709	282,809	463,273	310,590
Foreign Countries :—													
Austria	109	12	8	5,509	3,579	3,749	7,625	28,340	27,818	29,472	42,039	42,695	36,341
Hungary										3,813	4,528	443	55,904
Belgium	691	362	529,625	482,231	208,234	290,905	333,920	480,871	432,481	540,797	519,364	525 030	559,152
China	159,103	59,582	106,305	116,752	62,049	42,118	58,707	54,494	135,493	187,714	302,567	219,578	138,384
Egypt	See under British Oversea Dominions & Protectorates.					296,922	506,322	481,374	683,369	499,792	532,433	698,922	666,947
France	555,339	327,677	651,741	480,635	228,276	286,789	348,607	364,681	441,445	604,558	585,414	599,579	581,021
French Possessions‡ ..	38,554	53,315	13,737	539,251	24,386	59,521	112,684	116,258	51,844	87,971	60,490	350,598	443,742
Germany	763	9	4,615	325,937	772,857	984,976	883,982	1,484,191	1,691,683	2,314,197	2,041,966	1,943,825	1,900,934
Holland	172,521	30,973	382,437	1,116,942	682,059	509,650	494,089	640,909	636,163	808,274	764,853	588,899	590,322
Italy	93,319	82,469	135,790	198,523	394,001	723,402	457,408	780,691	1,041,719	1,136,808	965,640	1,077,532	996,394
Japan	737,318	690,875	609,058	531,586	353,557	424,185	484,036	559,402	566,987	765,064	736,052	766 370	853,850
Russia	541,202	4,780	60,994	23,379	16,149	9,976	120,412	224,765	351,050	57,250	235,386	266,686	198,125
Spain	6,350	5,980	34,661	32,161	54,415	51,856	76,713	69,673	94,226	121,035	119,535	120,586	98,391
United States of America ..	7,186,456	2,952,641	8,962,421	6,984,553	4,227,491	4,890,691	5,962,954	5,603,207	10,854,715	10,406,222	8,152,117	6,028 773	6,143,438
Other Foreign Countries ..	882,729	958,214	2,749,937	2,055,196	2,117,186	2,454,280	2,891,091	3,725,186	3,847,725	4,477,577	4,814,326	5,432 995	5,324,778

* Rate of conversion = Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.
† British Possessions in Africa excluding Egypt and Mauritius from 1917 to 1921. British Possessions in Africa excluding Mauritius from 1922.
‡ The figures are inclusive of all foreign possessions in *India*, whether French or otherwise.

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HISTORICAL.

1. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd of May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the Patron Saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola.

2. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, Jamaica remained in the possession of Spaniards for 161 years when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 11th of May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661, a regular civil government was established by Charles II., who appointed General Edward D'Oyley, Governor-in-Chief with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) became practically the capital. During the 18th century, the Island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections as well as wars with maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who lived mainly in the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received £5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865, was suppressed by Governor Eyre.

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3. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of the re-building was authorized from the Home Exchequer.

Constitution.

4. The original Constitution granted by Charles II., which after existing for over 200 years, was surrendered in 1865, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, Nominated Council, and an Elected Assembly, which on its first meeting in 1664 consisted of 20 members, but fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution but was defeated and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the Constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

5. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong Government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

By Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

6. By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote), five ex-officio members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General: such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided; the Council to be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding General Election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

7. There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty, the number of members not to exceed eight. The Governor presides at each meeting and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

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8. The first registration under Law 22 of 1886, the Franchise Enlargement Law, was in August, 1887. At the General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council which was held in 1925, the number of voters on the list was 54,103. There were ten contested elections, the total number of votes cast being 15,359.

Local Administration.

9. A Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, with a Mayor, Council and Corporate Officers, was set up in 1924. In the 13 other parishes there are Elective Boards with jurisdiction over secondary roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (including Port Royal) (population in 1921, 63,711), Spanish Town (population, 8,694) Port Antonio (population, 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,580), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481), and Savanna-la-Mar (population, 3,442).

10. The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own institutions, managed by the Parochial Board, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The total number of registered poor in 1929, was 8,915, being at the rate of 9.1 per thousand of population.

Language.

11. English is the only language spoken in Jamaica. Traces of the Spanish occupation still remain in the names of many places, such as Rio Grande, Ocho Rios, St. Jago de la Vega, &c., &c., and here and there a name of obviously African origin, such as Accompong, is to be found.

There are many purely local words, such as "quattie" to describe the sum of 1½d., "buckra" to describe a white man, and "busha" to describe the manager of a plantation, and it takes a new comer to Jamaica some time to grasp what is being said to him especially in the remoter country districts.

Currency.

12. British currency and United States gold are legal tender in Jamaica and accounts are kept in sterling, but American silver and notes are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks.

Local Currency Notes which are legal tender under Section 5 of Law 27 of 1904, were in circulation on the 31st December, 1929, to the extent of £75,562 in denominations of 2/6, 5/- and 10/-.

2/6 Notes.	5/- Notes.	10/- Notes.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
125 15 0	29,288 15 0	46,147 10 0	75,562 0 0

The notes of the denomination of 2/6 are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica issue local notes which are also legal tender in the Island, and Jamaica has its own nickel coinage of 1d., ½d. and ¼d. denominations.

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Weights and Measures.

13. British Weights and Measures are used in Jamaica, and the standard weights and measures are the same as those used in England. It is interesting to note, however, that a "stone" (14 lbs.) is much more used as a unit of weight than it is in England, many commodities such as potatoes, onions, hay, etc., being sold by the stone.

In measurements, too, a "chain" (66ft.) and a "link" (7 ins.) are common units of measurements. Work in the fields and on the roads is always measured by the "chain" and in describing distances between two points less than a mile apart, the "chain" is nearly always used as the unit of description.

Geographical.

14. Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of Cuba, situated between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ N. latitude and 76° 11′ and 78° 20′ 50″ W. longitude. It is the largest island of the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles, greatest width 49 miles, and least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles.

15. The Island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz:—

Surrey.	Sq. Miles.	*Middlesex.*	Sq. Miles.	*Cornwall.*	Sq. Miles.
Kingston	7¾	St. Catherine	498	St. Elizabeth	473½
St. Andrew	183	St. Mary	251	Trelawny	353
St. Thomas	298½	Clarendon	487	St. James	239½
Portland	338	St. Ann	487	Hanover	177
		Manchester	337	Westmoreland	320
Total	827¼		2,060		1,563

comprising a total area of 4,540¼ square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, of which approximately 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat and consist of alluvium, marl and swamps. For purposes of comparison it may be observed that Jamaica exceeds in area the above-named English counties by about the extent of Norfolk. The population was ascertained by census in 1921 to be 858,118; or 189 per square mile. The Island is therefore more populous in proportion to its size than, for instance, France which has only 187 persons to the square mile. The Colony and its Dependencies (consisting of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays) comprise a little more than a third of the area, and contain nearly half the population of the British West Indies.

16. A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the temperature varying according to the season from 80° to 86° on the seacoast to as low as 40° at the tops of the highest mountains. The dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate of the Jamaica uplands particularly delightful and suited to the most delicate constitutions. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, runs a central mountain chain trending generally in an east and west direction, the highest point of which, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. This is the highest elevation in the British West Indies,

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being more than double the height of Snowdon in Wales. From the central range, subordinate ridges or spurs run to the north and south coasts of the Island; these are the parents of smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges with intervening valleys.

17. Numerous rivers and streams suggest the origin of Jamaica's aboriginal Arawak name "Xaymaca," which is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Most of the streams have a rapid fall and are not, to any extent, navigable.

18. Jamaica has many mineral springs, some of which possess valuable properties for the cure of various diseases and infirmities. The two principal are the spring at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas, and that at Milk River, in the parish of Clarendon. Both these springs are radio-active, the latter in a very marked degree.

19. Jamaica possesses several harbours, the largest and most important being that of Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which approximately 7 square miles have a depth of from 7 to 10 fathoms.

PART I.

General Observations.

20. During the year 1929, Jamaica has again been spared from any serious calamity. The hurricanes which have struck other countries in this part of the world have passed the Colony by and it has been free from any serious attacks of epidemic disease.

21. A severe drought in St. Elizabeth and in parts of Manchester caused considerable hardship to the people of those parishes and necessitated the institution of special measures of relief by the Government and the Parochial Authorities. The problem of dealing with these recurrent droughts is a difficult one, but it is hoped that the provision of additional tanks, which is now being undertaken, will minimize the distress which they cause, and investigations are at present being made into the possibility of pumping water to the dry plains of St. Elizabeth.

22. In other districts of the Island the conditions were favourable but it is difficult to say whether on the whole the year should or should not be described as a prosperous one for agriculture.

23. The year has been an important one to Jamaica since it has seen the inauguration of two enterprises which, if proper advantage is taken of them, cannot fail greatly to enhance the prosperity of the people of the Island, the Shipping Line of the Producers Association, and the new service to and from Canada. The first has brought the producer for the first time into close touch with the consumer in the Mother Country: the second has given a new and direct access to the great Dominion which is the natural market for our products.

24. These two enterprises have been in operation for so short a period that it would be premature to speak yet of actual results, though it is worth while to mention the fact that in 1928, the direct exports of bananas to Canada were something over 57,000 stems valued at £8,500, while in 1929, they amounted to over 2¼ million stems of

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the value of £321,000. It is of interest to record that in the month of April, the first ship of the Jamaica Producers Association arrived at Kingston, the first of the new vessels under the Trade Treaty with Canada also arrived, and the foundation stone of the new Constant Spring Hotel, which is being constructed by the Canadian-West Indies Hotels Company, was laid by His Excellency the Governor. It may be said therefore, that the month of April, marked a definite step in advance in the establishment of closer relationships between the United Kingdom, Canada and Jamaica.

25. During the year a Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Association was formed, also a Citrus Growers Association, a Co-operative Dairymen's Association, and a Pimento Growers Association, showing that the country is recognising the benefits to be obtained from co-operation in Agriculture.

26. It is estimated that, if climatic conditions are favourable, a crop of 25 million stems of bananas can be available for export next year, subject always to the possibility of keeping Panama Disease in check.

27. The spread of this disease during the year has been greater than was estimated. The Director of Agriculture ascribes this increase largely to the hiding of cases of disease, and to the neglect of proper quarantine methods. It is earnestly to be hoped that banana growers will realize that this penny-wise and pound-foolish policy threatens the very existence of Jamaica's main industry, for which the only hope of continued prosperity lies in the possibility of keeping Panama Disease in check until the efforts to produce a banana, which is both immune to the disease and suitable for export, have come to fruition—a consummation which is not yet within sight although the officers who are working at the problem are hopeful of success.

28. The revived interest in citrus fruit, indicated by the establishment of a Citrus Growers Association, the great extension of plantation and the cleaning and cultivation of old trees will also lead to a large supply of fruit being available for export.

29. Jamaica has now therefore, the products, the means of transportation and the markets. In these circumstances it would have been justifiable to regard the outlook for the future as very favourable if it had not been for the depression of the sugar industry, a world wide question, in which the share of the Island, though very important to its inhabitants, is a very small factor. Nothing that can be done in Jamaica can affect the general situation, and all that can be done is to wait patiently and hopefully to see whether as a result of the Report of the Sugar Commission, which Jamaica has recently been glad to welcome not only for its own sake, but because its Chairman, Lord Olivier, was a former Governor, His Majesty's Government will be able to find a solution of the problem of keeping alive the sugar industry in the West Indies.

30. The importance of maintaining this industry in Jamaica, is so fully realized that it is unnecessary to stress the point. The Council has made provision for enabling it to be carried on pending the decision of His Majesty's Government, and the Estimates for 1930-31 provide a sum of £80,000 to defray the cost of the subsidy on exported sugar.

31. Conditions in Cuba and the neighbouring Central American Republics continued unfavourable throughout the year, and emigration abroad continued to diminish. Conditions in Cuba were such that many Jamaicans who had established temporary homes in the Republic were unable to earn a livelihood there, and were forced to apply to the

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Secretary for Immigration at Santiago to be repatriated to Jamaica. This was especially so towards the end of the year, and the following figures are illuminating. In 1928, 156 Jamaicans were repatriated by the Secretary for Immigration; in 1929, no less than 840 were repatriated. Of these 122 were repatriated between January and June, and 718 between July and December.

32. Jamaica was represented at the 2nd West Indian Conference, held at Barbados, and at the West Indian Press Conference held at the same place. Jamaica also sent a contingent to the Boy Scouts Jamboree in England.

33. Units of the America and West Indies Squadron paid visits to Jamaica in January and October, and the Island also received visits during the year from Units from the Navies of the U.S.A. and the Argentine Republic.

34. Mr. Frank Cundall, Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica was honoured by the King in the New Year's Honours List, being appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and Mr. Anthony Baker, late Surveyor General, was appointed to be a Member of the Imperial Service Order, on the same occasion.

35. The Honourable A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Colonial Sectetary, proceeded on leave of absence in May, and during his absence the duties of Colonial Secretary were performed by Mr. W. D. Battershill, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

36. During the year under review the following changes took place in the Civil Serivice of the Colony:—

Mr. W. D. Battershill, 2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, was appointed to be Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

Mr. H. Nankivell, Principal Clerk, Colonial Secretariat, was appointed to be Assistant Colonial Secretary of Trinidad.

Mr. S. A. Hammond, Superintendent, Education Department, Nigeria, was appointed to be Director of Education, Jamaica.

Captain H. W. Salter was appointed to be Staff Officer, Local Forces Jamaica, vice Captain A. R. Ford.

Dr. G. C. Strathairn, Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, was appointed to be Chief Medical Officer, Cyprus.

The Honourable A. E. Barton, Collector General, was seconded for service as Collector of Customs, Trinidad.

Mr. E. F. Wilson, First Class Collector of Taxes, and Mr. G. H. Deerr, Assistant Director of Education, retired from the Service having reached pensionable age.

37. The 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left Jamaica on completion of their tour of duty in the Colony, and were relieved by the 1st Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

PART II.

Finance.

38. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the past five years:—

Revenue.

1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
£	£	£	£	£
1,922,963	2,021,046	2,147,042	2,275,094	2,212,851 12s. 10½d.

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Expenditure.

1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
£	£	£	£	£
2,022,746	2,009,593	2,046,205	1,980,888	2,317,433 11s. 6½d.

39. The total Expenditure during the year 1928-29, was £104,582 more than the total Revenue.

The Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1929, were £1,164,411 and £849,381, respectively.

The year therefore closed with a surplus of £315,030.

40. The amount of Public Debt outstanding at 31st March, 1929, was £5,040,699. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the debt amounted to £2,360,083. If the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds be deducted from the Public Debt, the difference (£2,680,616) exceeds by only £488,213, the estimated Revenue for the financial year 1929-30. As most of the investments on account of the Sinking Funds have in recent years been made at rates varying from 5% to 6%, the accumulations of these funds will accrue in advance of the original calculations which were made at lower rates of interest.

41. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to append a tabulated statement of the incidence of the Public Debts of the United Kingdom and Jamaica in 1929:—

	Population.	National Debt.	*Per Capita.*
		£	£
United Kingdom	48,000,000	7,620,853,547	158.7
Jamaica ...	970,000	Public Debt. 5,040,699	5.2

If the accumulations standing to the credit of the Jamaica Sinking Funds on 31st March, 1929, viz.: £2,360,083 be deducted from the Public Debt at that date, the amount per capita is £2 15s. 3d.

42. The Colony's Insurance Fund against earthquake, hurricane or calamity of a like nature amounted to £199,749 at 31st March, 1929.

Banks and Banking Facilities.

43. The commercial Banks doing business in the Island are Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank), The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

44. The value of the local notes of each Bank outstanding at the 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank)	£144,520
The Bank of Nova Scotia	120,797
The Royal Bank of Canada	41,651
The Canadian Bank of Commerce ..	10,957

These Banks all have their principal offices for the Island in Kingston.

Barclay's Bank has branches at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Ann's Bay.

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The Bank of Nova Scotia has branches at Black River, Browns' Town, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town.

The Royal Bank of Canada has one branch at Montego Bay.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has no branches.

45. A Government Savings Bank was started in the Colony in 1870. This Bank used to allow interest on deposits at the rate of 2½% per annum. When, however, the commercial Banks entered the field by starting savings branches and giving higher rates of interest and more facilities to depositors, the deposits of the Government Savings Bank declined considerably, and steps were taken to re-organise the Bank by the passing of Law 7 of 1917. Under this Law, the management of the Bank was placed in the hands of a Board. New regulations were drawn up and approved by the Governor in Privy Council and the rate of interest on deposits was increased to that given by the commercial Banks, namely 3% per annum, compounded half-yearly. There are now 95 branches throughout the Island as compared with 19 prior to the re-organization, and the Bank's progress is fully demonstrated by the following figures:—

(a) Amount at credit of depositors in 1919, £287,178; in 1929, £612,842 18s. 7½d.

(b) Investments held in British and Colonial and other Securities in 1919, amounted to £335,734, and in 1929 to £607,069.

(c) The net profit paid into General Revenue in 1919, was £964, £3,082 was paid into General Revenue as net profit for 1926, and £1,313 was carried to the Reserve Fund. The net profit for 1928 which was carried to the Reserve Fund was £4,033 13s. 6d. The net profit for 1929 to be carried to the Reserve Fund is £4,464 18s. 4d.

46. Under Law 11 of 1925, which repealed Law 7 of 1917, the funds of the Government Savings Bank may be invested (1) in British and Local Government or other Colonial Government Securities, (2) in loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (3) in real securities in Jamaica, (4) on deposit in Banks, (5) in any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

47. *Co-operative Loan Banks.*—There are 54 Co-operative Loan Banks on the Register under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law (33 of 1902). The greater number of these were started early in 1913, in order to handle loans made by the Government for the resuscitation of cultivations damaged by the drought and hurricane of the previous year. Loans were also made through Loan Banks in 1916-17 and 1918, in consequence of the hurricanes of 1916 and 1917. These loans were made through the Agricultural Loan Societies Board under the provisions of Statutes giving the Banks extraordinary powers of recovering loans. Loans have also been made to the Banks under Law 6 of 1912, "A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies," such moneys being used with their own funds for the purpose of making loans to their members for short periods on personal security, note of hand, mortgage, etc., for agricultural and industrial purposes, *e.g.*, for cultivation, the purchase of stock, cane mills, tools and the like. These Banks have supplied a long felt want among the small settlers.

To 31st December, 1929, £128,581 was lent, and £113,669 received in repayment. The sum of £59,641 was also lent to Banks to purchase 11 properties for the purpose of Land Settlement, of which £38,045 was repaid.

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48. The following figures, referring to 37 Banks which obtain loans from Government funds, will serve to show the extent of their operations:—

Total loans made to 31st December, 1929			£128,581 1s. 4d.
Repayments	do.	do.	113,668 13s. 10d.
Balances outstanding	..	..	14,912 7s. 6d.

Interest paid since the inception of the operations of the Board amounted to £35,965 9s. 8d. and 47 Banks from which returns were received collected share capital amounting to £42,760. These figures indicate that the work of the Loan Banks has been successfully carried out and that they are likely to prove of permanent benefit to small holders and peasant proprietors. Some of these Banks have extended their sphere of usefulness by taking advantage of the Land Settlement Scheme, whereby Government moneys are lent for the purchase of properties for re-sale in lots to small settlers.

PART III.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture and Industry.

49. Although depression in some lines of trade had to be faced, there was a marked expansion in the export of Bananas arising from the new co-operative movement and its new line of ships to Europe, together with the inauguration of the Canadian Government ships which carried Bananas and other products of Jamaica in direct bottoms to Dominion Ports

50. On the southern portions of the island acute drought conditions persisted for several months but providentially light rains fell in the Banana areas so as to enable the highest number of stems ever shipped from Jamaica to be produced (22,047,536 stems equal to 14,118,571 "count" bunches of nine hands or over, valued at £2,509,878). A feature of this trade was that a large number of small six-hand stems (four counting as one bunch) were shipped to Europe by the co-operative Association. The total value was the greatest in the history of the Banana Trade of the Colony—the previous record having been made in 1927.

51. The planting of Bananas continues to extend, and if no untoward circumstances intervene, the crop of 1930 should show a still higher record. Meanwhile the restrictive influence of Panama Disease is becoming increasingly felt particularly in the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.

52. Three hybrid seedlings obtained from the Jamaica Banana crossed with the "Robusta" variety have been found to be highly resistant to Panama Disease and to offer some usefulness to planters in infected areas. The fruits are too short in the finger to equal the "Gros Michel" but are otherwise good bananas and suitable for emergency cultivation until the better banana has been produced.

It is encouraging to find that the "Gros Michel" is capable of yielding seedlings which are immune or highly resistant to Panama Disease and themselves of good edible quality.

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53. Coffee suffered from drought conditions in certain areas and the exports fell from about 9 million to a little over 6½ million pounds. Blue Mountain Coffee was in good demand and the highest recorded price for this luxury article was obtained in the London Market during the year. The difficulties in Brazil and the consequent demoralisation of the market for ordinary coffee, has recently caused a drop in price for the lower grades of Jamaica Coffee. There is, however, no reason to lose faith in this well-tried staple and a continuance of the co-operative efforts in manufacturing and marketing a better quality of small holders' coffee is to be commended.

54. Cacao showed an increase in quantity from 5 to about 6¾ million pounds. The inspection of Cacao by the Produce Inspector has ensured a better standard of the cured product for export. The price of Cacao is now low due to over-production and a congestion of markets. No new plantings of Cacao are to be observed and growers generally consider that this product is not very encouraging under present conditions of price. A good deal of old Cacao has been cut down and replaced by Bananas.

55. Coconuts and Copra have gained in quantity and the output of nuts almost reached the forty million mark. The market for nuts is at present poor, and the immediate outlook is not very encouraging.

The Copra cake is in strong demand locally for feeding dairy cattle. An excellent soap is now being made from Coconut Oil that finds a ready sale in the local market.

56. Sugar did better than might have been expected with an export record of 37,380 tons valued at £482,952. Most estates covered expenses or made a small profit due to improved yields of cane from the fields. But towards the end of the year a crisis arose in this industry all over the West Indies due to the fall in price of sugar below the cost of production.

The planters have been making marked strides in the cultivation of improved canes, in deep tillage, irrigation, the use of lime and fertilisers whereby greatly improved yields of canes have been obtained for purposes of manufacture. Of new seedling canes B.H. (10) 12 is the most generally successful.

The new Java canes POJ 2725 and POJ 2878 are expected to prove of decided advantage to cane planters and are being distributed as rapidly as stocks permit.

57. Rum is kept as low as possible by the Estates owing to difficulties of sale. The high-flavoured rums were in good demand and some satisfactory prices were obtained for this class of rum. Ordinary rum were slow of sale and the prices low.

58. Honey did fairly well with an export of 1,850,000 lbs. priced at over £21,000. The recent change in the German tariff has shut out this important market for Jamaican honey. It is hoped that co-operative efforts may place the honey industry on a much better footing as regards quality, grading and the marketing of the product.

59. Logwood continues to be depressed and it is difficult to secure a market for the wood while the manufacture of logwood extracts continues at a low standard of production. This industry is a valuable one to Jamaica as it affords a good deal of labour while giving employment for skilled workers in the local factories. It is to be hoped that a recovery of prosperity may soon be experienced in this product of the Colony.

60. Pimento soared to record standards of price, and £348,000 was received for a crop of over 9 million pounds weight of pimento. The

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price has since fallen to a lower level but the prospects for the next crop are considered to be encouraging. A co-operative scheme for marketing pimento has been organised, with the object of reducing the injury done to the trade by speculators which did so much damage during the past year. Pimento leaf oil is still found to be a profitable product, particularly where non-bearing or "male" pimento trees are plentiful.

Animal Industry.

61. No outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease or of Anthrax occurred during the year. The Government Stock Farm at Hope had a successful year and was able to complete the large tropical dairy building, besides importing some very fine sires out of its current revenue. The thanks of the Colony are due to The Earl of Lonsdale for the generous manner in which he made it possible for us to obtain the splendid Thoroughbred Stallion "Royal Highness" by "The Tetrarch," for service at Grove Place Farm in Manchester. This horse was a successful sire at Lord Londsdale's stud farm in England, and should improve both the size and stamina of our local thoroughbreds.

Agricultural Education.

62. A Committee appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council enquired into the Government Farm School and has made a useful report on which action is being taken so as to improve the efficiency and scope of this institution. The enlarged accommodation, which now suffices for 60 students in residence, was fully occupied during the year and there is a good demand for admission whenever vacancies occur in the institution.

Forestry.

63. As regards progress in the investigation and development of the natural resources of the Island, little has been done by the Government beyond the publication of a Report by James G. Sawkins, F.G.S., on "The Geology of Jamaica" in 1889, and a Report upon "The Forests of Jamaica," by E. D. M. Hooper, of the Indian Forestry Department, in 1886.

64. There is no Forestry Department in the Island, and the cultivation of timber trees is an unknown industry. Almost all the timber which clothed the plains and much of that which clothed the hill slopes, up to 2,500 feet above sea level, and in some places up to 4,500 feet, has been destroyed. In a few places destruction has extended to a higher elevation than 5,000 feet. In December, 1927, the Afforestation Law, 1927, Law 33 of 1927, was passed, and on 3rd July, 1928, the Acting Governor in Privy Council under the power conferred on him by Section 3 (a) of that Law, made an order declaring certain Government lands, aggregating about 30,310 acres to be a Forest Reserve.

On 1st March, 1929, an Assistant Conservator of Forests was appointed as an officer of the Lands Department.

65. The history of forest denudation may be described as the history of peasant cultivation, and goes back to the days of slavery, during which it was decided by an Act of the local Legislature, that an acre of yams was to be grown for every ten slaves. Mr. Hooper asserted that the forests were becoming poorer and the area under

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hardwood smaller, and this without the woods being utilized for their timber, or the area under cultivation or pasture being materially increased by the clearing of the land. Mr. Hooper's remarks are of the same cogency to-day as when they were written 42 years ago. Efforts are, however, being made by some landowners to remedy this wanton destruction by the planting of timber trees and they are being encouraged by the free distribution by the Government of certain classes of seedlings.

Mining.

66. With reference to mining, it appears that attempts at exploiting this industry were made from the earliest times in the known history of the Island, and it might not be out of place to state that in 1511, the King of Spain in a despatch to Diego Colon, the son of the discoverer of Jamaica, wrote as follows:—

"Juan de Esquivel (the first Governor of Jamaica) and the Christians in Xaymaca should endeavour to find gold." In 1519 the King ordered the "Controller" of Jamaica to "report every year as to the gold smelteries," and in 1521, the Spanish Sovereign announced that, "colonists should only pay one-tenth instead of one-fifth of the gold smelted for the next 8 years." In 1601, Melgarejo de Cordova, the then Governor, wrote that he was informed that "in the Bastidas Mountains" (eastern part of the Blue Mountains) there was "a large amount of gold."

67. At this time it appears that the existence of copper in the Island was well known because, in 1597, Pedro d'Acna, the Governor of Cartagena, wrote to Melgarejo suggesting that he should send him some Jamaica copper ore to be tested, and in the following year the Governor of Jamaica in writing home referred to the copper which he was sending to Cartagena "for the founding of artillery." He refers to "mines situated at sea ports" and wanted the artillery forging done in Jamaica. The location of these mines appears to have been completely lost on account of the extermination of the native Indians as a result of Spanish cruelty, an epidemic of small pox, and wholesale suicides caused by drinking cassava water.

68. Individuals and Companies have, during the past 70 years, endeavoured to emulate the efforts of the Spanish miners of the 16th century. These efforts have not so far as is known been directed towards prospecting on the Crown Lands, but have been confined to properties long since alienated from the Crown.

69. It is interesting to note that gold was found in the Charing Cross Copper Mine in Clarendon nearly 70 years ago, and having been mistaken for pyrites, was actually thrown away. In 1857, the Wheal Copper Co., extracted from the Charing Cross Mine, 208 tons of copper ore, which was shipped to the English and American markets and sold for £2,817. The highest price paid was £24 15s. 0d. per ton, and the lowest £9 2s. 9d., the average figure being £13 1s. 3d. per ton.

70. In 1923, Dr. C. A. Matley, F.G.S., who was then Government Geologist, reported the discovery of an issue of natural gas (methane) from a salt spring near the mouth of the valley through which the Great River flows, in the parish of St. Ann. The geological relationships of this spring to the associated strata indicate the possibility of the occurrence of petroleum in the neighbourhood. Dr. Matley's reports on the subject are published at pages 396-398 of the Jamaica Gazette, dated 25th of September, 1924, and pages 13-15 of the Jamaica Gazette dated the 15th of January, 1925.

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Geological Surveys.

71. No surveys of this nature were undertaken during the year.

Land Settlement.

72. The Government acquired a property of 5,065 acres called Kelletts, situated in the parishes of St. Ann, St. Catherine and Clarendon, at a cost of £10,300 for sub-division and sale to small settlers on easy terms. The sub-division of this property has been placed with the Surveyor General's Department, to be managed in the same manner as Spring Garden in St. Thomas, a property of 746 acres which was bought for £5,000 and re-sold to 236 small settlers, the capital cost of which, with interest, has been repaid this year, after a period of 6 years since purchase.

Fishing.

73. This industry, which is regarded as an important and lucrative one in every maritime country, continues to languish in this Colony, with the result that there is a marked shortage in the fresh fish diet. The price of fresh fish is exorbitantly high, but no improvement seems likely to take place until the industry is properly organized and controlled. With 400 miles of seaboard, it is hard to understand why the bulk of fish consumed should be imported in the cured state. Transport facilities, both on land and sea, have greatly increased in recent years, but are not being taken advantage of, and the supply of fish is precarious and below the demand. There is room for the expansion of the industry if it be handled on intelligent lines instead of by the haphazard and antiquated methods at present employed.

74. As a sport, good facilities are offered for fishing both on sea and on the larger rivers and visitors occasionally indulge in the pastime.

PART IV.

TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

75. The Colony's trade in 1929, showed improvement over the previous year's trade. The value of both Exports and Imports increased.

76. The value of the Imports (exclusive of goods imported through the Parcel Post), amounted to £6,746 as compared with £6,089,156 in 1928. A comparative table showing the principal articles and the percentage of each obtained from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and other Countries is given.

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	Principal Articles imported.	Whether percentage based on quantity or value.	Unit of Quantity or value.	1928. Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	U. S. A.	Other Countries.
Total imports (not including Parcels Post)		Value	£	6,089,156	30.5	19.4	31.5	18.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	Quantity	galls.	243,252	68.5	..	..	31.5
	Butter	"	lb.	560,246	3.0	88.9	3.1	5.0
	Butter Substitutes	"	"	518,692	53.1	.1	.3	46.5
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	"	14,707,871	.6	34.7	.1	64.6
	Pickled	"	"	7,549,778	..	93.5	.4	6.1
	Grain, Flour	"	bags	408,533	..	84.1	15.9	..
	Meats—Beef, wet salted	"	lb.	848,465	97.5	1.4	.7	.4
	Ham	"	"	318,904	21.0	3.0	74.7	1.3
	Pork, wet salted	"	"	1,029,174	3.1	31.9	64.8	.2
	Milk, Condensed	"	"	4,613,718	20.4	51.8	15.1	12.7
	Oils, Edible	"	galls.	316,403	73.3	.4	1.1	25.2
	Sugar, Refined	"	lb.	2,203,486	.7	86.2	10.9	2.2
	Tobacco—Cigarettes	"	"	262,162	99.6	..	.4	..
Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	Coal	Quantity	tons	123,266	51.0	..	49.0	..
	Lumber—Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	"	ft.	17,837,958	..	14.6	82.8	2.6
	Hoops and shooks	Value	£	54,821	4.8	6.0	85.1	4.1
	Oils—Illuminating	Quantity	galls.	1,326,503	..	..	83.2	16.8
	Motor Spirits	"	"	3,697,981	..	.6	21.9	77.5
Articles Mainly Manufactured.	Apparel (not specially classified)	Value	£	104,185	48.6	1.8	40.6	9.0
	Boots and Shoes	"	£	224,025	39.0	11.3	44.0	5.7
	Carriages—Motor Cars	"	£	218,431	2.7	39.2	57.9	.2
	Parts of	"	£	134,681	8.8	36.3	49.4	5.5
	Cement	Quantity	brls.	68,212	55.7	6.9	..	37.4
	Cotton—Piece-Goods	Value	£	392,833	58.7	.1	40.0	1.2
	Other Manufactures	"	£	122,513	45.4	1.6	38.2	14.8
	Hardware	"	£	130,247	46.4	2.7	35.3	15.6
	Medicines and Drugs	"	£	64,179	32.0	6.4	54.2	7.4
	Metals—Iron galvanized, Steel bars and Sheets, Nails, Screws and Rivets	"	£	83,633	64.6	8.0	16.2	11.2
	Silk Manufactures	"	£	106,378	54.9	2.2	3.5	39.4
	Soap—Laundry	Quantity	lb.	6,507,323	78.4	.2	19.0	2.4
	Wool—Manufactures	Value	£	60,729	92.1	..	.6	7.3

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	Principal Articles imported.	Whether percentage based on quantity or value.	Unit of Quantity or value.	1929. Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	U. S. A.	Other Countries.
Total imports (not including Parcels Post)		Value	£	6,746,095	26.3	18.0	31.0	24.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	Quantity	galls.	281,512	71.6	..	..	28.4
	Butter	"	lb.	552,922	1.3	62.9	2.5	33.3
	Butter Substitues	"	"	512,228	61.0	.7	.3	38.0
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	"	13,480,065	1.1	60.6	.1	38.2
	Pickled	"	"	9,110,730	..	97.0	..	3.0
	Grain, Flour	"	bags	384,728	..	86.5	13.5	..
	Meats—Beef, wet salted	"	lb.	977,940	92.5	.1	4.8	2.6
	Ham	"	"	371,149	20.9	1.5	76.8	.8
	Pork, wet salted	"	"	1,139,240	..	32.5	67.5	..
	Milk, Condensed	"	"	5,083,991	17.3	46.8	12.7	23.2
	Oils, Edible	"	glas.	271,026	92.0	..	.4	7.6
	Sugar, Refined	"	lb.	2,745,007	15.4	80.8	2.1	1.7
	Tobacco—Cigarettes	"	"	233,046	99.3	..	.7	..
Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.	Coal	Quantity	tons	112,887	39.0	..	61.0	..
	Lumber—Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	"	ft.	19,661,440	..	9.6	87.6	2.8
	Hoops and shooks	Value	£	48,349	6.7	4.0	82.2	7.1
	Oils—Illuminating	Quantity	galls.	1,520,073	..	..	87.3	12.7
	Motor Spirits	"	"	5,498,123	..	..	18.0	82.0
Articles Mainly Manufactured.	Apparel (not specially classified)	Value	£	98,603	38.7	1.7	46.8	12.8
	Boots and Shoes	"	£	219,806	33.6	23.1	41.8	1.5
	Carriages—Motor Cars	"	£	216,720	7.9	30.5	61.5	.1
	Parts of	"	£	141,306	18.6	30.3	48.7	2.4
	Cement	Quantity	brls.	70,039	83.0	3.6	..	13.4
	Cotton—Piece-Goods	Value	£	466,974	43.5	..	54.6	1.9
	Other Manufactures	"	£	131,706	42.9	4.0	38.0	15.1
	Hardware	"	£	138,358	43.9	3.4	38.0	14.7
	Medicines and Drugs	"	£	71,305	29.5	10.5	50.8	9.2
	Metals—Iron galvanized, Steel bars and Sheets, Nails, Screws and Rivets	"	£	96,598	56.6	9.2	12.8	21.4
	Silk Manufactures	"	£	85,443	66.1	1.4	8.2	24.3
	Soap—Laundry	Quantity	£	6,665,130	72.0	..	23.8	4.2
	Wool—Manufactures	Value	£	58,802	92.2	..	.6	7.2

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Principal Products Exported.	Whether percentage based on quantity or value.	Unit of quantity or value.	1928.					1929.				
			Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post)	Value.	£	4,174,478	20.0	22.5	38.8	18.7	4,649,130	18.4	23.7	33.9	24.0
Bananas	Quantity	stems	17,080,895	16.2	.3	68.3	15.2	22,047,536	18.3	11.6	48.6	21.5
Sugar—Unrefined	„	tons	48,716	24.2	75.4	..	.4	37,380	7.5	92.0	..	.5
Spice—Pimento	„	lb.	8,552,816	4.4	3.4	26.4	65.8	9,039,147	2.2	2.7	22.8	72.3
Coffee	„	"	8,832,328	3.4	84.1	9.4	3.1	6,571,902	4.8	88.6	5.8	.8
Coconuts	„	No.	31,104,831	4.6	16.9	78.3	.2	39,918,498	6.1	9.1	84.2	.6
Copra	„	lb.	7,650,242	15.1	..	8.1	76.8	7,888,809	13.1	..	16.6	70.3
Cocoa	„	"	5,044,380	8.9	19.9	49.4	21.8	6,723,132	9 1	44.9	32.6	13.4
Logwood Extracts	„	pkgs.	8,915	67.4	..	3.4	29.2	7,838	61.1	..	3.8	35.1
Logwood	„	tons	27,855	.3	..	35.2	64.5	21,010	.5	..	6.7	92.8
Rum	„	galls.	807,503	79.8	4.1	..	16.1	810,908	75.4	5.1	..	19.5
Grapefruit	„	No.	8,652,963	86.8	7.4	2.7	3.1	10,213,560	86.6	9.2	.7	3.5
Spice—Ginger, Dry	„	lb.	2,370,121	47.6	7.0	38.8	6.6	2,128,576	56.8	8.2	29.2	5.8

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The yield from Import duties exclusive of Parcels Post duties amounted to £1,143,358. an increase of £48,799 over that of the previous year. Parcel Post duties amounted to £47 092, an increase of £215.

77. The Export Trade exclusive of Parcel Post exports for 1929, resulted in an increased value of £474,652 over that of the previous year, i.e., from £4,174,478 in 1928 to £4,649,130 in 1929.

78. The comparative table of the twelve principal products exported is interesting. The products are arranged in the order of their importance.

Taxation.

79. The following laws relating to taxation were passed during the year:—

(1) Law 1 of 1929, "A Law to continue a certain Expiring Law." This Law continued in force from the 1st April, 1929, the following Law:—

The Excise Duty (Temporary increase) Law, 1920 (9 of 1920) with the exception of the following items:

On all matches subject to Excise Duty under "The Match Excise Duty Law, 1901 (Law 12 of 1901), and any laws amending the same an additional duty after the rate of ten per cent. on such Excise Duty.

On all amounts payable as King's Warehouse Fees under the Wharfage Law, 1895 (Law 15 of 1895), a surtax after the rate of ten per cent. of such fees.

(2) Law 12 of 1929—"A Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903, (Law 40 of 1903)."

(3) Law 15 of 1929—"A Law to amend the Estate Duty Law, 1916 (Law 21 of 1916)."

Trade.

80. The following statement compares the values of Exports and Imports for certain years since 1888. It must, however, be pointed out that in 1888 the values were calculated on an F.O.B. basis, whilst in 1929 they were calculated on a C.I.F. basis.

	1888 to 30.9.89	1889 to 31.3.90	1909 to 31.12.09.	1919 to 31.12.19.	1929 to 31.12.29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports	1,614,800	1,868,100	2,628,300	5,627,300	4,669,200
Value of Imports	1,597,600	1,844,300	2,561,700	5,085,600	7,022,590

In considering these figures, the excess of Imports over Exports is explained partly by the tourist trade, and partly by the fact that many Jamaican labourers abroad remit money to their dependents in the Island. There are also the explanations common to all trade figures, such as the quotation of Imports C.I.F. and of Exports F.O.B. Drought conditions undoubtedly is a further explanation.

Manufactures.

81. The principal articles manufactured are sugar, rum, copra, sisal hemp, banana figs, essential oils, cigars, cigarettes, leather and logwood extract.

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82. The production of Sugar and Rum for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 is set out below:—

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.
1927 ..	62,138 tons	14,111 phns.
1928 ..	53,431 „	12,231 „
1929 ..	57,633 „	13,438 „

Sisal Hemp.—In 1928 the value of sisal hemp exported was £9,096 while in 1929 the value exported was £9,544. The production in 1928 was 135 and in 1929, 130 tons.

Banana Figs.—The output of banana figs in 1927 was 879,421 lbs. as against 235,783 lbs. in 1928, and 55,217 lbs. in 1929.

Essential Oils.—These consist chiefly of orange and lime oils. 14,839 gallons were produced in 1928 as against 16,358 gallons in 1929. There was a large decrease in the quantity of oranges exported.

Cigars and Cigarettes.—The cigar industry was practically stationary. The export figure was 61,519 lbs. in 1927, 61,374 lbs. in 1928, and 65,268 in 1929. It is worthy of note, however, that a cigarette manufactured partly of imported leaf tobacco and partly of native grown tobacco is competing very favourably with the imported cigarette.

Leather.—The tanneries in the various parts of the Island and the Leather Factory in the capital are kept busy. In addition to the large quantity consumed locally, 17,124 lbs. were exported.

Figures for exports of *Copra* and *Logwood Extract* are given under imports.

The minor industries include aerated and mineral waters, ale, beer, stout, ice, soap, coconut oil, jippi jappa hats, baskets and furniture.

Shipping.

83. The following statement shows the volume of shipping during the past five years:—

1925	entered	1,412 vessels of	2,207,618 tons
1926	„	1,553 „	2,552,987 „
1927	„	1,754 „	3,001,232 „
1928	„	1,593 „	3,076,996 „
1929	„	1,651 „	3,337,919 „
1925	cleared	1,401 „	2,183,663 „
1926	„	1,550 „	2,553,138 „
1927	„	1,754 „	3,008,172 „
1928	„	1,562 „	3,042,893 „
1929	„	1,635 „	3,310,243 „

84. The following regular steamship lines serve the Colony:—

British Register.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Leyland Line, Elders & Fyffes, Harrison Line, Pickford and Black, The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, Ltd., The Canadian Government Mercantile Marine, The Canadian Transport Co., The Canadian National Steamship Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Ltd., James Nourse Ltd., The Canadian Pacific R. R. Steamship Co., The Webster Steamship Line and The Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co. (The two last named companies are registered in Jamaica.) Although Messrs. Elders & Fyffes is a British registered company, the firm is in fact controlled by the United Fruit Company, an American Corporation which owns the bulk of their capital.

U.S.A.—The United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., The Colombian Steamship Co. Inc., The Alexander Shipping Co., The DiGiorgio Fruit

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Steamship Co., Inc., The Aluminum Line, Standard Fruit Co., Gulf Pacific Line, Waterman Steamship Line, Krogstads Agencies Inc., Thavenot Co., The Columbus Line.

Dutch.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

German.—The Horn Steamship Co., and the Hamburg Amerika Line.

Norwegian.—Scandinavian West Indies Line, Ltd.

85. No ships were built in Jamaica during the year.

PART V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

86. The Island is intersected by a system of water-bound macadam roads. They are divided into two class (a) Main Roads, of a total length of 2,324 miles which are maintained, out of the General Revenue of the Colony, and (b) Parochial Roads, aggregating 4,366 miles of which 1,844 miles are suitable for light motor car traffic and 2,522 miles are cart or bridle roads. Class (b) is maintained by the Parochial Boards out of their own funds.

87. During 1929, the Main Roads were maintained at an average cost of £117 per mile, excluding expenditure on repairing flood damage. With few exceptions, these roads, were originally constructed of limestone without any proper foundation and are therefore suitable only for light wheeled traffic. This type of construction is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of motor traffic. Legislation prohibiting the importation and use without special permission of Motor Vehicles weighing more than 2½ tons unladen has been enacted. The existing roads are gradually being improved so as to enable them to carry such motor traffic with safety. Up to the end of the year under review, about 97 miles of roads had been improved and tar sprayed.

88. The programme of road construction begun in 1927 with the object of opening up the fertile areas and providing feeders to the Government Railway, has been steadily pushed on.

Canals.

89. There are no navigable canals in the Island.

Railway.

90. The Jamaica Government Railway (main and branch lines) is 210½ miles in length. It traverses the island by two main lines:—

(a) Kingston to Montego Bay—112¾ miles.

(b) Spanish Town (11¾ miles from Kingston) to Port Antonio —63¼ miles.

There are branch lines as follows:—

(1) From May Pen Junction (32½ miles from Kingston) to Frankfield—23 miles.

(2) From Bog Walk (20½ miles from Kingston on the Port Antonio Line) to Ewarton—8½ miles.

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(3) From Linstead (3½ miles from Bog Walk on the Ewarton Branch Line), to New Works—3 miles. No passenger trains are run over this branch.

91. The main lines run across high mountains which form the back-bone of the Island, to the north coast; Port Antonio being northeast, and Montego Bay northwest, of Kingston. The Frankfield and Ewarton lines traverse rich agricultural districts near the centre of the Island. The guage is 4′ 8½″. The maximum gradients are 1 in 30, and the maximum curves 5 chains. The highest point of the railway is Greenvale on the Montego Bay Line, 1,705 feet above sea level. The highest point on the Port Antonio Line is between Richmond and Troja at 31 miles—905 feet.

92. The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was £361,653 and the expenditure, £319,071. There is no depreciation fund, but provision is made in the Annual Estimate for renewals, depreciation and betterment. The total weight of goods carried during the year under review was 341,224 tons, as compared with 320,697 tons for the year 1928; the number of passengers carried in 1929 was 612,693, as compared with 593,748 in 1928.

93. The management of the Railway is assisted by an Advisory Board of nine members, consisting of the Director and eight others, chiefly local business men, who advise the Government on matters of policy.

94. Since 1925, the work of replacing old 60lb. rails with 80lb. rails has been proceeding; 133 miles of 60lb. rails were in existence. In 1925, 5 miles were relaid, in 1926, 5 miles. In 1927, the sum of £200,000 was voted so that the relaying could be carried out more expeditiously. Up to the end of December, 1929, 82½ miles had been relaid.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

95. The Government Postal Telegraph system was inaugurated in 1879, with a complement of 47 offices. At the close of the calendar year, 1929, there were 1,645 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 61 Telegraph and 99 Telephone Offices. Five new Telegraph and Telephone offices were opened during the year.

96. The charge for telegrams is 9d. for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word. Press telegrams are granted a special rate of approximately half the above charges. An all-night and holiday telegraph service is provided on payment of graduated fees.

97. The Railway telegraphic system, in connection with which there are 47 offices, assists in placing telegraphic communication within the reach of all. These offices work in collaboration with the Postal and Telegraph system, but are controlled by the Management of the Railway.

98. The number of messages transmitted in 1927 numbered 362,234 and the receipts totalled £19,589. In 1929, 380,142 telegrams were despatched and the revenue amounted to £22,923 8s. 3½d.

99. There are two wireless stations in the Island under Government license both owned and operated by the Direct West India Cable Company, Ltd.

One is situated at Kingston and the other at Stony Hill.

The former is used principally for shore to ship traffic on the usual wave length of 600 metres. The Stony Hill station which is situated

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nine miles from Kingston, has an up-to-date 25 K.W.C.W. installation and engages in long distance commercial traffic on wave lengths of from 2,880 metres upward. This station is controlled from the Company's Head Office at Kingston. Numerous wireless receiving sets have been established (under Government license) throughout the Island by persons desirous of receiving the programmes broadcast by American and other Broadcasting Stations. No Broadcasting Station exists in the Island.

100. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is furnished by two Cable Companies, viz.: the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., and the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd.

101. The cable of the former Company runs from Jamaica through Turks Island to Bermuda and thence to Halifax, N.S., at which point connection is made with all the important Trans-Atlantic Lines eastward and with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Commercial Cable Companies, and Western Union Lines inland and westward. This Company also connects at Halifax, N.S., with the Imperial route to Great Britain and Australia, and with the Marconi Company's Trans-Atlantic service. The Pacific Cable Board has established communication with all the British West Indian Islands, and West Indian traffic entrusted to the Direct West Indian Cable Company is now handed over to the "P.C.B." at the latter's Turks Island Office.

102. The West India and Panama Telegraph Co. Ltd. maintains communication with foreign countries by means of cables to Cuba, where they transfer their cablegrams to their connecting companies, who have cables connecting with different parts of the United States of America. In addition, this company has a network of cables touching at practically every West Indian Island.

These two Cable Companies have been merged into the Imperial & International Communications Co., Ltd., but in Jamaica retains their old names and are operated as formerly.

PART VI.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

JUDICIAL.

103. There is a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. There are also the Kingston Court—"to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Courts for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew"—and the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions of Justices of the Peace throughout the Island. The Resident Magistrates, besides holding courts of their own, preside in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

LEGISLATION.

104. Thirty Laws were passed during the year 1929, and a brief summary of those which may be considered of interest is given below.

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Law 4 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Pensions Law, 1904 (Law 24 of 1904.)" This Law abolishes the contribution made by Officers towards their pensions and changes the method of computation from a yearly to a monthly basis.

Law 5 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Settled Land Law, 1888 (Law 16 of 1888.)" This Law is a transcript of the English Statutes 53 and 54 Victoria, chapter 69, and 56 and 57 Victoria chapter 53.

Law 7 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend The Attorneys Admission Law, 1869 (Law 9 of 1869.)" This Law provides that a Solicitor shall not be entitled to take Articled Clerks unless he has been seven years in actual practice; existing rights are preserved in the Law.

Law 8 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881 (Law 34 of 1881.)" The amendment gives the Governor power to detain a child in a Reformatory or Industrial School up to the age of eighteen years where the Governor is satisfied that such detention is in the interests of the child or in the interests of the community.

Law 12 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903 (Law 40 of 1903.)" This Law reduces the Banker's tax from sixty shillings per one hundred pounds to twenty shillings per one hundred pounds.

Law 14 *of* 1929.—"A Law to vest a portion of the Kingston Race Course in Trustees for the purposes of Child Welfare." This Law vests certain lands known as the Race Course Lands, and which is vested in the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation, in Trustees of the Child Welfare Association in Kingston.

Law 15 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Estate Duty Law, 1916 (Law 21 of 1916.)" This Law reduces the rate of Estate Duty on Estates which do not exceed in value the amount of £10,000.

Law 16 *of* 1929.—"The Criminal Justice Law, 1929." This Law makes provision for improving the administration of Criminal Justice with regard to the following:—The granting of continuous bail. Power to Justices to order production of documents. The enlargement of powers in reference to convictions on Indictments and the removal of anomalies. Power to direct re-trial at another Circuit Court. Enlargement of the provisions for execution of warrants and power of arrest under warrant. Power of reduction of sentences passed in Petty Sessions. Filing of Grounds of Appeal.

Law 18 *of* 1929.—"The Telegraph Control Law, 1929." This Law repeals Laws 7 of 1904 and 24 of 1926, and defines afresh what comes within the meaning of a telegraphic apparatus, mechanism or contrivance. It also gives the Governor power to appoint any person to enter any premises in order to inspect any telegraphic apparatus, mechanism or contrivance which he suspects of being therein.

Law 20 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend the Married Woman's Property Law, 1886." This Law abolishes the liability of a husband for the torts of his wife, it also makes a married woman personally liable on her contracts whether made before or after marriage and in respect of torts committed by her whether before or after marriage.

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Law 22 *of* 1929.—"A Law to amend Law 6 of 1894 (A Law to amend A Law to regulate the salary of Officers Administering the Government of Jamaica and the furnishing of Government House.") The Governor is by this Law relieved from any liability in respect of the furniture at King's House in pursuance of a Resolution passed in the Legislative Council on the 2nd of May, 1929.

Law 24 *of* 1929.—"A Law further to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for enforcement) Law, 1923 (Law 15 of 1923.)" This Law increases the facilities for reciprocity in dealing with Maintenance Orders.

Law 25 *of* 1929.—"A Law to make provision for the taking from time to time of a Census for Jamaica and its Dependencies and for otherwise obtaining statistical information with respect to the population of Jamaica and its Dependencies." The object of this Law is to provide legislation under which a census can be taken without the necessity of passing a fresh census Law whenever it is decided that a Census should be taken.

Law 26 *of* 1929.—"A Law in aid of the Sugar Industry." Under this Law the Government is empowered to give temporary aid to the Sugar Industry under the existing adverse circumstances which affect it. The Law provides for the following:—A compulsory retention in the Island for local consumption of 20% of the sugar manufactured. Regulation of retail price by the Government. Compulsory exportation of 80% of the sugar manufactured. Grant of a subsidy or bonus of £2 per ton on each ton of sugar exported when the price is below £16 per ton F.O.B., Jamaica. Prohibition of the importation of sugar except under license to be granted by the Board constituted under the Law.

Law 29 *of* 1929.—"A Law to enable the erection and maintenance of a Jetty or Pier in the Harbour of Montego Bay and of a Railway Line to connect same with the existing Jamaica Government Railway." This Law gives the necessary power and authority to Messrs. J. E. Kerr and Company Limited, or a Company to be formed for the purpose of erecting a deep water pier and connecting the same by rail with the Jamaica Government Railway.

Law 30 *of* 1929.—"A Law for the Licensing and Control of Motor-omnibuses and the Owners and Drivers thereof." The Law gives the Governor power to appoint a Transport Board, to consist of seven members, for regulating the licensing and control of motor-omnibusses and the owners and drivers thereof. The Law also prescribes the fees to be paid thereunder.

The Jamaica Constabulary.

105. In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed (No. 8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint the Officers; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. The present authorised strength of the force is 23 Officers and 1,049 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate

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of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation) and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. Members of the Force are trained on semi-military lines, and perform the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. There are separate Detective and Water Police Branches recruited from the Regular Force. There is also a District Constabulary Force, for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the Island. The members are drawn from the better class of small settlers, and act as auxiliaries to the Regular Police.

Prisons.

106. *Classification*—Prisons in the Colony are classified as follows:—

(a) General Penitentiary, Kingston, for convicted male prisoners with sentences of 6 months and over; all European prisoners, and all female prisoners.

(b) Saint Catherine District Prison for male prisoners awaiting trial, debtors, prisoners under sentence of death, and all convicted prisoners with sentences under 6 months.

(c) Juvenile Adult prison, Spanish Town, for selected young prisoners up to a total of 66, between the ages of 16 and 21.

Internal classification is also made at (a) by placing all, except 1st offenders, at first class hard labour for a period to be determined by their conduct and industry, from which they may graduate to trade parties, orderlies, etc. First offenders are located and worked as one party for purposes of segregation from more hardened criminals. At (c) Special grading is in force based on the Borstal system. Any prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 not selected for the special prison are worked and located as a separate party in the adult prisons.

107. Revenue from Prison Sales shows a satisfactory increase since 1926, in spite of the facts that during 1929 demand for bricks (manufacture of which has been considered the main industry) has decreased by nearly 50 ; and about 100 men have been employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, painters and builders labourers in the erection of a modern range of 108 cells, whose labour was not revenue producing.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
The figures for comparison are	£9,934 4 1	£9,992 12 1	£14,467 17 3	£14,000 0 7
The net cost per prisoner, per annum	27 2 4½	31 16 7½	30 12 7¾	29 1 0¾

PART VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

108. The general scheme of hospital improvements is well in hand. A second important district hospital has been completed and the remodelling and enlargemenrt of three others is in progress.

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109. The building of Government Elementary Schools is going steadily on. A number are now in progress.

110. New public buildings undertaken during the year included a new Police Court for Kingston, three country Court Houses, and new and up to date Water Police Station for Kingston, six country Police Stations and a number of district Post Offices. The erection of a powerful new Lighthouse at Portland Point was also in progress.

PART VIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

111. The Report of the Medical Committee of the Legislative Council was adopted at the Spring Session. This report recommends the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health for each parish, the medical officers to be selected, paid and supervised by the Central Board of Health. This principle was inaugurated in 1928 on the establishment of the Health Unit in St. Mary and this was followed out by another Unit in Trelawny in 1929. The Report recommends the extension of this principle throughout the Island. Many of the Parochial Boards have signified their agreement.

112. The Report also recommends wholetime District Medical Officers in certain specified district and the abolition of fees together with an increase in salary for all District Medical Officers.

113. The Hookworm Commission has been very active during the year. There are now only 4 parishes in which the Commission has not worked and arrangements have alreadybeen made to begin work in two of these as soon as the Sanitation Units can be released from the parishes where they are now at work.

114. Malaria Control Work has been carried out in several of the endemic areas. The work has followed out the methods indicated in the report of the previous year's survey. The use of Paris Green as a larvicide has proved very successful in large anopheline breeding areas.

115. The Tuberculosis Clinic has been attended by an increased number of patients. Tuberculin tests are carried out at schools and other institutions.

116. The Bureau of Health Education issues a number of pamphlets on special subjects in addition to the publication of "Jamaica Public Health." This periodical now has a circulation of 19,000 a month. It is used as a text book on Hygiene in over 200 schools in the Colony.

117. The work of School Dental Clinics was increased during the year.

118. The incidence of typhoid fever, as shown by the notifications, is slightly greater than the previous years.

119. Only two cases of alastrim were notified during the year.

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PART IX.

EDUCATION.

120. The total departmental expenditure for the year 1928-29 was £173,805, an increase of £5,332 upon the expenditure for 1927-28.

Elementary

121. Attendance at the public Elementary Schools continues to improve, the average number on the Registers in 1929 being 128,154 compared with 127,785 in 1928, and in the average attendance for the 288 best sessions, on which grants are based, being 80,016 compared with 78,929 in 1928. Attendance at Friday sessions continued to improve slowly.

122. Five new Government-owned schools and eight teacher's cottages were opened during the year 1928-29. A sum of £2,499 17s. 0d. was disbursed in 1928-29 in building grants for denominational schools and teachers' quarters, but many denominational school buildings remained in bad repair.

Secondary.

123. The grant-aided Secondary Schools, eighteen in number, under the care of the Jamaica Schools Commission, were inspected, and in all cases the reports recommended continuance of the grants.

124. The accepted external examinations for the recognized Secondary Schools are those of the Cambridge syndicate of Local Examinations, held in 19 centres. In the last examinations held, 248 (63%) candidates passed the Junior Examination, 96 (53%) the School Certificate, and 9 (45%) the Higher School Certificate.

125. In the examinations of the University of London held in Jamaica, 39 candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination, an increase of 12 on the previous year, and 15 passed, including 2 in the First Division. For the Intermediate Arts there were 10 candidates, 3 of whom passed and 2 were referred. One candidate sat for Intermediate Laws and passed. One candidate sat for the Final Honours Examination in Divinity and passed in the Second Division. One candidate sat for the Final Arts Examination but failed.

126. Provision is made annually from Government funds for three scholarships tenable at British Universities and for one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship a year is allocated to Jamaica.

Continuation and Technical.

127. The Government Technical and Continuation Schools, Kingston, have been maintained as before, and the Continuation and Domestic Training Schools at Carron Hall (Presbyterian) and at Highgate (Friends Mission) have been aided by grants. Manual Training Departments are attached to nine Government Schools but three are in abeyance and the remainder are not working at full capacity on account of shortage of qualified staff.

Industrial Schools and Orphanages.

128. There are 9 certified Industrial Schools, and 3 Orphanages not certified but in receipt of grants.

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Government Industrial School.

129. This is situated at Stony Hill, at an elevation of 1,360 feet above sea level, nine miles from Kingston, and, excepting the difficulty of water supply, is an ideal site for the purpose.

130. The general system is for the children to do half of each day at manual work in the work shops, farms, gardens, laundry, cook house, bakery, etc., and the other half in school.

131. The school has been divided into 8 houses—6 for boys and 2 for girls—which are conducted on the same lines as adopted by the Borstal Institutions of England. This system has proved very successful and is developing an excellent form of team spirit and a healthy competitive element without the incentive of personal gain.

132. A full day, in which drill, industries and school work, play, hobbies, scouting, and evening continuation classes for senior boys each take important parts, is arranged for every inmate, and it is gratifying to watch the physical and mental development of the boys and girls many of whom are poor specimens on admission.

133. Some good furniture is made in the carpenter's shop and the demand for this has become so great that machinery for the heavier forms of sawing and planing has been installed in order to speed up the output.

134. The troop of Baden Powell Boy Scouts, formed in 1928, has proved a great incentive to nonmembers and a most helpful and interesting form of character training for members.

135. The School has its own brass band.

PART X.

LANDS AND SURVEY AND PROGRESS IN THE INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

136. With the exception of a small amount of triangulation survey work which has within recent years been carried out by the Military Authorities for their own information, the Island has never been properly surveyed, and therefore its area cannot be said to have been accurately determined. It is however, estimated to contain 2,848,160 acres, of which 2,569,322 acres have been alienated, leaving 278,838 unalienated or in process of alienation, of which about 10,000 acres is morass land.

137. Alienation began immediately after the Spaniards were driven out of Jamaica in 1655, for in the month of October of that year, under the Cromwellian regime, the Protector issued a Proclamation with regard to the settlement of the Island in which it was provided, *inter alia*, that, "Those who shall transport themselves (*i.e.*, to Jamaica) as aforesaid shall have land set forth unto them according to the proportion of 20 acres besides lakes and rivers for every male of 12 years and upwards, and ten acres every other male or female, etc., etc." The process of alienation, rather slow at first was considerably accelerated during the earlier part of the eighteenth century on account of the development of the sugar and rum industries,and the cultivation of

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coffee, with the result, that, at the close of the century, the total acreage of estates had increased to an extent more than commensurate with their requirements.

138. The abolition of slavery in 1838, and the adverse fortunes of sugar, caused the abandonment of a large number of properties, and in process of time these were squatted on by persons having no equitable claim to them.

139. Between the years 1867 and 1887, the Government by successive legislative enactments became trustees of all lands in the possession of persons, without any legal or equitable title, and in this way, upward of 27,000 acres were recovered from 1,600 squatters. The lands so recovered are scattered all over the Island. Some of them have been restored to their rightful owners, some have been sold and some still remain in the possession of the Government.

140. During the year 1890, the Jamaica Railway was sold to the West India Improvement Company, one of the conditions of the purchase being that the Government should give the Company one square mile of government lands for every mile of railroad constructed, and about the year 1894, 74,443 acres were conveyed to the Company, leaving 2,367 acres to be conveyed later on. In 1911 this large acreage passed back into the hands of the Government who purchased it for £18,435.

141. Within recent years, the Government has granted to 301 time-expired East Indian Immigrants 3,343 acres in lieu of return passages to India, each adult receiving 10 acres, with an additional acre for each child born in the Island.

142. The scheme for the sale of Crown lands to small settlers, which was inaugurated in 1897, is still in operation, and up to the 31st December, 1929, 48,860 acres have been sold, and put in the possession of instalment and outright purchasers. The largest sale made during 1929, was 360 acres of land to one purchaser for £200. In all cases in which the full amount of purchase money has been paid the purchasers have received titles from the Government.

143. There are large numbers of praedial tenants on the Crown lands who pay rent at from 12s. to 20s. per nominal acre per annum. While the value of private property has increased to an appreciable extent, during the past few years, Crown lands were up to the end of the year still being sold at from £1 to £5 per acre, according to their situation and fertility. The lands are, for the most part, in remote situations and difficult of access.

PART XI.

Labour Conditions in Jamaica.

144. During the year 1929, labour conditions in Jamaica were generally good, an extensive and constant demand existed. Wages to the unskilled class were on the whole fair; skilled labour was generally well paid. There is not a sufficient supply of the latter. The stimulus given to the banana and other agricultural industries, extensive programmes in new road construction, relaying of railway tracks, and general building, provided an increased field. The demand for unskilled labour sometimes exceeded the supply. This is chiefly due to apathy in seeking work amongst certain sections of this class.

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PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Rainfall.

145. The mean rainfall, including the four Divisions of the Island, for the Calendar Year, 1929 was 60.22 inches, which represents a deficiency of 16.24 inches upon the 50-year normal of 76.46 inches, and still greater shortage by about 3 inches than that of the previous year 1928. During the first half of the year the precipitation gauged two-thirds of the aggregate normal, or only 21.16 inches against the aggregate normal of 31.91 inches. The second half of the year had 39.06 inches. For the year the distribution shewed deficiencies as follows:—North-eastern Division 19 %, Northern 23 %, West-central 18 % and the Southern 21%. The total mean number of rainy days for the year was, however, 124 as against the 33-year normal of 122. The total rainfall for the City of Kingston amounted to only 19.96 inches, and the 60-year normal being 31.77 inches. The total number of rainy days being 80 as against the 49-year normal of 79.4 days.

Temperature.

At Kingston the mean temperature for the year was 78.2 degrees, and the 33-year normal 78.7 degrees, or 0.5 degree below. The extreme maximum temperature for the 12 months was 93.4 degrees on 24th July, and the extreme minimum 62.7 degrees on 29th January.

Humidity.

For the year the mean relative humidity was about equal to the normal of 77%.—That for the 7 a.m. being 83% and the 3 p.m. 67%.

Weather Disturbances.

July—There were no Tropical Weather Disturbances, within barometric range of Jamaica, in July.

August—During the month of August there was only a minor tropical disturbance, of slight intensity, located near to the Island of St. Lucia on the night of the 18th, and it appears, according to the reports of the United States Weather Bureau, to have moved on a track in a west-north-westerly direction, passing to the south of Jamaica on or about the 21st; then Central and not far from the Cayman Islands on 21st and 22nd, otherwise, the Caribbean Sea and West India Islands were particularly free of hurricanes.

September—During this month the region of the Caribbean was again remarkably free of weather disturbances, but towards the close of the month, on the 25th, the United States Weather Bureau issued a warning by wireless telegraph that a tropical disturbance was central, in the forenoon near to the south of the Great Abaco Island, Bahamas, apparently moving slowly westward. This disturbance developed into hurricane force, and caused loss of life and property at Nassau and surrounding waters on 25th in the evening. It, apparently, continued

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on a track through lower Florida State, into the Gulf of Mexico, reaching south-east Pensacola on 30th, and then South-west Georgia State on 1st October, causing considerable damage on land as well as to shipping.

October—A warning message was issued by the United States Weather Bureau on 19th October, stating that a tropical disturbance of moderate intensity passed north or north-east of Swan Island moving north-eastward, and apparently about 100 miles to west or north-west of Grand Cayman Islands, on 20th moving north-eastward, then passed over Cuba into the Southern Florida Strait and was no longer identified. This disturbance occasioned brisk S.E. wind at Morant Point, as well as at Negril Point, causing also low barometric pressure.

For the balance of the year no other disturbances were reported.

Drought Conditions.

The southern sections of the parishes of Saint Elizabeth, Manchester and Clarendon suffered much from deficiency of rainfall during the earlier months of the year, entailing the necessity for relief to be extended to the famine stricken peasantry; good rains fell from July to the end of the year which helped to restore conditions to normal.

Northers.

Fresh to moderate "northers" were noted at Kingston a few days in January, on 3rd and 11th February, also on 24th and 25th December at Morant Point.

Earthquakes.

Shocks of slight to moderate intensity were reported at different parts of the Island at one place. *May*, nine places (eastern part of Island). *September*, many places in Kingston, St. Elizabeth, Manchester and Clarendon on 5th. *October*, nineteen places about the 28th and 29th. *November*, 1st two places.

Water Power.

146. There has been little progress in the development of Water Power. The only plant of importance in the Island which is operated by water power is that of the Jamaica Public Service Company, Ltd., which generates electricity for the purpose of operating tramways and lighting Kingston and lower St. Andrew.

147. The desirability of utilizing the water from some of the rivers for the development of electric energy has from time to time been considered and many of the rivers of the Island have been investigated with this object. Legislation has been enacted to control and regulate the use of water for public and private purposes.

148 A scheme has been formulated for developing hydro-electrical power in conjunction with the improvement of the water supply of Kingston and Lower St. Andrew, but the project has been postponed for the present. A small private plant, developing about 250 H.P. by means of a dam and reservoir, has been installed at Serge Island Sugar Estate in St. Thomas. Power is transmitted some 1½ miles to the sugar factory, saw mills, etc.

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Irrigation.

149. There is a system of canals which conveys water from the Rio Cobre to the plains of the parish of St. Catherine for irrigation purposes. The main canal carries 18,000 cubic yards of water per hour and is approximately 6 miles long; subsidiary channels with a total length of 42 miles, distribute the water over an area of 50,000 acres, of which some 20,000 acres are now under irrigation.

150. In the parish of Clarendon a small irrigation scheme is in operation. Water is pumped from the Cockpit River to a height of some 70 feet and conveyed by open concrete-lined channels to the lower parts of the plain where banana cultivation is now being commenced on an extensive scale.

A second pumping unit of the most modern type has recently been installed at the pumping station.

Emigration and Immigration.

151. There has been but little fluctuation in the tide of Emigration and Immigration during recent years. The departures in 1927 were 4,755, in 1928, 3,421 and in 1929, 3,337. The arrivals in 1927 were 5,896, in 1928, 5,864 and in 1929, 5,231.

Vital Statistics.

152. The estimated population of Jamaica at the close of the year 1929, was 994,419, this figure being arrived at by taking the estimated population at the 31st of December, 1928, adding thereto the births and arrivals and deducting therefrom the deaths and departures during the year ended 31st of December, 1929.

153. The number of marriages registered during 1929, was 4,271, the rate being 4.3 per 1,000 of population as compared with 4.5 for 1928. During the same period 33,788 births were registered of which 17,027 were boys and 16,761 were girls. The birth rate works out 34.2 per 1,000, as against 35.8 during 1928.

154. The number of deaths registered was 18,167 of which 8,968 were males and 9,199 females, the death rate being 18.4 per 1,000. The rate for 1928, was 19.7. During 1929, 6,791 or 37.4 per cent. of the total deaths, were those of children under two years of age and of these 5,413 or 29.8 per cent. were those of children under one year of age.

The corresponding figures in 1928, were 36.7 per cent. and 28.6 per cent. The total infantile death rate under one year was 16.0 per cent. as compared with 15.7 in 1928.

155. The principal causes of death per 100 of total deaths among the inhabitants of Kingston were:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 5.4; Congenital Debility, 11.1; Tuberculosis 10.0; Typhoid Fever, 5.5; Pneumonia, 5.8; Heart Disease, 7.9; Syphilis, 2.4; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, 4.9; Old Age, 3.3; Fever (not otherwise defined) 4.7; Chronic Nephritis (including unspecified 10 years of age and over) 3.3; Bronchitis, 2.7

Official Publications.

156. A list of Official Publications relating to Jamaica, which are likely to be of interest, is given below:—

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	Price.		Where obtainable.
	s.	d.	
Handbook of Jamaica (published annually) ..	8	0	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London W.C.
Jamaica in 1924	2	0	H. Sotheran & Co., Strand, London, S.W., 1.
Annual Report of the Collector General of Internal Revenue, Customs and Excise	1	0	Superintendent, Government Printing Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
Blue Book of Jamaica (published annually) to 1928	10	0	ditto
Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture	1	0	ditto
The Rainfall of Jamaica, 1870-1919	2	6	ditto
Notes on the Geology of Jamaica, 1913, by Maxwell Hall	1	0	ditto
Education Code, 1929 ..	1	0	ditto
The Principal Agricultural Pests of Jamaica, by C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., F.E.S., F.Z.S. (1923)	2	0	ditto
Catalogus Insectorum Jamaicensis, by C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., F.E.S., F.Z.S., parts 1–3 (1928)	3	0	ditto
Statistics of the Sugar Industry (1929)	2	0	ditto
Proceedings of the Ninth West Indies Agricultural Conference (1925)	2	6	ditto
Irrigation Reports, C. Stewart Baker, M.I.C.E., 5 reports,	0	6	ditto
Map of Jamaica, 13 in. x 26 in., in colours	0	6	ditto
Map of Jamaica, 6 feet x 2 ft., in colours	2	0	ditto
Jamaica Gazette (p.a. including postage)	18	0	ditto
Report of the First West Indies Conference (1929)	2	6	ditto
Historic Jamaica (1915) ..	2	6	The West India Committee, London

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d.* (11*d.*).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*)

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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area 5,229 square miles, making a total area of 224,960 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time two-and-a-half hours fast on Greenwich.

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The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of :—

(1) A low-lying region, less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area of the Colony. This region extends from the sea to approximately the 38th degree of East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th degree of East Longitude. It continues in the south across the boundary of Tanganyika Territory and in the north to about the 2nd degree of North Latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plains such as those of the Athi River and the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

(3) The great Rift Valley formed by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing Lake Rudolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Laikipia Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Kikuyu Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Turkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Elgeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount Kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Range give rise to the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu. From the Aberdares also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Tsavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean as the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Uaso Nyiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Uaso Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment passes southward along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice. Mount Elgon, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Settima (13,000 feet) and Mount Kinangop (12,816 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

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The slopes of Kenya and Elgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less settled areas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30° F. in some localities, but the mean temperature varies little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of Kenya is very wide. At Lamu on the coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Mombasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, it is 72.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi River, on the plains some 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Songhor in the Nandi Hills east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the Northern Frontier are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the principal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is higher west of the Mau Escarpment. The heaviest rainfall is normally experienced from March to June and October to December. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

History.

The history of the territory now known as Kenya may be divided into four sections. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the second with the exploration of the hinterland; the third with the partition of Africa among European Powers and the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company; and the fourth with the administration of the country under the Imperial Government.

(1) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erithrean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first century, A.D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of "Azania." In 1331, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Mombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1498, Vasco de Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition to round the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the East African Coast. The Coast towns were all under Arab rule and are described as prosperous trading cities. Mombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1498, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco de Gama's stay in Mombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he sailed north to Malindi.

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Of Malindi he writes : " The city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounded by walls, and, placed immediately on the shore, it made an imposing appearance." Cordial relations were established and maintained between the inhabitants of Malindi and the Portuguese, who were able to refit their ships for the voyage to India.

On Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal, a fleet under Cabral was sent to annex India. Cabral looted Mombasa in 1500. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Zuna da Cunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Mombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt only to be burned again by an African tribe known as the Zimba. The Zimba were expelled by the Portuguese, who then, in 1594, built Fort Jesus.

In 1630, the inhabitants of Mombasa attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a siege of three months. The fort was rebuilt by Xerxas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organised from Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following decade were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again in temporary possession, but in November, 1729, they were finally driven from Mombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of the Imam of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Mombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Mombasa Arabs attempted to capture Zanzibar. The attempt failed, but Pemba remained under the influence of Mombasa until 1822, when the Mazrui were completely defeated by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. In the same year, Seyyid Said, who had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta*, commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants " begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. *Leven*, who informed them " that provided they would assent to the abolition of the

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slave trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection to hold the place in the meantime."

Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the *Leven*, was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani River on the 29th May, 1824, in his twenty-second year. The Protectorate over Mombasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa with the consent of the Indian Government. He placed a garrison of 300 Baluchis in the fort but, on his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these were starved into submission by the Mazrui. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his Court from Oman to Zanzibar and, with the subjugation of the Mazrui in 1837 and of the Islands of Siu and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity ensued along the East African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Oman to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thwaini. Zanzibar he left to his next son, Seyyid Majid. A dispute arose and the rivals agreed to submit the question of succession to the arbitration of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Oman to Seyyid Thwaini and Zanzibar and the mainland dominions to Seyyid Majid. Seyyid Majid died in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Barghash, whose reign is memorable as witnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa between European Powers.

(2) The history of European endeavour in the hinterland of East Africa centres round the sources of the Nile. Arab explorers had traversed Eastern Africa for many centuries before any information was forthcoming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were co-ordinated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in A.D. 150 and Sanson d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 19th century that more accurate knowledge was obtained. The Portuguese, during their occupation of the Coast strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, indeed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen by Rebmann. Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Kenya in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the chapter of discovery inland from the East Coast of Africa. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Nile that any further progress was made from the East.

The fact that the Nile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed

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determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July, 1858. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed, and Speke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeh and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtesa, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 21st January, 1863, Speke reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the Ripon Falls. Later in the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza and the mystery of the origin of the Nile was solved.

Certain geographical questions still, however, awaited settlement and twelve more years elapsed before further information became available. Henry M. Stanley placed a boat on the Victoria Nyanza and circumnavigated the Lake in 1875. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities offered by Uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached England at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they met with a ready response. The first English mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Shortly afterwards there arrived two Catholic missionaries belonging to the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. Mohammedan proselytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrels which dominated the political situation in Uganda for fifteen years.

It was the birth of European interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the East African hinterland now known as Kenya. Apart from journeys up the Tana Valley by Wakefield in 1865, and New in 1866, and from visits to Kilimanjaro by Von der Decken in 1863, and New in 1871, little had been added to the knowledge gained by Krapf and Rebmann before 1850. In 1862, Dr. G. A. Fischer made the first attempt to discover a route to Uganda more direct than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Kilimanjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing Masailand to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1883, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Masai from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first European to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from Mombasa in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded

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in reaching the Lake forty-five miles east of the Ripon Falls. Ill-health prevented him from continuing his journey to the Nile, but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additions had been made to the knowledge of East African geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(3) European intervention in African affairs was stimulated by the reports regarding the slave trade made by Stanley as a result of his journey from Uganda across the Congo in 1877. The organization of the Congo Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, the German Kaiser granted a charter of protection to the Society of German Colonization operating on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, an area which had been assigned to the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland territory over which the Sultan was recognized as having authority had never been defined. This point was referred to an international commission which included in the Sultan's dominions a strip of the coast ten sea miles in depth from the Rovuma to the Tana River and certain other areas in the north. The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya to-day.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tana River and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887, Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, 1889, offered Sir William Mackinnon, as representative of the British East Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British Company resisting all such claims. It was not until the Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had been signed that the controversy ended. By that Treaty Germany

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withdrew her claims to Witu and the territory north of the Tana on the understanding that England should secure for Germany the definite cession of the sphere south of the Umba River leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. A dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens, and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was sent against Witu. The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1893, the Company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by Germany as part of the convention by which the British Government waived all rights over Heligoland, and Witu could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom on compensation to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1889, a historic scene took place at Rabai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland from Mombasa. By the payment of £3,500 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The districts intervening between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have

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great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate, and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda, and the Company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield until it had consolidated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the Company's hand and it became necessary for the Company to take part in the administration of Uganda before it was fully equipped to do so.

In 1889, the Company despatched a considerable caravan under F. J. Jackson to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, and make treaties with the various tribes. Jackson founded a Company's station at Machakos, proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik, and reached Mumias on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was begged by Mwanga, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. A commerce monopoly was offered to the Company. As he was under instructions to avoid Uganda, which was known to be in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the offer, and went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his return to Mumias on the 4th March, 1890, he heard that Dr. Karl Peters, in charge of a German expedition, had passed through on his way to Uganda a month previously.

In October, 1888, it had become known that Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr. Peters had been appointed leaders of an expedition which was to proceed up the Tana River with the ostensible object of relieving Emin Pasha, the Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, who, after the fall of Khartoum, had been cut off from all communications for four years. News of the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached Europe in January, 1889. In the following month Peters left Berlin. His passage through German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at Witu, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J. R. W. Pigott, had explored the valley of the Tana early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the natives. Peters destroyed these treaties wherever he could find them. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwanga. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

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Jackson entered Mengo, the capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda was included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F. D. Lugard had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890, he founded a station on the borders of Kikuyu country at Dagoretti. He was then ordered to Uganda and, by forced marches, succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was finding the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon to subscribe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganda. Representations were made to the British Government that they should help the Company. This the Government felt unable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the Coast to Uganda.

Uganda proper was informally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 19th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Witu in 1893 has already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1896.

The last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui section of the Coast Arabs, which implicated the inhabitants of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kipini.

In February, 1895, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Liwali of Takaungu. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Liwali's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Gonjoro and

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threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken, but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa was never in danger but Malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fled across the border and surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Signatory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and by the end of 1901 there was a weekly train service between Mombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899, and the line to Nairobi was opened in August of that year. The s.s. *Winifred* was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost of the line up to the end of September, 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

In 1897, an expedition was organized to explore the country between Abyssinia and Fashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese troops, remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had seen much recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from Ravine they deserted in a body, passed through Nandi, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899, but not without the loss of valuable British lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the East Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidieh, and Ukamba. Its western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba was administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little was known of the Kikuyu.

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Little economic importance was attached to the country between the coast and Uganda. Until the Uganda Railway was built, one of the principal functions of the Administration was to act as forwarding agents for Uganda. There were no towns up-country apart from Machakos—where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders—until Nairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found in all the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, where the law still recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

Two important steps in the development of the East Africa Protectorate were taken early in the present century. The western boundaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Eastern Province of Uganda, stretching as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and including the Mau Escarpment, and the Nandi, Lumbwa and Kavirondo country. In the same year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1903, there were nearly 100 Europeans settled in or near Nairobi.

During 1903 numerous applications were received for land in the Rift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Uganda Railway in the Rift Valley near Naivasha were at that time used by the Masai pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves, one in Laikipia, some 60 miles north of the railway, and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief was appointed under an Order in Council, dated the 9th November, 1906, and an Order in Council, dated the 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1908.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902-03 to £443,624 in 1913-14, new industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-03 to £1,123,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

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On the outbreak of war a prompt response was made to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were formed at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Mounted Rifles, the East African Regiment, and the East African Transport Corps. These measures served to ward off attacks from German East Africa until an Expeditionary Force arrived from India. The southern border was frequently violated by the enemy during 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A period of comparative inactivity followed. In September, 1915, a mass meeting was held in Nairobi at which a resolution was passed placing at the Governor's disposal the entire resources of the country. This was followed by the formation of a War Council and the compulsory registration of all European personnel. In December, 1915, an Ordinance was passed providing for compulsory military and other service. This Ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the War Council and District Committees. Of the 3,145 adult male Europeans in the Protectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity during the war.

The number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one battalion only of the 3rd King's African Rifles had been recruited in the Protectorate. During the war, the 3rd and 4th King's African Rifles raised three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th King's African Rifles raised part of one battalion. The total number of East Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. In addition, 1,157 Africans were recruited for the Arab Rifles, the Police Battalion, and Police Service Battalion.

A remarkable response was made by the African community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the Carrier Corps, Maxim Gun Porters, and Stretcher Bearers. More than 200,000 enlistments for these purposes are recorded.

During the course of the war, in order to facilitate military operations, a railway line was constructed from Voi to Taveta near the boundary of German East Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the German railway near Moshi.

Although in the early days of the British administration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of Kenya has, apart from the war in German East Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Small expeditions were despatched against the Nandi in 1900, 1903, and 1905-06, owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched into Sotik in 1906 and a force visited Marakwet in 1911. Patrols visited Northern Jubaland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances broke out among

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the Giriama tribe towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in Turkana in 1915 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulihan Somalis led to punitive measures in Jubaland in 1916 and 1917.

Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1919 when the principle of elective representation of Europeans was recognized. The first elections were held in February, 1920. In 1923 the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab Communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920. The Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. On the 29th June, 1925, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy, signed at London on the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceeded to Italy. By the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate, was included in Kenya.

The Uganda Railway, which had been operated from the date of its construction as a State Railway under the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, was constituted in April, 1921, as a separate financial entity under the control of a Central Railway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the Office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. He has control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Kenya or Uganda, including railways, ports, wharves, and steamships. The Administration is now known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services. An Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

Languages.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and

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Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama), Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

Currency.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1*s.* 4*d.* began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2*s.* 9*d.* It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2*s.* sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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I.—GENERAL.

The report* of the Commission under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., which was appointed by the Secretary of State in July, 1927, to consider certain questions relating to the closer union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa and allied subjects, was published in England and East Africa on the 18th January, 1929.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., who left the Colony on the 1st December, 1928, in order to take part in advance discussions of the report of the Commission, returned to the Colony on the 14th August, 1929. During his absence the Government was administered by Sir Jacob Barth, C.B.E.

In March, Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., was asked by the Secretary of State to visit Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda with a view to discussing with the local Governments and the communities there the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. Sir Samuel Wilson reached Mombasa on the 29th April, and after spending a month travelling in the three territories returned to Nairobi on the 27th May, where, between the 1st and 5th June, he held meetings with the Acting Governor of Kenya and the Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda. Sir Samuel Wilson left Mombasa for London on the 12th June, and his report† was published in England and East Africa on the 5th October.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., who was appointed by the Government of India to help the Indian communities in East Africa to present their views on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal if he wished to make use of him in dealing with Indian deputations, reached Kenya on the 10th May, and after spending a month in Kenya and Uganda sailed for Bombay on the 12th June. Mr. Sastri presented a report on his visit to the Government of India, which was published in March, 1930.

The Legislative Council held four sessions and sat on 26 days during the course of the year. Two by-elections were held, one in Nairobi North owing to the resignation of Captain H. F. Ward and one in Rift Valley owing to the resignation of Lord Delamere. Both by-elections were contested. Major E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., was elected for Nairobi North and Mr. E. Powys Cobb for Rift Valley. The four vacancies for Indian members of Council remained unfilled throughout the year.

The year 1929 was one of considerable agricultural hardship. During the first part of the year drought became more severe. There was a failure of crops in a wide area comprising both

* Cmd. 3234. † Cmd. 3378.

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European farms and Native Reserves. Measures became necessary to safeguard the food supplies and a Food Control Board was set up in March. Famine relief measures were necessary, particularly in the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces.

During the second part of the year rains were well distributed and good yields were obtained. Food control measures were relaxed in September. The cost of famine relief, after allowing for revenue from the sale of foodstuffs, was approximately £60,000.

Danger of famine was accentuated owing to invasions of locusts. Locusts, both in the flying and in the hopper stage, visited the Colony towards the end of 1928. In that year the hopper stage was confined mainly to pastoral areas, and the amount of crop destruction directly due to hoppers was not therefore great. Early in 1929, however, more serious damage was done to the ripening crops. Extensive measures were taken to deal with these invasions.

In January, operations were carried on in the Kerio and Ukamba Provinces and on a smaller scale in the Coast Province, the Northern Frontier, and the Masai Reserve.

The work of hopper destruction terminated at the end of January, and the flying swarms which arose from the undisturbed areas in the Northern Frontier Province and Tanaland flew south after doing considerable damage to crops in the Meru and Embu districts. These swarms eventually entered Tanganyika Territory in a series of waves early in February. Swarms which escaped destruction in Turkana and Kerio also flew south over the Plateau and Trans Nzoia.

In April, maturing swarms began to fly north, first appearing at Voi and in the Masai Reserve. Later large locust concentrations were reported in the Nandi country, at Thomson's Falls and at Ngobit. Damage was done to wheat, sisal, coconuts, and bananas. These concentrations were attacked by flame-throwing units, but it was found that the amount of destruction done was not commensurate with the expenditure entailed. The units were therefore withdrawn and the personnel formed the nucleus of a scouting organization.

Reports of laying were received from the Masai Reserve, Machakos, Voi, Gilgil, Embu, and the Kerio Province generally, and the scouting staff was augmented early in May. A locust train was also despatched for anti-hopper work on the Voi-Kahe line. By the end of May twenty-eight trucks and 48 officers were in the field. The Gilgil area of 15,000 acres infestation was under control in 14 days, and hoppers in Kitui and Machakos districts were cleared up in a short time.

At the end of May the hopper infestation in North and South Turkana, Karamoja (Uganda), Suk country and Elgeyo and Marakwet was such that further locust staff had to be enlisted.

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By the 15th June there were 50 temporary locust officers operating in the Kerio Province. Hoppers were being destroyed by burning in Turkana and by spraying and bran baiting elsewhere.

The infestation in the Masai Reserve was extensive, and 14 officers were employed in the work of destruction; on 15th June an extra locust train was assembled for operations on the Magadi railway line. By the end of June the infestation was under control, and by the end of July practically all hoppers were destroyed in an area of 6,000 square miles.

Early in July fresh hatchings were reported in the Voi district and the staff had to be reinforced for working this difficult bush country from which some hoppers eventually escaped. Other hoppers reached maturity in the Uasin Gishu Masai Reserve bordering the Baringo district, whilst complete destruction could not be effected in North Baringo, Karamoja, and Turkana generally.

By the middle of July there were 100 officers in the field. Large hopper bands were reported north of Moyale in Abyssinia, but, although flying swarms were reported from various places in the Colony, there was no damage done to crops.

The middle of August saw the commencement of a reduction in staff, although it was realized that anti-hopper operations would not definitely cease especially in view of the fresh laying that had taken place in South Turkana, on both banks of the Turkwell and Kerio Rivers, and in Baringo by gravid swarms that had entered these localities from the Sudan and round the southern end of Lake Rudolf. Young hoppers appeared at the end of August and efforts were made to clear the areas rapidly. Except in Baringo, this was not entirely accomplished owing to the intensity of the infestation and local restrictions imposed on baiting and spraying. Three large swarms escaped in North and South Turkana. By 10th October, 1929, the locust field staff was reduced to a scouting nucleus of thirteen temporary officers.

At the end of October the Colony was again invaded by gravid swarms from the north and laying took place in the Northern Frontier Province, Meru, Embu, Kitui, and Voi districts. During November and December further staff had to be enrolled and a total of 27 officers were operating.

The Northern Frontier Province infestations covered an area of 900 square miles, mainly in the vicinity of Archer's Post. In spite of labour shortage successful operations were carried out with bran bait.

At the close of the year operations were also in progress in the Embu and Kitui districts. The cost of locust destruction during 1929 amounted to about £55,000. Prospects for 1930 are favourable.

The domestic exports of the Colony fell short of the 1928 figures by £520,000 and are given for 1929 as £2,745,910. The main items accounting for the shortage were a decrease in the value

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of coffee exports of over £400,000 and a fall of £125,000 in the value of exports of carbonate of soda. The fall in the value of coffee exported may be attributed partly to adverse climatic conditions and partly to the fact that, owing to the nature of the season, an unusually large proportion of the season's crop was not exported before the end of the calendar year.

As a direct result of drought conditions and the depredation of locusts the Colonial revenue suffered. Native hut and poll tax fell short of the estimate by £35,000 and other sources of revenue were affected. Nevertheless, actual receipts exceeded the estimated revenue and, although there was a deficit on the year's working of £171,330, this deficit was more than covered by abnormal expenditure on the locust campaign (£55,272) famine relief (£58,996) and expenditure specially voted to be met from surplus balances (£72,914). The Colony's surplus balances at the end of the year amounted to £707,976. The total Funded Public Debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1929, was £13,500,000, represented by two loans of £5,000,000 each (1921 and 1927) and one of £3,500,000 (1928). Of this funded debt approximately £9,400,000 has been devoted to railway development, £2,700,000 to port development and £1,400,000 to the service of the Colony.

In March, 1929, a representative Committee was appointed to make representations as to the policy to be followed by the Colony in the revision of the customs tariff which was being pressed for by the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda. The Committee presented its report in May and its recommendations, which were generally adopted by the Kenya Government, were placed before a Conference of East African Governors held in Nairobi in January, 1930. A general revision of the customs tariff applicable to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika has since been undertaken and passed into law.

Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science visited the Colony in two parties in August and September, 1929. Tours were organized on their behalf to different parts of the Colony likely to be of interest to them and members of the Association gave lectures and addresses in Nairobi and elsewhere.

A Commission of Inquiry was appointed, in September, 1929, to consider and make recommendations in regard to:—

(1) The progress of the main branches of the agricultural industry (including native agriculture and stock) since 1920;

(2) Factors which tend to retard progress, if any, and the means whereby production may be increased and accelerated;

(3) The provision which should be made for augmenting departmental or other services calculated to advance the industry and the share, if any, which should be borne by organizations or undertakings representing or concerned with agricultural interests and production;

(4) The formation and function of advisory, consultative, or other bodies in connection with the agricultural industry.

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The Commission sat under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., who had visited the Colony with other members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It presented its report in October.

A provincial reorganization, intended to simplify the treatment of local questions affecting the interests of the settled areas and the Native Reserves, was introduced on the 1st October. During the past few years, districts in which there are no Native Reserves have been administered as separate units outside the provincial organization by Resident Commissioners under the direct supervision of the Colonial Secretary, while Native Reserves and a few districts which embraced both Native Reserves and non-native development were grouped in Provinces, under the general supervision of the Chief Native Commissioner.

With the establishment of District Councils under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928, in non-native areas and the development of Native Councils operating under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924, it became desirable to focus at local points the interests of native and non-native development and to provide a local liaison between them. Government therefore decided to maintain, where geographically possible, separate native and non-native districts, but to form into Provinces groups of districts which have closely connected interests.

This policy is not at present universally possible and the mixed districts of Kericho, Nandi, and Machakos have not been altered for the time being, whereas the old Fort Hall and Kyambu Districts are divided into two Native Reserves and one Non-Native District within the same Province. Again, it has not been possible at present to incorporate the Districts of Naivasha and Laikipia with any Native Reserve and they thus stand alone in one Province.

The new Provinces are as follows :—

1. *Nyanza Province*, headquarters Kisumu, comprising the Districts of Central, North and South Kavirondo, Kisumu-Londiani, and Kericho.

2. *Nzoia Province*, headquarters Eldoret, comprising the Districts of Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo, Marakwet, and Trans Nzoia.

3. *Turkana Province*, headquarters Kapenguria, comprising the Districts of North and South Turkana, and West Suk.

4. *Rift Valley Province*, headquarters Nakuru, comprising the Districts of Nakuru, Ravine, and Baringo.

5. *Naivasha Province*, headquarters Naivasha, comprising the Districts of Naivasha and Laikipia.

6. *Masai Province*, headquarters Ngong, comprising the Districts of Narok and Kajiado.

7. *Kikuyu Province*, headquarters Nyeri, comprising the Districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, South Myeri, North Nyeri, Embu, and Meru.

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8. *Ukamba Province*, headquarters Machakos, comprising the Districts of Machakos, Kitui, and Teita.

9. *Coast Province*, headquarters Mombasa, comprising the Districts of Digo, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, and Lamu.

10. *Northern Frontier Province*, headquarters Isiolo, comprising the Districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, and Telemugger.

The progress made in 1928 in the development of local government was continued during the year. At the beginning of 1929 the Municipalities of Nairobi and Mombasa had been established under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928. The constitution of Municipal Boards at Nakuru and Eldoret followed on the 10th January and the 30th April, 1929, respectively.

The financial relations between the Government and the Nairobi and Mombasa Municipalities were embodied in the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, which did not, however, make provision for the contributions to be paid from Government funds to the smaller Municipalities of Nakuru and Eldoret. These were worked out on the basis of the cost to Government of administering local services in these towns in 1928 and were consolidated into an annual grant of £3,000 to each Municipal Board.

No rates were levied in Nakuru or Eldoret.

The creation of these four municipal authorities on a proper statutory basis has served to awaken a sense of civic responsibility, and the results so far attained have justified the inception of the policy.

In the settled areas the constitution of District Councils was provided for in the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928. The first District Council, that of Nakuru, was formed on the 7th January, and the constitution of the four District Councils of Nyanza, Uasin Gishu, Naivasha, and Nairobi followed within the first half of the year. The Councils performed, mainly, the functions of district road authorities and have not yet exercised their powers as public health or hospital authorities. Practically the whole of their revenue was derived from Government grants, which were assessed on a liberal basis, and none of the Councils levied district rates.

Being established at an interim point in the year, many Councils were unable to complete the preliminaries of organization connected with staff and road plant in time for a full year's programme of road work to be carried out or for a fair appreciation to be gained of the promise of the local government system in the rural areas.

In 1928, participation in municipal affairs was declined by the Indian community pending the issue of the Report of the Closer Union Commission. This attitude was maintained throughout the

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year. The fixation of 2nd August as nomination day for the election of European members to the Nairobi Municipal Council brought matters to a head, since in the absence of Indian representation the Council to be elected would not be legally constituted. The Acting Governor summoned the Indian leaders to discuss the situation, but they were unwilling to depart from the position which they had taken up. A Bill to amend the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, was passed by the Legislative Council in July to provide a way of avoiding the deadlock which would ensue under the Principal Ordinance in the case of Nairobi and Mombasa if the full complement of members was not available. At the same time the door was left open to the Indian community to return to take their proper share in the municipal administration of the towns in which they lived.

Other local government legislation is dealt with under Head XII of this Report.

The branch railway line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls was opened in August, 1929, and earth works were almost completed on the Kisumu-Yala branch, platelaying on which had reached mile 12 by the end of the year. Work was begun on the Naro Moru-Nanyuki extension in September, 1929. The final section of the Tororo-Soroti line in Uganda was opened in October. Platelaying on the Jinja-Kampala line, with the exception of the Nile Bridge was completed in January, 1930.

Preliminary survey flights between Kisumu and Khartoum were started in February, 1927, with a view to deciding whether an air mail service was possible on that route. These preliminary flights, which were started by Captain T. A. Gladstone, were completed by Sir Alan Cobham on behalf of the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company, Limited, in 1928, and in the same year proposals for a subsidized air mail service were considered at a conference called in Nairobi, at which the Imperial importance of linking up London with Cape Town was stressed.

During 1929 negotiations continued, and it became apparent that the situation of Kisumu at railhead on Lake Victoria offered exceptional advantages for the changing over station from sea to land machines on the route.

During the year a representative of the Air Ministry visited the Colony to advise upon the technical inspection of aircraft. The Aero Club of East Africa, with a membership of approximately 300, has done much to stimulate interest in aviation, and five aircraft, for commercial and private flying, were registered during the year. The annual combined flight of the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force from Cairo to Cape Town and back took place in March. Commercial aviation in the Colony is at

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present represented by a local company, Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd. Progress is being made in the work of preparing aerodromes and landing grounds.

No census of the non-native population was taken during 1929. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and returns of the African population are, therefore, rough estimates only.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921, 1926, and 1929.

	1921 *Census.*	1926 *Census.*	*Increase per cent.*
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	Estimate 1921.	*Estimate* 1929.	
Africans	2,348,788	2,930,604	30*
Total	2,394,421	2,984,273	30*

* The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

Estimates of the non-native population at the end of 1929 compiled from provincial returns give the following figures :—

Europeans	16,663
Indians	35,514
Goans	3,990
Arabs	12,504
Other Races	3,883
Total non-native population	72,554
Estimated native population	2,930,604
Total estimated population at the end of 1929.	3,003,158

The percentage increase in population from 1921 to 1929 based on the above figures is—Europeans 73 per cent.; Indians 56 per cent.; Goans 65 per cent.; Arabs 24 per cent.; total non-natives 59 per cent.; total population 31 per cent.

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NATIVE ADMINISTRATION, NATIVE AFFAIRS, AND NATIVE INTERESTS.

The general freedom from native troubles and disturbances that has been a feature of recent years among the more settled tribes was maintained except for two episodes which occurred among the Kikuyu and Lumbwa tribes respectively.

In the remoter areas, too, the political calm was unruffled except on the northern border of the Turkana Province where raids by the Donyiro and Merille on the Turkana caused the death of 35 men, 71 women, and 33 children. It is, however, gratifying to record that the raiders were heavily punished on two occasions in the course of their retreat by patrols of King's African Rifles.

The investigation of the customs relating to Kikuyu Land Tenure by the Committee appointed for the purpose aroused keen interest among the natives and the report submitted to Government is believed to provide the solution of many of the difficulties that have hitherto faced the Administration.

Economically speaking, the year with its visitations of drought, famine, and locusts was a distressing one in certain areas. The most affected areas were the Meru and Embu districts of the Kikuyu Province and portions of the Kitui district of the Ukamba Province which suffered acutely from famine and necessitated extensive measures of relief. The drought caused some mortality in stock among the Masai and Turkana natives and food shortages, which never reached famine proportions, were experienced elsewhere.

An encouraging feature of the year was the increased interest in the Local Native Councils displayed by members of these bodies particularly in the Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces.

Education, and in particular the institution of Government as opposed to Mission schools, is one of the demands that is not only being voiced with increasing intensity but has evoked contributions from Native Councils up to the end of 1929 to the extent of £35,674.

In point of health the year was tolerably free from serious epidemics among the native population.

The progress previously effected among the Wadigo population on the Coast in the eradication of hookworm and the inculcation of improved methods of sanitation has been maintained.

In agriculture, the growing keenness for improved methods of cultivation is exemplified in the increased use of ploughs in the Central Kavirondo, South Lumbwa, Machakos, and Nandi Districts.

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II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows revenue and expenditure totals for the five years ended 31st December, 1929.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925	2,430,509	2,339,996
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,072

No special alterations were made during the year in methods of raising revenue.

Statement of Loan Position of Colony at 31st December, 1929.

(*a*) *Public Debt.*

The Colony's Funded Public Debt on the 31st of December, 1928, amounted to £13,500,000 represented by the following loans :—

£5,000,000 raised in 1921 under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921,
£5,000,000 raised in 1927 under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927,
£3,500,000 raised in 1928 under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927,

and no change has taken place during the year under review.

The 1921 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1946-56 " was floated in London in November, 1921, at £95 per cent. The currency of the loan is 35 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of November, 1946, on giving six calendar months notice. This loan was fully expended at the end of 1926.

The 1927 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1948-58 " was floated in London in November, 1927, at £99.10.0 per cent. The currency of the loan is 30 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 15th of January, 1948, on giving six calendar months notice. This loan was raised for the purpose of redeeming the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) loan of £3,500,000, and for further railway and port development. Of this loan £4,631,447.4.18 had been spent at the end of the year.

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The 1928 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock 1950 " was floated in London in May, 1928. The currency of the loan is 22 years and it is repayable at par on the 1st of May, 1950. It was raised for further railway and harbour colonial development, and at the close of the year £3,236,241.12.85 had been spent.

(b) *Sinking Funds.*

In the case of the 1921, 1927, and 1928 loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of 3 years from the date of the first issue of the stock, and it is stated in the prospectus that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 loan are at present at the rate of Shgs.26/- per cent. per annum.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Liabilities.	£ shs. cts.	*Assets.*	£ shs.cts.
Deposits	581,039.11.33	Investments	169,871.15.34
Draft	19,403.13.51	Advances pending the raising of Loans.	1,386,093.12.18
Overdraft	621,818.17.98		
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.	707,976.11.75	Advances	126,584. 9.24
		Unallocated Stores ...	83,514.16.74
		Loans to Local Bodies	4,190. 4.60
		Cash	159,983.16.47
	£1,930,238.14.57		£1,930,238.14.57

Part II—Loan Account.

	£ shs. cts.		£ shs.cts.
Bondholders	13,500,000. 0.00	Works	12,021,765.19.88
Sinking Fund ... and Stamp Duty.		Investments ...	438,179.19.23
		Expenses of Issue and Discount.	845,922,17.15
		Advances—	
		Colony	532,818.17.98
Reserve Funds ...	443,490.11.33	Cash	104,802.17.09
	£13,943,490.11.33		£13,943,490.11.33

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III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

The annual rainfall was in most districts above the average, but it was not well distributed over the whole year. Excessive rains, which occurred in some districts during December, impeded harvesting operations and extensive areas of maize and wheat remained unharvested at the end of the year. The coffee crop was not so high, but the favourable weather conditions prevailing during the year had the effect of restoring vigour to the trees, the benefits of which should be reflected in the yield of the succeeding crop provided satisfactory rains continue. Both in the "settled" areas and Native Reserves the crops of 1929 as a whole reached a record volume of production, but a heavy fall in the market prices of primary products took place and tended to diminish the benefits which would otherwise have accrued from the satisfactory crops obtained.

Failure of the "short rains" of 1928, combined with the depredations of locusts, brought about famine conditions in certain areas, notably in the Meru and Embu districts, in the early part of the year. Immediate action was taken to prohibit the export of certain native foodstuffs, save under licence, from the Kikuyu Province. After a close examination of the position and consultation with interests concerned, the Director of Agriculture was appointed Licensing Authority until the Food Control Ordinance, 1929, was enacted. Under it a representative Food Control Board was appointed.

An embargo was placed on the export from the Colony of maize, maize meal, and pulse, save under licence from the Food Control Board; available stocks of foodstuffs in the Colony were assessed, and arrangements made for their equitable distribution.

Maximum prices chargeable for maize and maize meal were declared. Export licences were issued as far as possible in order to avoid jeopardizing the future trade of the Colony, and in September the embargo was raised.

Special issues of seed were made in the affected areas and supplies of food, at a total cost of £52,900, were purchased and delivered by the Board. It became necessary to import 30,358 bags of maize from South Africa to meet the shortage which existed before supplies from the new crop became available.

The Meteorological Services previously undertaken by the Agricultural Department were handed over to the East African Meteorological Service on 1st January, 1929.

The Tenth Agricultural Census, for the year 1st August, 1928, to 31st July, 1929, was compiled and published. It shows a satisfactory advance in every branch of the industry.

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The revised system of forecasting crop production and exports, inaugurated in 1928, was continued during the year with satisfactory results. The number of crop correspondents who assist in this service by submitting monthly estimates was increased to 285. Reports were published in respect of the months of January, February, July, August, September, October, November and December.

Despite the fact that adequate supplies of Kenya-grown wheat were offering in the Colony throughout the year, an increase in the quantity of wheat, flour, and meal imported, though slight, is again recorded. Of the total imported, i.e., 68,605 cwt., 10,065 cwt. were exported to Uganda and re-exports amounted to 6,977 cwt. By deducting these quantities it is seen that Kenya consumed 51,563 cwt. Railway statistics show that 33,754 cwt. were railed from the Coast to " up-line " destinations, including Uganda; it would therefore appear that of the 51,563 cwt. consumed in Kenya 27,874 cwt. were retained at the Coast and 23,689 cwt. consigned to other parts of the Colony. Translated into wheat this importation of flour, even if entirely displaced, would not provide a market for more than about 20 per cent. of the present production of wheat.

For all practical purposes Kenya is self-supporting in respect of ham and bacon, butter, and cheese. Such quantities as are imported consist chiefly of tinned goods for special needs, e.g., " safari " requirements.

Imports of sugar have varied greatly during the last few years, but it is hoped that, as the industry becomes more firmly established and the production of cane increases substantially, a large proportion of the present imports will shortly be displaced.

Exports.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1929 was £2,382,976, a decrease of £364,272 as compared with the previous year.

The value of coffee exported during the year decreased by £416,736. This more than accounts for the decrease in the total value of agricultural exports.

The tonnage was 90,233 tons in 1929 against 104,519 tons in 1928. This decrease is almost entirely due to the smaller quantities of maize and coffee shipped during the year. Mention has already been made of the restriction of export of maize early in the year owing to famine conditions, while in the latter months there was also a decrease in tonnage of this traffic exported owing to the lateness of the season.

The statistical information given in the succeeding sub-sections of this Report relate, except where otherwise stated, to agricultural development by Europeans.

More complete information is to be found in the Annual Agricultural Census Report for the year.

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Acreage, Occupation, and Development.

The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is approximately 6,720,080 acres, and in addition an area of about 952,320 acres is still available for alienation. Of the area allotted 5,000,648 acres are under occupation, showing an increase of 104,242 acres as compared with the preceding year. The number of European occupiers totals 2,035, a net increase of 64 over the previous year, but it is calculated that changes of occupiers took place in 79 holdings, making the number of new occupiers 143.

The number of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings, inclusive of the 2,035 occupiers, is returned at 2,882, an increase of 75 as compared with the previous year. It is recorded that 19 holdings previously occupied were vacated during the year. It is believed that the conditions of drought in certain areas have been the cause of this temporary surrender, and that they will shortly be again occupied and developed.

The total area under cultivation is 635,590 acres, giving an average of 312 acres per occupier as compared with 301 and 269 acres for the years 1928 and 1927 respectively. Including land used for stock farming it is calculated that the area beneficially occupied is, on the average, 1,309 acres per occupier, which shows the extensive character of farming operation in the Colony. In addition, considerable areas of farms are used by "native squatters" and employees.

Main Crops.

On 31st July, 1929, the total area under crops was 380,171 acres and the total area under cultivation 635,590 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given, together with percentages of increase and decrease, in the appended table:

	1929.	1928.	*Increase per cent.*	*Decrease per cent.*
Maize	245,807	215,960	13·8	—
Wheat	66,089	88,429	—	25·3
Barley	14,543	5,933	145·1	—
Coffee	90,205	84,073	7·3	—
Sisal	109,375	91,909	18·8	—
Tea	5,593	4,809	16·3	—
Coconuts	8,568	7,994	7·3	—
Sugar Cane	11,161	9,408	18·6	—
Miscellaneous	28,543	24,384	17·1	—
Total acreage of crops grown	579,884	532,899	8·8	—
Less Catch crops	9,713	7,478	29·9	—
Net Area under Crops: ...	570,171	525,421	8·5	—

Maize.—The figures quoted above show an increase of 29,847 acres, or 13.8 per cent. in the total area of 245,807 acres planted as at 31st July, 1929.

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The average yield over the Colony was 5.35 bags per acre, showing a reduction due to unfavourable weather conditions and in a lesser degree to damage caused by locusts.

The following table shows the acreages and yields of maize in past years :—

Year.	*Acreage Harvested.*	*Actual Production.*	*Bags per acre.*
1924–1925	129,647	893,108	6·89
1925–1926	155,751	826,614	5·95
1926–1927	177,987	1,314,643	7·39
1927–1928	177,009	1,088,706	6·15
1928–1929	204,945	1,099,317	5·36

Exports of maize (including native grown) for the season (August-July) increased from 805,081 cwt. in 1927-28 to 912,561 cwt. in 1928-29.*

Crop estimates for the 1929 planted crop forecast a record total production of two million bags, and it is estimated that about 1,250,000 bags will be available for export. Good crops from this planting were secured in almost every district, and at the end of December it was estimated that the average yield over the Colony would figure at 8.18 bags per acre.

The co-operative experiments recently started on farms have already furnished useful information on soil fertility and treatment in relation to the growing of maize and other crops.

At the Njoro plant-breeding station much valuable work on maize has been done, having a direct bearing upon the best practice to be adopted for securing high yields, the most economical manurial applications and other problems. Both at that station and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories work is being done on maize selection and breeding for the improvement of high yielding types of " flat white " maize, and at the latter Institution a variety " Muratha " is also being fixed and improved for cultivation in native areas.

The grain conditioning and grading services continue to perform a valuable and essential service. As evidence of the extreme care exercised in the discharge of the service no complaints have been made by the trade either oversea or locally. The Grading Certificates remain unchallenged and final and they have established a high reputation.

* In the earlier years of maize export a fair proportion of that exported consisted of maize of " native " type. Latterly, however, native grown maize has come to be used largely for local consumption and for export to Benadir Coast ports, thus releasing a larger quantity of " flat white " for export to the European markets. Maize of this type is now being grown in Native Reserves in increasing quantities through the distribution of seed in bulk by the Department of Agriculture in some cases as a free issue, in others from funds provided by Local Native Councils.

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Wheat.—The area planted as at 31st July, 1929, was 66,089 acres, a decrease of 22,340 acres as compared with the previous year. It is known, however, that considerable areas were sown, particularly in Machakos district, subsequent to the 31st July. The decrease in the wheat area is due to a change over from this crop to maize and barley, which has been in evidence during the past two years. The total acreage of these crops, however, only shows an increase of 16,117 acres over the previous year. It is believed that this small increase is due to unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed in the early part of the year.

The acreage harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Acreage Harvested.*	*Actual Production.*
	Acres.	Bags.
1924-25	23,996	61,067
1925-26	30,627	80,069
1926-27	46,601	120,569
1927-28	75,102	173,958
1928-29	82,951	228,141

There are indications that average yields higher than those of past years will now be obtained, due to the lessened risk of rust by the introduction of rust-resistant varieties, the application of fertilizers to wheat crops, the growing of wheat on land possessing higher fertility, and a better knowledge of the culture of the crop.

During the year 69,603 cwt. wheat, valued at £38,281, were exported chiefly to Indian and South African markets. In addition 32,013 cwt. of flour, valued at £31,996, were exported mainly to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Statistics of wheat milling operations were called for in respect of the period 1st December, 1928, to 30th November, 1929. The main features of the returns are as follows :—

There were eight wheat mills operating in the Colony during the year. These mills are capable of milling a total of 56 bags (200 lb.) of wheat hourly; 124,356 bags wheat were milled during the year, and produced 33,353 bags (200 lb.) fine flour and 41,934 bags (200 lb.) Atta flour.

The wastage in milling (pollards, bran, etc.) was 30,915 bags of 200 lb., or 24.8 per cent. of the total quantity milled.

The establishment of the wheat industry in this Colony is primarily dependent upon the growing of rust-resistant varieties for the breeding and raising of which an efficient plant-breeding organization is essential. The position is an intensely complicated and difficult one. The three main species of rust, viz. : *Puccinia graminis* (Black Stem Rust), *Puccinia glumarum* (Ear or Yellow Rust) and *Puccinia triticina* (Brown or Leaf Rust) are present in different districts, in many of which two species are prevalent. In addition, two physiologic forms of *Puccinia graminis* have been

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determined, and the same variety may not be resistant to both. A considerable advance has been made by the breeding and multiplication of B.286 (Kenya Standard) to the stage when several thousands of acres of it are now in cultivation. This is a "fixed" variety possessing also good yielding power and high milling quality. It is resistant to both forms of *Puccinia graminis* and is therefore suited to those districts in which *Puccinia glumarum* is not prevalent. There is considerable promise that success will be achieved in the breeding of varieties which will be resistant both to *Puccinia graminis* and *Puccinia glumarum*, an achievement which will, it is believed, be without parallel elsewhere.

The wheat grading system introduced in the previous year, and based upon variety, description of grade, and weight per bushel, has worked very satisfactorily and is already accepted by the trade. Good grades both of "Equator" and "Kenya Governor" are realizing satisfactory prices as compared with standard varieties and grades on the overseas markets.

Wheat has been successfully introduced into certain Native Reserves with the main object of improving the variety and quality of the farinaceous diet of natives. In collaboration with the Medical Department tests were made on the mixing of wheat and maize meal in the proportion of about 1 to 5 respectively, with entirely beneficial results, and it is not unlikely that such a mixture will become a standard "posho" ration.

Barley.—The area under barley, as at 31st July, 1929, was 14,543 acres compared with 5,933 acres in the previous year, and indications point to still further extension of this crop. An export trade has now been established, 24,798 cwt. valued at £8,679 having been shipped to oversea markets. It has been demonstrated that "malting" barley of good quality can be grown in several districts, though as in other countries the risks of discolouration of grain due to rain and mists must remain.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable planting conditions which prevailed in the early months of the year, a satisfactory increase in the area planted with coffee is again recorded. The total area under coffee is returned at 90,205 acres, an increase of 6,132 acres over the previous year.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the quantity of coffee produced in the last Agricultural Census year was low. It amounted to 145,880 cwt. of coffee, valued at £785,171. The December estimate of the 1929-30 crops was given at 198,173 cwt., or 61,802 cwt. in excess of its forerunner. For some years past the general condition of many coffee plantations has suffered on account of a deficiency in rainfall, although this did not actually amount to drought. The more copious and regular rains of 1929 have restored the condition of the trees, their vigour has greatly

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improved, and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the 1930-31 crop should prove a record one in yield.

To some extent the lower average yields of recent years have been compensated by abnormally high prices, but it cannot be expected that such prices will be maintained, and, in fact, the value of Kenya coffee decreased towards the end of the year. This is attributable partly to the inferior quality caused by drought conditions during ripening, and partly to the large quantity of low grade coffee on the world's markets. Good quality "Kenya Coffee," however, maintained a high price throughout the year.

For the first six months of the year, an Assistant Agricultural Officer was attached to the Coffee Section to assist the Senior Coffee Officer with routine work at headquarters, and in connection with the organization of the *Stephanodores* campaign. In addition, three Temporary Inspectors and 13 Temporary Assistant Inspectors were engaged for the campaign. The means adopted to control this pest was by complete clearing up of all ripe coffee, whether on the trees or on the ground in plantations or round factories, or elsewhere, to ensure that there was a certain period when it could find no breeding place.

Opportunity was taken to make a complete survey of coffee pests and diseases throughout the Colony.

Certain points in the Rules were found in practice to be unsatisfactory, and these were cleared up in the Diseases of Plants Prevention (Coffee) (Amendment) Rules, 1929, which came into force in April. The Longicorn beetle "Sophronica" was found to be so widely distributed and to be capable of causing so much damage that it was included with *Stephanodores* in these Rules.

Further steps were taken to control the spread of the pest by enforcing the inspection of all coffee intended for seed purposes, and 4,970 lb. of such coffee were examined by members of the staff, and passed as free from diseases and pests.

The general inspection has enabled a large number of neglected or abandoned plantations to be cleared up, and the removal of these menaces, together with a noticeable improvement in cultural methods directly consequent on the inspection, should prove a great asset to the industry.

The campaign was completed, as far as field work was concerned, by the end of April, and the staff was gradually reduced until that date, when four Temporary Inspectors were retained to form a nucleus field staff for future operations. These officers were employed for the remainder of the year on general coffee inspection, although in some cases and for varying periods, their services were utilized in connection with other inspection work.

Experimental work has been continued at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories on different varieties, also in connection with pruning, seed selection, irrigation, budding and grafting, and shade, both natural and artificial.

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A small Coffee Factory specially designed to deal with the experimental work in progress was erected during the year.

Research work on " Coffee Mealy Bug " has been pursued with vigour, and with the information now available in regard to control measures, planters are placed in a position to prevent large scale losses, provided that steps are taken in due time. Unfortunately, however, the cost is appreciable, and financial difficulties may hinder essential measures being carried out in advance of the onset of the pest.

Tea.—The area under tea as at 31st July was 5,593 acres as compared with 4,809 acres in the previous year.

There were 152,813 lb. of " prepared " tea produced during the year; of this quantity 7,906 lb. valued at £738, were exported. The industry is being promoted chiefly by companies possessing experience and the necessary financial backing. Plans of development are being carried out for extensions of tea gardens and factories during the next few years. Already five well equipped factories have been erected. There is promise that both in yield and quality success will be attained.

Sisal.—A large increase in the area planted with sisal is again recorded.

The total area as at 31st July is returned at 109,375 acres, an increase of 17,366 acres over the previous year. The area ready for cutting, i.e., over three years old, is given at 54,197 acres.

Exports of sisal fibre and tow increased from 290,190 cwt. in 1927-1928 to 349,174 cwt. in 1928-1929. The value of these exports amounted to £420,777 and £583,164 respectively. From returns received the estimated production for the census year, ending 31st July, 1930, is 417,340 cwt., as compared with an actual production for the previous year of 316,180 cwt.

Sugar Cane and Sugar.—A further increase of 1,753 acres is recorded in the area of sugar cane on European holdings. There is now a total of 11,161 acres on these holdings, and 8,820 acres on farms occupied by Indians, making a total of 19,981 acres as compared with 15,096 acres in the preceding year. The increase on Indian holdings amounted to 5,127 acres.

Owing to the unfavourable season the output of crystallized sugar fell from 127,034 cwt. in the year 1927-28 to 123,040 cwt. in 1928-29 and exports dropped from £38,696 to £31,165 during that period.

Importations of sugar decreased considerably during 1929, as compared with 1928, but were still greatly in excess of the three previous years.

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Progress has been made by the establishment of two new mills, one at the Coast and the other in the Highlands. The industry was started some years ago, and, notwithstanding protection afforded through Customs duty, it is somewhat disappointing that a larger proportion of the imports has not been displaced.

Coconuts.—A slight increase in the area of "European-owned" coconuts occurred during the year. This area is now given at 8,568 acres as compared with 7,994 acres in 1927-28.

Increasing quantities of copra are being used locally in the manufacture of soap. This, combined with lower market prices oversea, had the effect of reducing exports very considerably.

During the period 1928-29 (August-July) only 3,270 cwt. copra were exported as compared with 27,860 cwt. in the previous year.

The yield of coconuts and copra is very low in several plantations due chiefly to unfavourable soil conditions. Non-Europeans are little interested in extending copra production on a commercial basis and appear satisfied with a sufficiency for their own needs in respect of food and drink.

Wattle.—An extension of the wattle industry is revealed in the export figures of bark and extract. A second factory for the manufacture of wattle extract is in process of erection.

Extensive areas of the Kikuyu Province, particularly in the higher altitudes of the Native Reserves, are admirably suited to wattle growing and during the last year in particular the supply of bark has come chiefly from native sources. The wattle tree (*Acacia decurrens* and *Acacia mollisima*) serves several purposes useful to natives. It provides shelter around the huts, poles for house building, and fuel; and from the sale of the bark cash is obtained. As is not unusual in the early stages of an industry, bark of low and mixed quality has been shipped bringing discredit upon the reputation of the output. Instruction has been given in regard to the care which should be exercised, and the preparation of bark for market.

Potatoes.—There has been a very considerable increase in the export trade in potatoes. There were 82,755 cwt. exported during the year, valued at £27,050. Of the 1929 exports, over 80 per cent. were shipped to Bombay, where a market for Kenya produce is becoming established, and where the value of the Kenya grading certificate is fully appreciated.

At the present time the supplies are derived mainly from native sources, but it should be profitable also to European growers, who might develop a trade for named varieties used largely for seed purposes.

Miscellaneous Crops.—A large range of crops was referred to in the census returns under the head "Miscellaneous Crops." It covers oats, wattle, buckwheat, cabbage, carrot, cassava, chillies,

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essential oils, ginger, groundnuts, kale, lucerne, lupin, mangel, melon, millet, onion, pumpkin, rape, rice, rye, simsim, sweet potato, teff grass, tobacco, turnips, etc., and also areas under nurseries. The area under these covers 28,543 acres as compared with 24,384 acres in the previous year.

Several of these crops are likely to be more extensively planted in the near future, particularly those which can be used for fodder purposes. Rotation and green manuring crops are also likely to be much more extensively planted.

Live Stock.

The following table shows the numbers of live stock owned by Europeans during the last five years :—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cattle—Total	216,589	213,423	215,650	216,961	218,390
(*a*) Breeding stock ...	110,547	105,556	107,434	110,796	115,777
(*b*) Oxen	106,042	107,867	108,213	106,165	102,613
Horses	1,846	1,844	2,137	2,172	2,288
Mules	922	780	719	709	632
Donkeys	1,336	931	1,046	1,238	1,235
Sheep (Wool-bearing) ...	140,725	162,848	172,299	176,261	210,912
Sheep (Native)	38,071	43,057	32,972	20,603	24,568
Goats	5,372	4,454	3,697	3,211	3,926
Pigs—					
(*a*) Breeding Sows ...	2,040	1,714	2,896	3,455	3,108
(*b*) All others	6,524	7,411	10,061	14,697	14,638
Poultry	31,150	35,728	43,988	38,845	35,786

These returns show a small increase in the number of breeding stock. The decrease in the number of oxen is accounted for through their displacement by mechanical power. The previous drop in breeding stock has apparently been arrested, and there is evidence that interest is again being awakened in cattle breeding and the improvement of herds.

This Colony participated in the scheme inaugurated by the Empire Marketing Board and shared equally with that Board in the cost of shipping freight on pure-bred stock imported from Great Britain. On this service the contribution from this Government amounted to £1,295 in 1929, a figure which included arrears of payment in respect of some animals imported in 1928.

Grants-in-aid were paid in respect of the importation of 17 bulls, 22 cows and heifers, 4 pigs, and 22 sheep during the year.

There has been an increase in the number of cows and heifers imported.

The best opportunity for European stockowners lies in the breeding of dairy cattle and the pursuit of a dairying industry. For natives the best market in the future, apart from the comparatively

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small number required to supply butchers' shops in townships, lies in supplying an increasing demand for consumption in native areas, a demand which should be encouraged in every way in order that the native diet may be improved.

The establishment of a meat factory for dealing with surplus native stock, particularly those of indifferent quality, again received attention and much information in connection with the project has been collected. In order to place the native live stock industry on an economic basis it is necessary to reduce over-stocking and to arrest the destruction which is being caused in Native Reserves mainly pastoral in character.

Reference was made in the 1928 report to the value and importance of legislation dealing with the fencing of farm holdings and cattle cleansing (dipping). The Bills dealing therewith underwent close examination by a Select Committee of Legislative Council after consultation with stockowners, and they were passed at the end of the year under review.

The Committee of Civil Research accepted the offer of the Kenya Government to place the Government Farm, Naivasha, together with a grant of £5,000 at the disposal of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, in order that a new series of experiments might be carried out in the application of results previously obtained to stock-farming practice. The experiments will mainly cover the addition of concentrated and mineral foods to pasture and the effect of the application of fertilizers upon the chemical and botanical composition of pastures. The farm, in so far as is possible, will be run on commercial lines, and it is hoped that it will prove, in addition, a useful demonstration of the value of sound management. The work is being done in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture.

The set-back which was apparent in the sheep industry during 1928 has been arrested. The export of wool increased from 7,899 cwt. in 1928 to 9,136 cwt. in 1929, but as the result of a fall in market prices the export value decreased from £103,040 in 1928 to £98,871 in 1929.

The building up of a wool industry, based upon Merinos is being steadily pursued. The decreased demand and lower prices for wool have adversely affected clips, like those of Kenya, whose "marks" are not so well established and whose quality is not so high as those from countries where high quality Merinos have been bred for long periods of time.

During the year the pig industry has received considerable attention, chiefly with a view to improving the quality of bacon produced. At the end of April the first Pig Industry Conference was held, at which were discussed the cost of production, the question

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of supply and demand, export trade for pig products, co-operation, the improvement of pig breeding, and feeding methods. It was further decided to constitute a Pig Industry Consulting Committee to enquire into all matters relative to the industry, including the opening up of new markets to absorb surplus production, as the present pig population of the Colony is sufficient to supply more than the local market.

Animal Products.

The following is a comparative table of the animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years :—

Year.	*Milk (Whole)*	*Cream.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Bacon and Hams.*	*Wool.*
	gals.	*gals.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
1928–29 ...	791,452	212,914	290,905	145,609	65,215	603,233	939,619
1927–28 ...	421,779	75,764	324,593	130,538	78,528	519,463	420,575
1926–27 ...	617,747	92,640	216,863	148,305	124,057	No return.	632,088
1925–26 ...	395,031	72,693	291,894	144,070	115,815	430,119	670,752
1924–25 ...	371,692	85,557	303,085	92,994	108,153	364,552	461,586

The fluctuations in the proportions of the different kinds of dairy products sold as milk manufactured products are to be noted.

Taking the ratio of

2.25 gallons milk to 1 lb. butter,
1.1 ,, ,, 1 lb. cheese,
2.6 ,, ,, 1 lb. ghee,

it is calculated that the primary product—milk—has increased from 2,068,843 gallons in 1927-28 to 3,904,856 gallons in 1928-29, an increase of 1,836,013 gallons, or 88.7 per cent.

The better organization of the dairy industry through the establishment of Co-operative Creameries has undoubtedly stimulated production. The increase for the year ended 31st July, 1929, is remarkable, and it is believed that it is still greater for the calendar year. The improvement in grazing due to better rainfall has greatly increased the yield of milk and a considerable surplus of butter will be available for export. Its quality has been proved to be acceptable on the European market.

Indian Agriculture.

The activities of Indian occupiers of land are confined to a few individual holdings at the Coast which do not contribute substantially to production, though a quantity of coconuts, copra, and fruit is marketed from them; a number of market gardeners engaged chiefly in supplying the Nairobi market with vegetables, and an

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Indian farming community settled in the Kibos—Miwani area. Considerable development is taking place in this area, chiefly for the growing of sugar cane.

Through the Nyanza Indian Farmers' Association, information has been furnished in respect of the operations of this community. The following are comparative figures of the development in this area over the past two years :—

	1928.		*1929.*	
Total number of Occupiers ...	40		48	
Area occupied	4,217	acres	13,200	acres
Area under sugar cane	3,693	,,	8,820	,,
Area under maize	55	,,	200	,,
Area cultivated but not planted	437	,,	980	,,
Number of working oxen ...	1,234		2,015	
Number of other cattle ...	746		600	

In the last Agricultural Census year 39,900 tons of sugar cane were cut and found a market chiefly at the sugar mill in the same district, as compared with 28,800 tons in the preceding year.

There are indications that greater interest is being awakened in agricultural development in the coastal belt by non-native enterprise, and there is evidence of advancement and greater production among native tribes. Steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission in connection with the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Agriculture at the Coast.

Native Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture maintains two schools of instruction in order that trained Native Instructors may be available for its own demonstration work as well as for local Native Councils propaganda and for Mission Schools where gardening and agricultural methods are taught. At the Scott Laboratories permanent buildings were erected for housing native pupils, together with a large dining-room and kitchens.

The Department maintains demonstration plots throughout the Reserves, some of which are as large as ten acres, thus adding to the quantity of improved seed for issue.

The peripatetic ploughing school mentioned in the last report has been at work as two units, one in Embu and one in Fort Hall. It is proving of interest to native people and is of value where large seed plots are established.

There is a very great increase in the number of ploughs in Kavirondo, where ploughing instructors are active. The natives are also using their ploughs more, and turning over much land.

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There are areas in the Colony in which people are still using the old primitive implements, but modern implements are gradually displacing them.

The issue of seed to native areas has been maintained and increased, particularly through votes from local Native Councils. In 1928, a total of 21,780 lb. of seed was provided by these bodies; in 1929, 126,980 lb. were so secured. In addition to these normal issues large quantities of " famine " seed were issued in Embu, Meru, and on the Coast. A total of 667,631 lb. was so issued.

In addition to paying for seed and poultry, local Native Councils are showing greater inclination to pay for instructors, particularly in Kavirondo where some eight ploughing instructors are employed.

In regard to poultry the demand for better birds is increasing rapidly. Consideration has been given to the problem of supply and it is proposed to increase facilities by which natives may secure sittings of eggs. There is a growing demand, particularly on the Coast, for pens of breeding birds.

Much attention has been given to the hides and skins trade. A Sub-Committee of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce have given co-operation and assistance. It is considered that any hard and fast system of grading would be impracticable of administration, and other means of improving the quality of hides and skins are being diligently investigated. Veterinary and Agricultural Officers have been carrying out propaganda and demonstration work in Native Reserves and in the Nyanza Province, and a number of " bandas " for the shade drying of hides have been erected. No radical improvement, however, can be effected until a return, commensurate with the additional labour involved, is obtained. At present little differentiation in price is made between well-prepared hides and others.

The annual increase in the area under cultivation is most pleasing and the growing popularity of labour-saving appliances is noteworthy. In the Meru Reserve, iron hand implements are displacing the wooden ones formerly largely used, to some extent as a result of the growing numbers of Meru people who go out to work in settled areas.

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Native Agricultural Exports.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last eight years are shown hereunder :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	1,200	10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	10,300
Copra and Coconuts ...	12,000	10,280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000	23,000	2,500
Cotton	—	—	11,860	41,000	32,750	15,000	24,000	24,800
Cotton Seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,400
Groundnuts	20,000	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500	19,659	29,500
Maize	73,000	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000	50,000	45,000
Millets	1,000	4,000	300	865	2,750	3,350	423	240
Pulse	7,000	12,000	15,000	16,000	20,400	19,900	13,000	12,500
Simsim	4,800	22,000	84,000	65,000	76,500	67,350	27,355	27,500
Hides	45,000	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000	200,000	220,000
Skins	5,000	3,000	30,000	50,000	51,000	56,000	100,000	87,000
Oils—Simsim	—	2,400	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550	5,000	10,000
Potatoes	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500	7,000	24,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600	2,000	2,000
Total £	176,000	271,680	480,360	564,865	470,750	497,780	482,437	500,740

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This statement does not, however, give any indication as to the total agricultural output from native areas. The native maize crop comes in, in part, during the time when there is a large demand for maize meal in Kenya and Uganda, so that by far the greater part of the total crop is consumed locally. The estimated export figures of native maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total sales. This is also true of simsim, groundnuts, and copra. An increasing local use is being made of these commodities.

Despite lower average values of produce, however, the total value of exports has not only been maintained but increased. In the Native Reserves there is evidence of substantial increase in cultivation and production.

Crops.—Maize is perhaps now the staple crop produced, although large quantities of matama (sorghum) are grown. The area of the Colony in which matama may be grown successfully is far greater than that in which maize may be grown. The Agricultural Officer at the Laboratories is working on a selection of maize named " muratha " which should be of great value in the Kikuyu Reserve, and in the short season areas. Yellow maize on the Coast has done exceedingly well, and it matures much more quickly than the usual white maize. Steady advance may be recorded with the maize crop. The more general growth of wheat would help to meet the requirements of the people for a short season grain crop.

Cotton.—As to acreage planted, growth of crop, and cultivation given, 1929 has been a record year. On the Coast the large acre yields and the fixed unvarying price throughout the buying season together with much instruction have induced more interest and activity. Prices paid for the 1928 crop sold and ginned in 1929 were 17-18 cents for " A " quality and 7-9 cents for " B " quality. There were 1,784 bales produced in Kavirondo, and 200 on the Coast, a total of 1,984. The 1930 estimate is 2,500 bales in Kavirondo and 500 on the Coast. Large quantities of Kenya seed cotton are carried over the border into Uganda.

Simsim.—This crop is very popular on the Coast, but has not yet taken on elsewhere.

Groundnuts.—A considerable improvement in quality of produce is reported from South Kavirondo. Natives still beat the husks off the nuts so that a badly smashed sample mixed with some husk is marketed. Hand-shelling is quite as quick and gives a much more presentable sample.

Wheat.—The area under this crop is extending in Kikuyu, in some places displacing millets. In a few years a large acreage may be expected.

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Beans.—Beans are increasing in popularity but are very mixed. An endeavour is being made to fix one type of seed in certain locations.

Potatoes of the English variety are being more extensively grown, and a large export has already developed. The cultivation of this crop is improving and in time it should form an important factor in native agriculture.

Wattle-tree planting is being developed. From August to December, 933 tons of bark were sold by natives at an average price of Shgs. 54/- per ton. Improvements in drying are urgently needed and honesty in marketing needs to be inculcated. The crop has been introduced into Meru and is being developed about Mount Kenya.

Up to the present, the chief concern of Officers of the Department has been to encourage the growing of food crops, in the belief that a bountiful supply of food is essential to the peaceful development of the people and that once this is assured, other and more valuable crops may in turn be produced in increasing quantities.

The sale of milk by natives and its separation is increasing rapidly. In the Kisii district four local Native Council dairies produced a total of 8,822 lb. ghee and 3,608 lb. butter, while the export from Asembo in Central Kavirondo has been as high as 18,000 lb. ghee in a single month.

The cultivation of root crops such as canna, cassava, and sweet potato have been encouraged as a means of combating famine conditions.

The following figures show the estimated numbers of live stock owned by natives :—

Cattle	3,280,000
Sheep	2,670,000
Goats	3,680,000
Horses	200
Mules	300
Donkeys	36,000
Camels	60,000

There is evidence to show that cattle, sheep, and goats maintain a steady, if small, annual increase, but in the circumstances it is possible only to quote approximate figures. In the interests of native tribes and in order to prevent the spread of disease from one Native Reserve to another, restrictions are imposed upon the movements of cattle beyond the boundaries of Reserves except under control.

Agricultural Shows.

An Agricultural Show was held at Nakuru during the first week in December, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

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This show, both in the interest taken in it, and in the quality of the exhibits, whether for exhibition or competition, was a marked success.

This is the more noteworthy in that the agricultural conditions which obtained during the year were scarcely favourable to the holding of a show on such a large scale.

For purposes of display at an exhibition held at Dar-es-Salaam, the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of those engaged in the several industries, organized an exhibit representative of the Colony, including also illustrations of Departmental activities.

No Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year on account of the unfavourable conditions in respect of crops prevailing in Native Reserves.

FORESTRY.

The total revenue from the forests was £40,420, being an increase of £1,565 over the figures of the previous year. The total expenditure was £37,913.

The actual quantity of timber sold was 1,223,893 cubic feet which shows some decrease compared with any of the three previous years and a decrease of 343,000 cubic feet compared with the peak year of 1927.

The quantity of wood fuel sold increases each year and reached the figure of 8,984,894 cubic feet. Of this quantity 2,079,000 cubic feet was absorbed by domestic and industrial consumption and the balance by the railway.

The total quantity of timber exported was 136,469 cubic feet. Of this quantity 19,000 cubic feet consisted of cedar pencil slats, which showed a reduction of 50 per cent. compared with the previous year. The balance went mainly to Uganda and Tanganyika in approximately equal proportions.

The pencil slat trade has not developed as had been hoped for. The main reason is the rapid improvement in recent years in the artificial treatment of cheap substitutes such as Limewood. Pencil cedar is not only rather dearer, but gives rather more trouble during manufacture. It is, however, the most suitable wood for pencils, and investigations are now proceeding in England with a view to overcoming manufacturing difficulties. When the treatment is perfected it is considered that, in view of the abundance of the timber in the Colony, there should be a bright future for the trade.

Of other timbers such as East African camphor and musharage (African Olive), there is a much larger quantity available than can be absorbed by the East African markets and if the costs of production can be reduced it should be possible to establish an export trade in the best of these timbers.

A small but useful and old established export trade consists of mangrove poles, of which 296,600 were exported during the year to Persian Gulf and Indian ports. The supplies of mangrove bark

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of which there has been a considerable export trade in the past, are now practically exhausted.

Another minor forest product for which there exists great possibilities is bamboo for paper pulp. First-class paper has been made of the local bamboo. The areas are large and some of them very conveniently situated for working, in the healthiest districts of the Colony.

The reafforestation work of the Forest Department steadily increases each year and more than keeps pace with the exploitation of the forests. During the year 4,003 acres of plantations were made and 1,734 acres of forest were successfully regenerated naturally. Of the area planted 1,063 acres were planted on bush or grassland and were therefore an actual addition to the Colony's forested area. The main species planted were pencil cedar, the more valuable indigenous hardwoods such as *mueri*, *moru* and *muringa*, cypress species for softwood supply and eucalypts for firewood supply near townships and in railway fuel areas.

The number of tree seedlings raised in the Department's nurseries was 11,659,000, a large increase on any previous year. A record number also, viz., 806,400, were sold for private planting.

The great majority of the Colony's forests are demarcated and permanently reserved for forestry purposes. The remaining forests which are mainly in Native Reserves e.g., Nandi, Cherangani, Masai, etc., will be surveyed and proposals made for their reservation as staff becomes available. During the year a preliminary survey of the North Kavirondo and part of the Nandi forest was completed.

A good general idea of the Colony's total forest resources has been obtained, but the detailed survey of these on which to base definite estimates and plans has only so far been completed for a few of the more accessible forests.

Fisheries.

A great variety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue. A preliminary survey of the sea fisheries of the Colony was made in 1928 by Dr. von Bonde, Government Marine Biologist and Director of the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey, Union of South Africa. His report indicates that the marine resources of Kenya are immense and valuable. Attention is being given to the most satisfactory method of giving effect to the recommendations contained in Dr. von Bonde's report. Detailed enquiries have been made into the probable cost of a further and more extensive survey of the coastal fishing grounds.

A very considerable fishing industry is also carried on along the shores of Lake Victoria both by Africans and Indians, and in several of the lake shore locations the natives depend very largely on fish for their food. The methods employed by the natives are very

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varied and include drag-nets, weirs, traps, harpoons, long lines, and to a very small extent fishing rods. Most of the fish caught by the natives is not eaten fresh but dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported nets are employed by Indians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf. There are three Indian fishing villages in the Gulf, at Seme, Asembo, and Nanga. The last is only three miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi market.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register yearly. The fee is Shgs. 300/- per annum for persons other than natives of Africa.

A survey of Lake Fisheries was undertaken in 1927 and 1928 by Mr. Michael Graham assisted by Captain R. E. Dent of the Game Department, and Mr. E. B. Worthington. Rules were promulgated during 1929 to regulate and control the types of fishing net used, with the object of protecting these species of fish which are of marketable value.

MINING.

During the year under review 27 ordinary prospecting licences were issued, and although the licensees operated under their licences, discoveries were apparently not of any importance, as no claims were registered. Two sole exploration licences were issued, covering a total of 25 square miles, and reports from these areas show that indications are promising. Negotiations were in progress for five other sole exploration licences. After considerable correspondence and discussion, two applications were abandoned, while the remainder were still being considered at the end of the year.

There was a decrease in the footage of development work effected, due to the fact that work on many claims had ceased temporarily on account of lack of promise, or of the necessity to attract further capital. Several gold claims, however, were rapidly approaching the producing stage, and this should be reflected in the output of gold for 1930. The following figures show a comparison of the development work effected during the previous five years :—

	Feet.
1925	1,210
1926	2,916
1927	2,697
1928	3,132
1929	1,136

The most promising minerals are gold, mica, lime, and marble. On the claims concerned, corundum and gypsum have been bulked, but not yet exported from the claims.

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The production of gold was 845 oz. valued at £3,672; of marble, 250 tons valued at £2,500; of lime, 1,650 tons valued at £1,650; and of mica, 3,753 lb. valued at £560.

A new mining law, designed to be uniform with that of Uganda and Tanganyika, was prepared and is under consideration.

Prospectors appear to be hampered largely for want of capital. Whether that capital can be attracted or not must depend upon the indications available, and the scientific development of an area. It is also realized that geological survey would assist prospectors and encourage prospecting, and discussions have taken place for the formation of a Geological Survey Department possibly in conjunction with the Uganda Government.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £841,324 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1929 being valued at £909,312.

The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e. exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £18,062,190 as compared with £17,512,448 in 1928 and £14,804,329 in 1927, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £19,837,533 as against £19,550,383 in 1928.

The value of merchandise cleared for Home Consumption during the year was £8,607,910 as against £8,696,061 in 1928, a decrease of £88,151 or 1.01 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £7,020,668 as compared with £6,661,673 in the previous year; of this total goods to the value of £2,745,910 originated in Kenya the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £4,274,758.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, adverse climatic conditions and the depredations of locusts resulted in a somewhat serious contraction in the value of domestic exports as compared with totals for the previous year. Including a diminution of £125,837 in the value of carbonate of soda shipped, the

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total domestic exports of Kenya during 1929 show a decrease in value of £520,493 in comparison with the total domestic exports of the Colony in 1928. Conditions were such that it became necessary in March to impose restrictions on the export of maize and certain other foodstuffs, these restrictions not being entirely removed until September of the year under review. The consequent shrinkage in the volume of foodstuffs available for export resulted in decreased shipments of maize, maize meal, and wheat though exports of wheat flour, barley, and potatoes show satisfactory increases. Raw coffee, however, is the most disappointing item in the list of Kenya exports as under this heading a decrease in value is recorded of 416,688 as compared with exports in 1928.

The prospects for 1930 are favourable so far as the volume of exports are concerned, though depression in the value of primary products in the world's markets is already causing some anxiety.

Trading operations throughout the year continued to be comparatively stable despite difficulties consequent upon adverse agricultural conditions and the outbreak of plague in Uganda which had the effect of restricting purchases by the native population for some considerable time. At the close of the year bonded stocks were valued at £560,897 representing an increase of £192,083 over the value of goods remaining in bond on 31st December, 1928.

The Customs Management and Tariff Laws remained unaltered during the year. Committees were, however, appointed in Kenya and Uganda respectively to review the Common Tariff, with particular reference to protected articles, and reported to their several Governments in 1929. Discussions with a view to the introduction of a modernized and amended Tariff common to the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory were still in progress at the end of the year.

Net collections of Customs Revenue amounted to £1,390,026 as compared with £1,345,170 in 1928. Of this former amount £949,724 accrued to Kenya and £440,302 to Uganda.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 59.93 per cent. (Great Britain 36.83 per cent. and British Possessions 23.10 per cent.) as compared with 62.12 per cent. in 1928 (Great Britain 34.59 per cent. and British Possessions 27.53 per cent.). The United States of America (12.03 per cent.), Japan (5.67 per cent.), Holland (5.12 per cent.), Germany (4.62 per cent.), and Belgium (3.32 per cent.) are the principal foreign sources of supply of imported goods. The following is a summary of the main items, values in respect of the year 1928 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Cotton textiles £308,066 (£334,743); machinery £272,573 (£265,333); galvanized iron sheets £123,680 (£100,655); cigarettes

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£121,502 (£125,097); motor vehicles and bicycles £118,278 (£101,154); cement £105,782 (£96,561); whisky £85,617 (£82,173); wearing apparel £52,620 (£67,114); tyres and tubes £51,336 (£47,276); tubes, pipes and their fittings £45,072 (£44,314); implements and tools £35,855 (£28,173); lubricating oils and greases £23,336 (£24,507).

India.—Jute bags and sacks £179,077 (£254,502); cotton textiles £142,667 (£165,567); rice £102,105 (£86,956); wheat meal and flour £58,579 (£57,158); tea £49,956 (£54,656).

Canada.—Motor vehicles and bicycles £227,711 (£172,777); tyres and tubes £25,948 (£993).

Union of South Africa.—Coal £60,761 (£92,560).

United States of America.—Motor vehicles and bicycles £258,530 (£311,714); cotton textiles £96,853 (£93,634); petrol £94,121 (£82,434); kerosene £89,648 (£59,863); tyres and tubes £71,437 (£62,106); lubricating oils and greases £71,232 (£53,953); and machinery £51,825 (£52,900).

Japan.—Cotton textiles £307,468 (£275,079); and wearing apparel £61,599 (£48,440).

Holland.—Cotton textiles £275,091 (£322,680); and tobacco manufactured £89,638 (£76,308).

Germany.—Cotton textiles £36,636 (£30,591); machinery £28,518 (£21,902); agricultural and horticultural tools £19,913 (£30,289); aluminium hollow-ware £15,966 (£20,983); and shovels, spades, etc. £13,311 (£18,478).

Dutch East Indies.—Petrol £153,300 (£103,809); kerosene £58,867 (£51,160); and fuel oil £34,308 (£37,695).

Persia.—Fuel oil £106,028 (£123,233); petrol £19,056 (£52,917); and kerosene £14,549 (£36,298).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £1,271,738 as compared with £1,315,505 in 1928, the total amount of Customs duty collected thereon being £247,954 or 17.9 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £589,900. With the exception of unbleached and printed cottons, all classes show a decrease in value as compared with importations during the previous year. The average landed value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 5.7d. as compared with 6d. in 1928, cotton blankets decreasing in value from 1.8.8d. to 1.8.3d. Great Britain continues to supply the better qualities of cotton textiles, Holland providing the bulk of imported cotton blankets, whilst grey sheetings are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,552 motor cars, 1,486 motor lorries and 378 motor tractors valued at £553,226 were imported during the year as against 1,616 cars, 1,334 lorries and 388 tractors of a total value

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of £554,005 imported during 1928. The main sources of supply were the United States of America and Canada, the value of motor vehicles of these descriptions originating in Great Britain being £45,890 or 8 per cent. of the total.

Importations of motor bicycles continued to decrease, 267 valued at £10,579 being imported in 1929 as against 302 valued at £12,679 imported in 1928. Popularity of the light car for use in townships and slow development of the native markets are the principal causes of the decrease in importations. Great Britain continues to be the principal source of supply.

Following an improvement in the Uganda cotton crop, the number of pedal bicycles imported increased from 6,152 in 1928 to 10,976 in the year under review. The value of this trade, which is almost entirely with Great Britain, amounted to £61,900.

Re-Export, Transit and Transhipment.

The value of goods re-exported during 1929 amounted to £2,120,943 or 23.77 per cent. of the total value of trade imports. Transit and transhipment traffic were valued at £123,045 and £238,760 respectively as compared with £143,551 and £241,846 in 1928.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are largely agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda produced at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin-ore originating in Uganda. As previously stated, the value of domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported during 1929 amounted to £7,020,668 as compared with £6,661,673 in 1928, increased shipments of cotton and cotton seed from Uganda redressing a balance which would otherwise have been unfavourable.

Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, 72.13 per cent. of the total being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The principal foreign markets were Japan (10.64 per cent.); Belgium (6.19 per cent.); the United States of America (2.30 per cent.); Italy (1.60 per cent.); and France (1.26 per cent.).

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures in regard to 1928 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Cotton £720,527 (£887,186); coffee £658,908 (£1,023,445); cotton seed £387,513 (£317,817); maize £216,814 (£113,339); hides and skins £191,297 (£219,654); sisal fibre and tow £119,184 (£178,294); wool £98,856 (£103,040); tin-ore £63,900 (£50,698).

India and Burmah.—Cotton £1,949,177 (£1,364,509); carbonate of soda £23,750 (£27,100); potatoes £14,161 (£8,159); hides and skins £13,532 (£9,468).

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Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar £31,968 (£23,137); wheat meal and flour £31,784 (£15,642); maize £22,342 (£2,956); maize meal and flour £20,859 (£18,122); timber £18,943 (£10,590); oil, sesame £10,507 (£6,873).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee £57,712 (£41,292); sisal £7,991 (£9,410); carbonate of soda £5,316 (£3,016).

Japan.—Cotton £557,146 (£231,684); carbonate of soda £178,300 (£243,575); cotton seed £8,042 (£5,292).

Belgium.—Sisal £295,719 (£178,279); hides and skins £100,978 (£142,384); maize £25,503 (£45,935).

United States of America.—Sisal £95,560 (£94,674); hides and skins £48,929 (£35,882); chillies £7,455 (nil).

France.—Hides and skins £40,634 (£69,187); coffee £21,279 (£61,437); maize £11,010 (£27,864).

Italian East Africa and Colonia Erytrea.—Coffee £20,201 (£39,117); sesame seed £19,277 (£14,057); maize £16,220 (£60,695).

Italy.—Hides and and skins £55,593 (£71,456); groundnuts £19,493 (£13,482); sisal £19,041 (£5,873); cotton £6,273 (£2,004).

Germany.—Hides and skins £27,728 (£24,002); maize £10,555 (£25,904); groundnuts £6,921 (£1,750); barks and extracts for tanning £6,799 (£17,153).

Cotton.—The value of raw cotton exported increased from £2,486,038 in 1928 to £3,315,101 in the year under review, these figures representing in quantity 556,471 and 817,031 centals respectively, the average declared value per cental being £4 9s. 4d. in 1928 and £4 1s. 2d. in 1929. Cotton seed exported was valued at £424,064 (67,535 tons) as compared with £323,109 (45,507 tons) in 1928. The bulk of cotton and cotton seed originated in Uganda, railway extensions in that Protectorate accelerating considerably the expansion of the export trade in cotton seed.

Coffee.—A shortage of rainfall seriously affected shipments of coffee during 1929, the combined value of exports decreasing from £1,283,636 in 1928 to £879,895 in the year under review. The total quantity exported amounted to 174,290 cwt. as compared with 251,956 cwt. shipped during 1928, 41,199 cwt. being declared as originating in Uganda and 133,091 cwt. in Kenya. The average declared value per cwt. was 110.11.6d. as against 101.10.2d. during 1928. Great Britain continued to provide the principal market, receiving in 1929 Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £658,908.

Maize.—Locust infestation coupled with a shortage of rainfall in many areas necessitated the imposition of restrictions on the export of this commodity for a considerable portion of the year.

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In consequence, exports during 1929 decreased by 117,966 cwt. as compared with the previous year though more favourable overseas market prices resulted in a net increase in the value of shipments of £3,694. A shortage of stocks on hand between the harvests was met by an importation on private account of 20,685 cwt. and on Kenya Government account of 36,339 cwt. Exports of maize meal show a decrease of 66,314 cwt. in quantity and £27,634 in value.

Sisal including Sisal Tow.—As compared with 1928 exports during the year decreased in quantity by 869 tons but show an increase in value of £57,613, the average declared value per ton being £35.7.7 as compared with £30.0.7 in 1928.

Hides and Skins.—Exports reflect a decrease in value of £94,221, there being a noticeable contraction in the quantity and value of hides exported from Uganda.

Carbonate of Soda.—The exports of this commodity which occurs as a natural deposit at Lake Magadi decreased by 23,118 tons in quantity and £125,837 in value as compared with the previous year.

Other Exports.—Satisfactory increases are recorded in the exports of wool, butter, potatoes, sugar, timber, sesame seed and oil, and barley.

Inter-Territorial Trade.—In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to and from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1929 the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £189,938 as compared with £236,255 in 1928 and £130,118 in 1927. The principal commodities involved being wheat and maize meal flour, sugar and soap.

The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £178,346 as compared with £123,270 in 1928, Tanganyika Territory produce imported for consumption in Kenya being valued at £145,678.

The Customs Agreement of 1927 whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed has stimulated this class of trade which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1929 amounting to £909,312 (including specie valued at £232,092), and the amount of Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reaching a total of £122,413. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £295,902 (including specie valued at £230,400), the Customs duty involved being £8,402.

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Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £757,724.

Air Traffic.—Under the Air Navigation Directions, 1928, aircraft are brought under strict control, certain aerodromes designated " Customs Aerodromes " being approved for use of aircraft arriving from or proceeding to places outside the territories. Considerable use of the Customs Aerodromes established at Nairobi, Kisumu, and Jinja was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Harbours.

The control of all ports and harbours of Kenya was in 1927 vested in the High Commissioner for Transport and placed under the management of the General Manager of the Railways and Harbours. The year 1927 was also the first complete year during which the first two berths of the deep-water quays at Kilindini were available for full use.

Berth No. 3 was brought into use in January, 1929, and Berth No. 4 in June, 1929.

Work on the construction of Berth No. 5, for which Messrs. Pauling & Co., are responsible, has made good progress. The bulk oil jetty and lighterage berth at Shimanzi are also in hand.

A large group of sidings was installed behind the sheds on Berths Nos. 3 and 4 during the year, and through rail connections between the harbour and Shimanzi was completed and brought into use.

An extensive scheme of electric lighting was also completed, and this scheme includes lighting the group of sidings behind berths Nos. 3 and 4 and re-wiring the whole of the lighterage quay, sheds, and stacking grounds.

The erection of electric quay cranes on berths Nos. 3 and 4, and the additional crane equipment for berths Nos. 1 and 2 was completed by the end of October, 1929. Each of the deep-water quay berths is now served by four 3-ton and one 5-ton electric travelling cranes.

The single storey transit sheds at berths Nos. 3 and 4 have each been furnished with five one-ton monorail travelling cranes.

The Harbour Advisory Board held twelve meetings during the year.

During 1929 the earnings of all the harbours on the coast of Kenya amounted to £376,350 as compared with £306,879 in 1928; and the ordinary working expenditure amounted to £224,493 in 1929 as against £194,028 in 1928. Interest and redemption charges total £158,983 and depreciation is assessed at £14,504. The loss on Port working, after taking all these charges into account, was £21,630 in 1929 as compared with £29,360 in 1928.

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SHIPPING.

During 1929 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe. i.e., the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica, the Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, the Holland Africa Line, and the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintained a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknall Line maintained a service with America, and calls were made by Belgian, Danish, and Norwegian Lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at the port.

A service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and coasting services by this line, by the African Wharfage Co., the Shell Company, and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., steamers have been fairly regular.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the year are as follows. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, and soda exported from the Magadi Company's pier, nor do they include coal imports, which are shown separately :—

Coal Imports.

1929. Tons.	1928. Tons.
87,672	47,109

	Imports. (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.	*Exports.* (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.	*Total.* (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.
1928	322,881	262,336	585,217
1929	338,541	287,242	625,783

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1929, as compared with 1928, is summarized in the following statement :—

	1929.	*1928.*
No. of steamships	687	637
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,950,733	1,814,731
Imports B/L tons	522,039	447,301
Exports B/L tons	368,154	344,870
Passengers landed—		
European	8,019	7,864
Non-European	17,573	15,678
Passengers embarked—		
European	7,073	5,951
Non-European	12,897	11,793

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The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year, as compared with 1928 was as follows:—

	1929.	1928.
	Registered Tonnage.	*Registered Tonnage.*
Vanga	9,997	15,450
Gazi	6,633	6,228
Mombasa	3,965,830	3,680,418
Kilifi	13,835	14,350
Malindi	17,143	16,154
Lamu	90,686	87,802

Railways.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory Council held five meetings during 1929: three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year in respect of railway services (as apart from harbour services) amounted to £2,448,960 and the railway working expenditure to £1,445,070, the surplus of receipts over working expenditure being £1,003,890. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc. and an initial contribution of £100,000 to the Interest Reserve Fund the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £208,997. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the railway earnings for 1929 are £134,530 or 5.81 per cent. in excess of the earnings for 1928, and £322,917 or 15.19 per cent. in excess of those for 1927. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1929 (exclusive of depreciation) exceeded the ordinary working expenditure for 1928 by £152,331 or 11.78 per cent. and that for 1927 by £294,284 or 25.57 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 59.01 per cent. in 1929, as against 55.86 per cent. in 1928 and 87.21 per cent. in 1922.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,989,080, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 952,934 tons, as compared with £1,872,964 and 861,323 tons, respectively, in 1928. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1928, viz.: 1,161,770 passengers contributed a revenue of £292,385 in 1929 as against 1,102,110 passengers and £283,273 in 1928. Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers, as the following figures of passengers carried under the different classes clearly show:—

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1928	18,986	67,385	1,015,739	1,102,110
1929	19,789	60,208	1,081,773	1,161,770

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The traffic on the three lakes (Victoria, Kioga, and Albert), on which the Administration maintains steamer services is shown in the following table of earnings, working expenditure, and tonnages carried :—

	1928.	*1929.*
	£	£
Earnings	207,000	214,000
Working Expenditure	106,064	110,000
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Tonnage Carried	152,002	188,611

These figures reflect a satisfactory increase in tonnage carried when compared with 1928.

The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during the year :—

Coal ...	76,622	tons consumed at a cost of	£109,138.
Wood ...	202,231	,, ,, ,,	£76,589.
Oil ...	2,737	,, ,, ,,	£9,595.

On the Lake Steamer services 5,017 tons of oil fuel were consumed at a cost of £17,789 and 10,323 tons of wood fuel at a cost of £7,111.

Expenditure on Capital Account (Railways and Harbours) to the end of 1929 amounted to £20,402,407. Of this sum £12,757,201 was derived from interest bearing capital, the balance being provided from :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902	5,686,437
Contributions from Revenue :	
Direct	611,400
Through Betterment Funds	1,347,369

The work of relaying the main line between the Coast and Nairobi with 80-lb. material was completed in the early part of 1929, the heavy rails reaching Nairobi on 28th February, 1929.

The work of lengthening station loops between the Coast and Nairobi to provide for longer trains, which formed part of the relaying programme, was also completed during 1929.

The track was maintained in good condition throughout the system. Between the Coast and Nairobi a large ballasting programme was put in hand. Over 3,000,000 cubic feet of ballast was run out and put into the line, a total of 60 miles being completed.

Bridges and culverts were maintained in good condition. The programme of strengthening bridges was continued and good progress was made on the section between Makindu and Nairobi.

The new headquarter offices at Nairobi were completed in March and the building was officially opened on the 12th July.

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The work on the railway portion of the Makupa causeway between Mombasa Island and the mainland was completed, except for lifting and packing, by the end of March and the first train crossed on the 1st April. The railway portion was handed over to open line early in December.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1929, was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Mbulamuti via Nakuru Junction)	782
Voi-Lake Line	92
Magadi Line (Konza to Magadi)	91
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127
Thomson's Falls Branch Line (Gilgil to Thomson's Falls)	48
Kisumu Line (Nakuru Junction to Kisumu) ...	131
Solai Branch (Rongai to Lake Solai)	27
Kitale Branch (Leseru to Kitale)	41
Soroti Line (Tororo to Soroti)	100
Busoga Line (Jinja to Namasagali)	61
Port Bell—Kampala Line	6
Total open miles	1,506

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,699.5 miles.

The branch line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls, the construction of which was commenced in January, 1928, was handed over to open lines on the 31st August, 1929. The line is 48 miles in length and cost £158,000 or approximately £3,291 per mile.

The second and final section of 65 miles of the line from Tororo to Soroti was taken over by open lines on 1st October, 1929. The first section, i.e., from Tororo to Mbale (35 miles) was opened under open lines conditions on 17th December, 1928. The total length of the line is 100.5 miles, and the cost is £534,910, or approximately £5,322 per mile.

On the Kisumu-Yala branch where construction was commenced in October, 1928, the earthworks were almost completed at the end of 1929, and plate-laying had reached mile 12. It is anticipated the line will be handed over to open lines early in July, 1930. The delay in completion has been due to the effect of unexpectedly severe rains during 1929. When completed, this branch will be 32.50 miles in length, and will have cost approximately £168,270, or approximately £5,178 per mile.

The Jinja-Kampala line was commenced during the first week of January, 1929, and by the end of December the whole of the earthworks were completed, and plate-laying commenced in

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September, and at the end of the year 50 miles of track had been laid. The plate-laying of the whole line, with the exception of the Nile Bridge, was completed in January, 1930. When completed, this line will be 57.88 miles in length, and the estimated cost is £493,178, or approximately £8,521 per mile.

The Naro Moru-Nanyuki extension is still under construction, and the earthwork, bridges and culverts were well advanced at the end of the year, although heavy rains seriously impeded progress.

In view of the possible extension of the main line westward from Kampala, survey parties are now in the field investigating possible routes to the Belgian Congo Frontier, south of Ruwenzori and south of Lake Albert.

During the year, reconnaissance surveys of a proposed line to the Kericho and Sotik Areas and from Voi to Bura were undertaken. A survey of the main line from Makupa to Mazeras, with the object of eliminating the heavy grade existing on that section, as well as smaller surveys for diversions and minor improvements, were also undertaken.

Roads.

The public road system, exclusive of that of the Nairobi Municipality, now comprises 2,578 miles of main and township road and about 6,422 miles of other classes of road of less importance. With effect from the beginning of the year, Municipal Boards, constituted under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, took over the administration of township roads in Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, while District Councils, constituted under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, assumed control of district roads in the European settled rural areas of Nairobi, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Naivasha, and Kisumu-Londiani, leaving the main country road system, certain township and district roads where no local bodies had yet been formed, and roads in Native Reserves under the control of the Central Government through the agencies of the Public Works Department and the Administration. The local bodies mentioned were responsible for about 1,800 miles of road, and the Central Government 7,200 miles.

Most of the country roads are still only earth roads, but a vigorous campaign of widening, culverting, and draining has been prosecuted by the various responsible Road Authorities, and hard-surfacing on marshy sections and some of the more important traffic routes has been carried out wherever possible. Most of them are now passable throughout the year, except on rare occasions during exceptionally heavy rains.

Upon the road system under Government control the direct capital expenditure out of revenue on new roads and bridges amounted to £68,461. Expenditure was also incurred out of loan

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funds to the extent of £64,851 upon new district roads to link up producing areas with the railway system. Maintenance and improvement of the system absorbed the sum of £69,747.

The amounts spent by Municipal Boards (exclusive of the Nairobi Municipality) and District Councils on their road systems totalled £8,243 and £16,169 respectively.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The results of the year's working show a steady increase in the activities of the Department. The cash revenue for the combined Kenya and Uganda service amounted to £234,420 and the recurrent expenditure to £168,157, representing increases of 6.8 per cent. and 5.85 per cent. respectively over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £20,931, which includes a sum of £4,579 expended in Uganda specially provided out of the Protectorate's surplus balances. The figures for Kenya separately are :—cash revenue £182,158; recurrent expenditure £124,407—increases of 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively over 1928. Capital expenditure in Kenya amounted to £14,276. Excluding capital expenditure and indirect expenditure, such as pension liabilities and interest and depreciation on the capital value of telegraph and telephone plant, the net contribution to the general revenue of the Colony by the Department amounted to £57,750.

There was a slight increase in the value of money orders issued in Kenya for payment abroad, the sum of £221,339 having been remitted overseas as compared with £219,278 in 1928. Remittances to India accounted for £191,197 or 86 per cent. of the total.

The total number of items of mail matter dealt with in Kenya increased from 12,320,600 to 13,475,200 or 9.3 per cent. The number of parcels from abroad rose from 92,032 to 92,859 and the value of the goods so imported was approximately £314,700, of which £245,500 was from Great Britain. The cash-on-delivery service, which so far as overseas is concerned is restricted to Great Britain, continues to expand. The number and value of goods imported under this arrangement showed an increase of 28 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively over the figures for the previous year.

The overseas mail services were regular and there were no prolonged intervals between despatches or arrivals. English mail arrivals averaged 1.2 per week and despatches 1.4 per week, the average time taken in transit each way being approximately 19 days. The Indian and South African services were also well maintained. There were no exchanges of air mails during the year.

The overseas telegraph services were satisfactorily maintained. Only two interruptions, covering a period of 12 days, occurred in the length of cable connecting Mombasa with the Company's main

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system at Zanzibar. As alternative routes—one being the Government Wireless Stations at Mombasa and Zanzibar—were available, the breakdowns did not result in any public inconvenience.

The short-wave wireless service with Great Britain (known as Kenyaradio), which has been working since June, 1928, was satisfactorily maintained. This service is still restricted to the deferred classes of traffic, of which it handles a fairly considerable volume. The service dealt with over 44,500 messages totalling 1,071,000 words, figures which represent more than half of the total volume of telegraphic correspondence to and from Great Britain. As a result of the diversion of this traffic from the Cable Company's system the volume of overseas traffic for all places handled by the Eastern Telegraph Company showed a reduction of 7 per cent. over the previous year's figures. The effect of the cheaper Kenyaradio rates, as compared with the cable rates, is revealed by the fact that of the total traffic in the deferred classes of messages between Great Britain and Kenya and Uganda, 88.5 per cent. was handled by the Kenyaradio service.

The Government Wireless Station at Mombasa, which provides a service with Italian Somaliland and Zanzibar in addition to one with ships at sea, was efficiently maintained, but the volume of traffic handled showed no increase over that for the previous year.

The broadcasting service, which is being conducted under licence by the British East African Broadcasting Company, still suffers from lack of reasonable public support. The number of listeners' licences issued during the year amounted only to 319 and yielded to the Company a revenue of approximately only £700. The service is consequently far from self-supporting and having regard to this and the necessarily limited local entertainment resources, the programmes broadcasted, while leaving room for improvement, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

There has been an encouraging growth in the demand for telephone services both in urban and rural areas and these demands are being met as they arise. In particular considerable impetus was given to the demand for farmers' lines by a reduction in the subscription rates for such lines which was effected during the year following upon a report of a committee appointed to review the rates and conditions applicable to lines of this character. The policy adopted has been to supply such lines on a self-supporting basis so far as direct charges are concerned, and the rates now in force are very nearly, but not quite, as low as in South Africa. The policy of Government is to foster rural telephone development to the fullest extent, consistent with the service not becoming a direct burden on the general taxpayer.

Large rural schemes in the Molo and Kericho districts were completed during the year and work was begun on a fairly extensive scheme in the Sotik area. Work was also begun on the Nairobi-Nakuru trunk telephone line, which is the first section of

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an approved trunk system of communication between Mombasa and Nakuru. In addition certain minor trunk services were provided in country areas.

The telegraph system, which links all the principal business and administrative centres in the Colony, was extended by the construction of a new route along the new Branch Railway line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls. Congestion still obtains, at times, on certain of the main routes and will probably continue until additional facilities are available by the completion of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru telephone trunk lines.

The total telegraph and telephone route mileage of the Colony is 2,557 and the wire mileage 11,250.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The figures for the year's working show that the bank's activities are expanding in a satisfactory manner. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from £100,403 at the end of 1928 to £120,375 an increase of £19,972 or 19.89 per cent. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £16,960, whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £2,502. The number of Europeans, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,825, 3,709, and 985 respectively as compared with 1,676, 3,156, and 878 at the close of the previous year. The average amount standing to the credit of each account in the three classes was £16 6s., £21 1s., and £10 1s. respectively. Efforts to popularize the bank among the native population are, however, not meeting with the measure of success that Government would wish.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1929 was 665, showing a decrease of 145 as compared with 1928. Of these cases 380 were filed in Nairobi, 146 in Mombasa, 61 in Nakuru, 23 in Kisumu, and 55 in Eldoret.

The number of Probate and Administration Causes filed in 1929 was 217, as compared with 213 in 1928; of Bankruptcy Causes 94, as compared with 110 in 1928; of Trust Causes 3, as compared with 4 in 1928. There were 55 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 169 original criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, 49 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 659 confirmation cases, and 130 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2,041 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1929, as compared with 2,363 in 1928.

The number of Bankruptcy Causes shows a decrease from the 1928 figure. Petty traders, mainly Asiatic, continue to provide the greater number of bankruptcies. The majority of the debtors elected to file petitions as an alternative to civil imprisonment.

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The 659 confirmation cases involved 867 persons and 940 convictions and sentences. Of the sentences 791 were confirmed without alteration and 60 were reduced. In 42 convictions a re-trial was ordered and in 46 convictions the accused were acquitted. In two cases the findings and sentences were reversed and the accused persons committed by the Supreme Court for trial. In one case the sentence was increased by the Supreme Court.

The proportion of convictions confirmed without alteration was 84.148 per cent. in 1929 as compared with 88.523 per cent. in 1928.

There were 12 Europeans committed for trial in 1929 and of these eight were acquitted and four convicted. The number of Europeans committed for trial in 1928 was 41.

During the year Resident Magistrates operated at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret. These Courts dealt with 8,132 civil cases and 17,096 criminal cases. The Courts at Nairobi and Mombasa dealt with 5,825 civil cases and 10,239 criminal cases as compared with 6,284 and 7,891 respectively in 1928.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 12,164, a decrease of 79 as compared with 1928.

A total of 35,699 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1929. Of these 2,622 were Europeans, 2,738 Asiatics, and 30,339 Africans. There were 29,783 persons convicted including 2,004 Europeans, 2,007 Asiatics and 25,772 Africans. The number of convictions is 5,088 more than the corresponding figure for 1928. This large increase does not, however, represent any considerable growth in serious crime. Convictions in respect of offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony numbered 22,449, this figure being 4,428 higher than the corresponding figure in 1928. Convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e. the Employment of Natives Ordinance and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance) accounted for a total of 2,393, an increase of 237 over the 1928 figure.

Convictions for serious crime show a decrease in the case of offences against the person (910) of 127 and an increase in the case of theft of stock and produce (917) of 161. There is a decrease of 35 convictions for malicious injury to property (173) and an increase of 388 convictions for other offences against property (2,537). This figure includes theft other than of stock or produce or housebreaking.

His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held four ordinary sessions during 1929. The total number of appeals filed was 93 of which 33 were civil appeals and 60 criminal appeals.

The number of Advocates who renewed their practising certificates or were admitted during 1929 was 64 as compared with 60 in 1928.

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Police.

The police force is comprised of Africans under European officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables, with a small proportion of Asiatic subordinate officers. It is responsible for policing the settled and urban areas of the Colony and also provides police for special duty in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana. African police are also supplied to Native Reserves, where they operate under the direction of officers of the Administration. The administration of justice in Native Reserves is largely assisted by the Native Authorities. In 1929 the police force extended its sphere of responsibility to Marsabit and Moyale in the Northern Frontier Province where detachments commanded by police officers took over duty from the King's African Rifles.

An increase in crime occurred in 1929 which may be attributed partly to the famine conditions which occurred in a number of native areas during the year, caused by drought and the ravages of locusts. There was a considerable increase in cases of theft of stock accentuated in many cases by famine conditions, as the beasts were slaughtered for food immediately after theft.

The total of actual crime, i.e., cognizable offences was 4,023 cases as compared with 3,231 cases in 1928. The increase for the year, therefore, was 792 or 24 per cent.

Crime in Kenya in comparison with the criminal statistics of countries further East is neither prevalent nor generally serious. There does, however, exist a class of African who has become addicted to crime particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. Careful supervision over the habitual criminal and comprehensive systems of night patrolling form the strongest weapons in the police defence against predatory activities.

Unrest among the Lumbwa necessitated the despatch in October of a special force of police to maintain order.

Nine police motor cars, specially designed and fitted, were issued to certain districts to provide speedy and adequate transport facilities for police purposes.

Prisons.

There was a considerable increase, amounting to over 28 per cent. in the total number of persons committed to prison or to detention camps during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, the grand total having risen from 13,551 in 1928 to 17,414 in 1929. This increase is mainly in persons committed to detention for petty offences, and in remand prisoners discharged from prison custody. There was a slight decrease in the number of Europeans and Asiatics committed to serve sentences of imprisonment.

The general health of prisoners showed an improvement as compared with 1928, the daily average number on the sick-list having fallen from 98 or 4.1 per cent. of the prison population to 82 or 3.5 per cent., but the number of deaths (83) was one higher than in 1928.

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Considerable improvement in the training of African prisons staff was effected by the institution of a proper recruits' training depot under the supervision of European prisons officers.

The training of long term convicts in masonry, building, and carpentry by European Technical Instructors on the prison staff has made good progress, and much useful work has been achieved by convict artizans at various places. It is believed that by affording convicts opportunities for obtaining well-paid employment on release from prison a step has been taken towards reduction of recidivism.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Water Supplies.

The progress of the Colony during the last few years has enabled gradually increasing sums to be provided annually for public works, especially for public buildings, roads, and town water supplies. During the year 1929, the expenditure on public works services controlled by the Public Works Department amounted to £967,161, of which the sum of £423,583 was expended on works under construction out of loan.

Amongst the other more important buildings taken in hand during the year were various schools, hospitals, post offices, police posts, as well as a large and modernly equipped medical laboratory at Nairobi. Particulars of note in connection with their construction will be found under the appropriate sections of this Report.

Steady progress was maintained in erecting suitable accommodation for the European, Asian, and native staff of Government to replace old structures built many years ago and to provide for the increased staff necessitated by the expansion of services.

Progress was maintained in the provision of water supplies for those towns and stations which had reached such a stage in their development as to justify piped supplies being laid on or an improvement of an existing supply. New water works for Eldoret were completed in 1929. The replacement of the existing gravitation main for the water works of Mombasa, capable of conveying 600,000 gallons per day, by a cement lined pipe capable of carrying 2,000,000 gallons per day, which was commenced in 1928, was continued throughout the year. A new project was begun for the township of Kitale, and small piped supplies were in hand at Kericho, Kilifi, Kiambu, and Nyeri.

Boring for water was continued with success. The water boring organization is a branch activity of the Public Works Department, and most of the drilling was carried out for farmers in European areas and for local Native Councils in Native Reserves. For the

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greater part of the year 8 machines were at work, and 4 more were acquired. The latter arrived late in the year and were ready to be put into commission by its close.

The demand for authority to divert water from public streams for farming and other purposes was well maintained, indicating a healthy increase in farming activity. Little progress was, however, made in the development of the water power resources of the Colony, construction being confined to a large number of very small projects in connection with farming operations. Thirty-five permits were issued during the year for the development in the aggregate of 178 horse-power and the utilization therefor of 74 cubic feet of water per second.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The medical history of the country during 1929 was comparatively uneventful. No outbreak of epidemic disease of any magnitude occurred and the malaria which made its presence felt so severely in 1928 lost its epidemic character. Cases of plague came under observation in the endemic areas of the Nyanza, Kikuyu, and Ukamba Provinces, but the incidence was not such as to cause uneasiness. The large centres were practically free. No cases occurred at Mombasa, only one in Nairobi, and two at Kisumu. One case of smallpox only, imported from India, came under observation. Vaccination has proceeded steadily and methodically; the position in this respect has steadily improved and may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

In the absence of statistics it is impossible to make detailed observations on the state of the public health but it does not appear that there has been any marked change. Among the native population, the largest section, the occurrence of preventable endemic disease remains at a high level. There are indications, however, that a forward movement is starting and that propaganda is beginning to bear fruit.

In two instances definite improvement has taken place. As a result of the sanitation and hookworm campaign carried out in 1929 in the Digo District the population is now at a distinctly higher level of physical efficiency than previously; this was determined by clinical re-examination of groups of individuals. The appointment of a farm Medical Officer in the Trans-Nzoia District has resulted in general improvement in conditions in that area.

A new vote for propaganda purposes was included in the estimates of the Medical Department for 1929. This form of activity is becoming increasingly prominent.

Pneumonia and lung disease maintain a high incidence and continue to be responsible for a high mortality.

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Syphilis presents a problem of some magnitude in certain districts mainly in the Nyanza Province. Treatment centres are being multiplied and improved, but without a rise in the scale of civilization of the population it is at least doubtful whether the problem can be satisfactorily dealt with by means of treatment.

Investigations on mosquito conditions and their relation to the problem of malaria were continued and extended. New centres were opened for this purpose.

Progress was made with the building of hospitals either to replace existing unsatisfactory, often temporary, buildings or to inaugurate new centres. Only one hospital, situated in the Kikuyu Reserve, was actually completed, but work was well forward at the end of the year with six others. The most important event in connection with the provision of new buildings was the commencement of the new Medical Laboratory.

The expenditure of the Medical Department in 1929 amounted to £222,184, an increase of £27,023 over 1928.

At the close of the year twenty-eight medical stations were maintained. Government hospitals for the accommodation of Europeans numbered three, and for natives, of permanent construction seventeen and, of temporary construction, eleven. In addition there existed two non-Government European hospitals and six Mission hospitals for natives. These latter received financial support from Government.

The expenditure estimates passed in 1929 for 1930 provided for a large increase of medical activities during the latter year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Administration.

During the year 1929 there was no change in the strength of the Administration. In this branch of the Department there were :—

Director of Education.
Chief Inspector of Schools.
Supervisor of Technical Education.
Five Inspectors of Schools.
Office Superintendent.
Accountant.
Nine European Clerks.
Two African Clerks.

European Education.

Further progress may be recorded in connection with the building programme. Fine school buildings at Nakuru were in use; the boarding and tuition blocks at Eldoret were opened early in the

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year. The new accommodation for boarding at Kitale was available for use before the end of the year and the tuition block was well advanced. In Nairobi two new junior schools at Parklands and Westlands were actually brought into use, while the third of this series of schools, that at Kilimani, was completed by the end of the year. In August the foundation stone of the new Senior Secondary School for Boys at Kabete was laid by His Excellency the Governor. In Mombasa, the Elementary School was enlarged to provide additional accommodation.

In European schools the total average roll for the year was 962 pupils in 16 schools as compared with 740 pupils in 15 schools in the previous year. The number of pupils in private European schools showed a small decrease over the same period; the average roll was 301 as compared with 348 in 1928.

The staff employed in European Government Schools was as follows :—

11 Principals.
2 Senior Assistant Masters.
3 Senior Assistant Mistresses.
13 Assistant Masters.
27 Assistant Mistresses.
3 Matrons.
8 Assistant Matrons.
3 Clerks.
4 Part time Medical Officers.

In addition there were 2 Masters and 6 Mistresses employed in small Farm Schools on the Plateau.

Indian Education.

The Indian Senior Secondary School, a splendidly equipped new building, was opened in Nairobi in the early part of the year. Here there will be facilities for higher education for students from the various Indian schools throughout the country. Progress was made with the hostel attached to the school and this will be ready for occupation in 1930.

There were 9 Government schools as compared with 8 in the previous year; the average roll for these schools rose to 1,895 from 1,543 in the year 1928.

These Government Schools employed :—

2 European Principals.
6 Indian Principals.
1 European Assistant Master.
71 Indian Assistant Masters.
1 Indian Principal (woman).
7 Indian Assistant Mistresses.

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Sixteen private schools with an average roll of 1,155 pupils were in receipt of grants-in-aid, while twenty-two other private establishments provided for the education of 603 pupils. All these figures show a steady increase on the previous year.

Arab and African Education.

Although comparative statistics seem to indicate that progress in African education has not been proportionate to that in the two previous sections, developments have been all that could have been expected. Interest has declined in the system of village schools in the Ukamba Reserve, the average roll having decreased by 150. The matter is engaging the serious attention of the Administration, and Jeanes teachers are at work reviving interest in these out-schools. In all central schools steady increases were apparent. There were 31 Government schools with an average roll of 2,070 as against 28 Government schools in 1928 with an average roll of 2,007.

Teaching in these schools there were :—

10 European Principals.
18 European Assistant Masters.
2 European Assistant Mistresses.
19 European Artizans.
138 African Assistant Masters.

The Jeanes School continues its useful contribution to the education of the African, and there are now 29 teachers who have received their training at this school working with their wives in all parts of the country. The standard of education of those entering improves each year, adding to the value of the training given and the utility of the teachers when they leave the school for work in the field.

Excellent progress is recorded at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete. The average roll exceeded 500 during the year, and much useful work has been accomplished by gangs under the supervision of European artizans. Gangs have been employed both on loan works and on departmental buildings in various parts of the country.

With regard to non-Government schools difficulty is still experienced in obtaining reliable statistics although each year their value is being realized more and more. As far as can be ascertained there appear to be 88 central schools of various denominations with European supervision and 2,198 bush schools of varying sizes; these schools have an average roll of 82,455 pupils.

The sum of £39,554 was paid in respect of grants in aid to 23 schools of different denominations.

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Financial.

The following amounts were spent on the Administration of the Department and on the various races in the country. Expenditure for other years is given for purposes of comparison.

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*
	£	£	£
Administration	15,387	14,765	16,064
European Education	36,092	42,915	51,125
Indian Education	17,318	23,113	26,325
Arab and African Education ...	52,429	81,592	83,180
Total	£121,226	£162,385	£176,694

Examinations.

Statistics with regard to candidates taking examinations conducted by examining bodies overseas were as follows :—

Cambridge Examinations.

	Preliminary.		*Junior.*		*Senior.*	
	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Europeans ...	58	40	51	23	9	6
Indians	41	35	38	20	–	–

Matriculation (London).

	Entered.	*Passed.*
Europeans	3	1
Indians	16	4

Departmental Examinations were conducted for Africans with the following results :—

	1928.	1929.
i. Elementary B School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	720	975
No. of candidates passed	414	659
ii. Elementary C School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	203	237
No. of candidates passed	97	102
iii. Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	35	40
No. of candidates passed	13	15
iv. Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	6	—
No. of candidates passed	5	—
v. Elementary B Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	193	188
No. of candidates passed	139	142

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vi. Elementary C Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	32	47
No. of candidates passed	22	28
vii. Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	7	14
No. of candidates passed	4	6
viii. Junior Secondary Clerks' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	—	4
No. of candidates passed	—	1

Advisory Committees.

The Central Committee on European Education did not meet during the year, owing to the fact that the outstanding question in regard to European education, the introduction of compulsory education, had been carefully examined in 1928. A meeting was called in the latter part of the year but was postponed to January, 1930. The other Central Committees met.

School Area Committees met regularly and were of great assistance advising on area problems. Though not statutory bodies the Boards of Governors with their local knowledge of and interest for the various schools were found to be extremely helpful to the Principals.

Medical Inspection.

The School Medical Officer appointed in the previous year was able to organize his work thoroughly, and during the year made many detailed inspections and gathered some very useful statistics. His observations on the conditions of health, living, and diet of the various races will form an extremely valuable record for future reference.

X.—LANDS, SETTLEMENT, AND SURVEY.

Lands and Settlement.

In the Annual Report for 1928 a general and brief outline was given of the history of land alienation and of the decentralization scheme which came into operation at the beginning of that year. During 1929 no further changes in matters of principle were effected. The district organization of land work was carried on by the respective District Commissioners with the assistance of the Land Assistants appointed to their districts.

The Land Board, to whose appointment reference was made in the Annual Report for 1928, met on fifteen occasions during the year and dealt with about one hundred separate subjects. The personnel of the Board remained unchanged.

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Little progress was made in respect of the operation of the Closer Settlement Scheme approved by the local legislature in 1928, as the Land Bank Bill, on which the Closer Settlement Scheme is for the most part dependent, still remained in abeyance. Steps were taken by the Land Board during this interim period to have further investigations made of the areas available and suitable for settlement and to have surveyed the Laikipia, Thomson's Falls, and Ol Bolossat groups. These surveys were still in progress at the end of the year.

A general scheme for the alienation of Coast land, inaugurated in 1921, outlined in General Notice No. 79 of 1921, was suspended in order that before further alienations took place the success of the scheme might be investigated. The whole situation was carefully reviewed during the year and it was considered that the time was ripe for a further stage in the alienation of land at the Coast, but on development conditions in some respects more stringent than those prescribed by Notice No. 79 of 1921. General Notice No. 1319 of 1929 was promulgated. The principal conditions of this Notice are as follows :—

(1) A probationary period of 2 years will be imposed during which occupation will be authorized by means of a licence. Within the first period of 12 months the survey of the land must be completed at the expense of the applicant, and during the 2 years probationary period the land must be developed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

(2) At the expiration of the probationary period if conditions have been fulfilled a grant for 999 years will be issued subject to the ordinary conditions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, but with the following special development conditions :—

(i) Within a period of two years from the commencement of the term of the grant at least one-twelfth of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained. This cultivation may include development done under the licence.

(ii) Within a further period of two years an additional one-twelfth part of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained.

(iii) Within a further period of five years an additional one-sixth part of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained.

(iv) For ten years after the commencement of the term of the grant, the grantee shall in the month of January of each year forward to the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, a progress report accompanied by a plan, both of which shall be dated and signed. In the report the grantee shall certify the area under cultivation; and on the plan he shall indicate the position of cultivation, and all other improvements temporary and permanent. The statement and plan shall be certified by affidavit.

(3) Applications should be made to the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, through the District Surveyor, Mombasa, and must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of financial competency and a definite development programme.

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Two grants of 790 and 7,500 acres respectively situate at Kilifi have been made under these conditions.

The Advisory Land Board had under consideration during the early months of the year two applications for permission to bore for water over large blocks of land on the Serengetti Plains on condition that successful water boring was to be rewarded by grants of land on a 999 years title. The Board made the following recommendation to Government :—

> "1. That this Board does not in general approve of the principle of making grants of land as a reward for water finding, and considers that waterless land should not be alienated until Government has tested its possibilities in accordance with the policy of water-boring already initiated.
>
> "2. If, however, funds for carrying out this policy are not available, or if, as regards any particular area, it is improbable that Government examination can be undertaken within a reasonable time, the Board recommends the utilization of private enterprise with a view to the earlier development of such land, and would be prepared to advise on the conditions to be imposed."

This recommendation was subsequently adopted by the Government. In accordance with this policy provision has been made in the Estimates for 1930 for the purchase of two water boring plants which it is proposed shall operate on unalienated Crown land.

Quarterly returns of all land transactions and outstanding applications have been published in the Official Gazette.

An auction of farm land was held on the 25th March, when 34 farms situated in various localities were offered for sale. Of these farms only 13 were sold and the bidding for these was not spirited. For the remaining farms the upset price was not obtained and they were accordingly withdrawn.

On the advice of the Land Board and the District Councils concerned, 15 direct grants of farm lands in the highlands were made, comprising 41,316 acres.

During the year, tenders were invited for various lands at Muhoroni and Taveta. Five grants were made as a result, comprising a total area of 12,620 acres.

Messrs. Libby, McNeil and Libby, Chicago, sent representatives to Kenya during the year for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of establishing a pineapple growing and canning industry. These representatives were very favourably impressed by their investigations and secured an option of Crown land in the Trans Nzoia. This option was relinquished early in 1930 in favour of options at the Coast and at Voi, where active experiments are being carried out.

Auction sales of township plots were held in Nakuru, Kitale, Molo, Kericho, Kisumu, Nyeri, Muhoroni. The sales advertised for Muhoroni and Kisumu (Godown Plots) were abortive, as

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prospective purchasers objected to certain of the conditions of sale. The Kisumu plots were again offered after the close of the year, and some were sold.

Tenders were also invited for plots at Londiani, Nakuru, Lumbwa, Mombasa and Kibwezi, and grants were issued in accordance with the accepted tenders.

In August, 1928, seven residential plots at Mombasa were offered for sale by auction, but their disposal has been held in abeyance pending the result of an appeal to the Privy Council on a test case on the principle of restricting the bidding and the occupation of these plots to Europeans only, in consequence of an injunction granted by the Court.

Apart from minor instances of acquisitions for the purposes of roads and railways, two large areas have been purchased by Government for public purposes.

(1) 200 acres at Kilifi from Messrs. The British East African Corporation, Ltd., for the purpose of extending the township, at a cost of £600.

(2) 700 acres at Mtwapa from Mr. Byromji Rustomji at a cost of £7,000. The primary object of this acquisition was to provide land for an Arab school. The remainder of the area after the school requirements have been met will be available for other Government purposes, or for sub-division and sale as residential plots. In addition, a farm in Laikipia was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for the extension of the North Rumuruti Forest Reserve, and proceedings were begun with a view to acquiring 46 acres of land adjoining Turbo railway station for township purposes.

Two farms reverted to Government during the year.

Various sub-divisions of township land, chiefly in Nairobi, have been sanctioned on the recommendations of the local authorities.

The Public Health (Division of Lands) Ordinance which controls sub-divisions of land into lots of less than 20 acres outside Municipalities and townships, has been in operation throughout the year. Several applications were made to the Board and, with one exception, all were approved.

Two hundred and eighty-five schemes of sub-division of agricultural land were approved during the year.

In last year's report reference was made to the appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Solicitor-General to examine and review the general position regarding the system or systems of Titles Registration desirable for use both in the Colony and Protectorate. This Committee continued to meet and submitted a report to Government early in 1930.

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Statistics of Areas.—The following analysis of various areas in the Colony and Protectorate reflects the position as at 31st December, 1929 :—

	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*
Total Area of Colony and Protectorate		224,960
1. Native Reserves		48,295
2. Forest Reserves		4,167
(In addition there are 119 sq. miles of Forest Reserve within the boundaries of Native Reserves, and also large forest areas not yet defined.)		
3. Surveyed into Farms :		
Alienated	10,572	
(In addition there are included in Native Reserves 73 sq. miles of alienated land and 6 sq. miles of land surveyed for alienation)		
Township Reserves	322	
Government Reserves ...	242	
Available for alienation ...	1,395	
	12,531	12,531
4. Northern Frontier Province ...		95,479
5. Turkana		8,867
6. Extension from Uganda ...		15,859
7. Unclassified Areas (Including 1,835 sq. miles of water) ...		39,762
		224,960

Apart from township plots the land actually alienated during the year 1929 amounts to 93,576 acres or 146.37 square miles, but owing to minor adjustments such as land reverting to Government, and rectification of errors made in previous years, the net increase of alienated land for the year is reduced to 100 square miles.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land totalled £111,323 in 1929 as compared with £109,367 in the previous year.

The Railway Administration collected during the year a sum of £6,058 on account of land sales and £5,397 on account of rents. These amounts are not included in the foregoing schedule.

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SURVEY.

During the year 1929 the Survey and Registration Department was organized in two divisions under the direction of the Surveyor-General.

The Survey Division increased the scope of its activities by taking over the surveys of Forest Reserves which had previously been executed by the Forest Department. It was also engaged in surveys for the registration of title to land, the production and maintenance of maps showing landed properties, the demarcation of Native Reserve boundaries, the inspection and valuation of land, the control of surveys effected by licensed surveyors, and in assisting town planning authorities in the preparation and execution of their schemes.

The Registration Division was responsible for the registry of titles and also for the collection of revenue under the Stamp Act. In addition the duties of Recorder of Titles under the Land Titles Ordinance and Warden of Mines under the Mining Ordinance were carried out by officers of the division.

No topographical or geological survey section was maintained during the year.

XI.—LABOUR.

The average number of adult male natives who were reported to be in employment during the year was 160,000, which includes natives from Uganda and Tanganyika. This number represents about 35 per cent. of the Kenya able-bodied male population. There were also a large number of squatters and day labourers of whom no complete statistics are available. In addition to the males a number of women and children are habitually employed during the coffee picking and maize harvest season, when the conditions under which they work are rather like those of the Kentish hop pickers except that they usually return to their homes in the evening.

The flow of labour was sufficient to meet the demand, but this might not have been so had both native and non-native crops been good. Many natives turned out to work for wages owing to the loss of their crops from locusts and drought, and at the same time the demand for labour on estates and farms was less than usual.

The rates of wages did not differ from those of previous years. It is considered that those rates are fair, in view of the quality and quantity of the work performed, both of which are often very low. These rates in the cases of adult male agricultural labourers varied from Shgs.12/- to Shgs.16/- a month; and for other labourers from Shgs.16/- to Shgs.20/- a month. Squatters' wages were from Shgs.8/- to Shgs.12/- a month. Women earned about Shgs.10/- a month, and children Shgs.8/- a month. In the harvest season payment is made according to the amount of work done.

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For coffee pickers this averaged Shgs.20/- a month for adults and Shgs.12/- a month for children at the rate of from cents 20 to 30 a *debbe* or tin of four gallons.

Rations varying in value from Shgs.4/- to Shgs.6/- a month are provided for all labourers, as well as quarters; there is certain provision for the supply of medical attention and medicine; and often, in addition, travelling expenses (including train fare) and blankets are provided. If all these items are added to the cash payment earnings are fair for the work done. In fact, it is doubtful whether the value of most produce would allow for any considerable rise in wages unless output is increased.

The ordinary labourer appears to be satisfied with his present remuneration which provides adequately for himself and his family in their present low standard of living. As this standard improves, so will the labourer's demands increase, and it seems possible that they will be able to be met by the increased output he will then be able to make. A higher standard of living means greater efficiency in every way, and it is encouraging to see that employers are realizing this to an increasing extent.

The health of labourers was generally good. There was a good deal of malaria on the Uasin Gishu farms, and ulcers and scurvy were serious on two or three estates in the Voi-Makindu area.

Several estates have built proper permanent sanitary houses in place of their former insanitary grass huts. Such improvement in housing always result in improvement in the health and morale of the labourers.

The number of native artizans is negligible and the few that exist are so far incapable of competing with Asians in skill or reliability. They can, however, do useful work under supervision. A number are employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway which also has a well organized apprenticeship scheme, and Government maintains several technical schools.

Relations between employees and employed continued to be generally excellent.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1929, of which the following are the more important:—

Food Control Ordinance No. 1 provides for the conservation, control and distribution of food stuffs in the Colony during the year 1929. Prolonged drought and an invasion of locusts had lead to a threatened famine in some parts of the Colony, and this Ordinance was passed to give the Government control over the distribution of foodstuffs in case of necessity.

Abuse of Opiates Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance No. 2 makes provision for enforcing the requirements of the General

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Opium Convention of the 19th February, 1925, which relates to the observance of certain regulations in the case of certain drugs in transit.

Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions (Amendment) Ordinance No. 8 provides that no person shall direct, take part in, or assist in, the making within the Colony of any cinematograph picture unless a licence to make such picture shall have been previously obtained. In addition, the definition of " cinematograph exhibition " in the Principal Ordinance has been amended so as to include " Talkie " films.

Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance No. 11 provides for the registration of domestic servants. Employers must cause servants in their service at the coming into operation of the Ordinance to be registered, and servants, on being registered, are to be issued with pocket registers containing certain particulars. No unregistered servant is to be employed. Penalties are provided for offences against the Ordinance by employers and servants. Any servant, the total value of whose wages, together with the estimated value of food supplied by the employer, exceeds £10 per month is exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance.

Explosives Ordinance No. 13 consolidates the law with regard to explosives previously contained in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Colony, and makes certain new provisions with regard both to classification of explosives and the amendment, transfer, and revocation of licences.

Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance No. 17 brings the law relating to weights and measures hitherto in force in the Colony into line with modern English law.

Malaria Prevention Ordinance No. 19 gives Government power, in the interests of public health, to prevent the owner or leaseholder of land in townships from having on such land places in which mosquitoes may breed, and provides that proper and adequate steps shall be taken by the owner or leaseholder to remove such potential breeding-places from such land to the satisfaction of the local authority, who is empowered to deal with such places at the expense of the owner or leaseholder if such owner or leaseholder refuses or neglects to do so.

Local Government (Loans) Ordinance No. 22 enables Government to provide the necessary funds for making loans to local authorities, and lays down the procedure and the general terms and conditions upon which such loans shall be granted.

Trustees Ordinance No. 28 is based on the English Trustee Act of 1925, and brings trustee law in this Colony into line with modern English law.

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Fencing Ordinance No. 31 regulates the law as to the fencing of farms and other holdings. The Ordinance defines the relations which are to exist between owners of adjoining holdings who fence the boundaries of their holdings and the relations between the Railway Administration, Road Authorities, Local Authorities, and members of the public in regard to the fencing of highways. The Ordinance further provides that landowners in a district may adopt a system of compulsory fencing in order that a concerted effort may be made against stock diseases.

Cattle Cleansing Ordinance No. 32 provides for the cleansing of cattle, and was passed with a view to circumscribing the incidence of East Coast Fever amongst cattle. The Ordinance provides for the cleansing of cattle by immersion in a dipping tank, and for the construction of dipping tanks for that purpose by owners of land. Dipping is made obligatory in every area in the Colony in which a two-thirds majority of the landowners in that area pass a resolution to that effect.

Fire Enquiry Ordinance No. 33 provides for the holding of investigations in cases of fire.

Water Ordinance No. 35 makes provision for the employment and conservation of waters and for the regulation of water supply, irrigation, and drainage. The Ordinance establishes the ownership of all natural bodies of water in the Crown, vesting the right of control in the Governor in Council, and provides for the establishment of a controlling body designated " The Water Board " for the purpose of granting water rights according to the procedure set forth in the Ordinance. The Ordinance also makes detailed provision for the principles of the relationship between Government as the granter of the water rights and the licensees as recipients and holders of the water rights. The Ordinance also provides for penalties for offences against its provisions.

Alteration of Time (Repeal) Ordinance No. 57 repeals the Alteration of Time Ordinance, 1928, which gave effect to the principle of Daylight Saving by advancing the clocks half-an-hour. After Daylight Saving had been in operation for 18 months, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the whole matter and, as a result, the Colony has gone back to the old time.

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APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	Quantities.						*Values.*				
	Unit of quantity.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	cwt.	133,234	211,663	209,843	140,964	135,207	703,158	1,119,894	1,140,549	747,453	723,180
Sisal	,,	312,954	330,315	305,985	294,568	287,260	553,572	495,959	468,974	579,499	531,129
Maize	,,	764,770	892,660	1,787,665	929,178	1,172,560	305,892	306,078	505,893	280,596	406,276
Hides	,,	64,369	54,735	47,834	51,631	62,063	263,804	239,360	163,096	180,423	260,866
Wool	,,	9,135	7,880	7,423	7,454	4,948	98,872	103,040	64,561	62,450	37,776
Skins (Sheep and Goats).	No.	1,502,203	1,702,858	1,164,520	990,185	825,424	74,032	82,581	61,625	55,480	54,605
Wheat	cwt.	69,603	136,640	278	34	646	38,281	76,195	200	22	482
Wheat Flour ...	,,	32,013	17,717	5,495	3,308	1,829	31,996	17,549	6,038	3,385	1,588
Groundnuts ...	,,	35,455	23,405	24,960	37,062	18,238	29,523	20,467	22,564	30,941	19,184
Simsim	,,	29,690	16,645	66,580	72,103	60,590	27,635	16,253	67,377	76,559	64,849
Potatoes	,,	82,755	57,296	43,105	49,019	33,803	27,050	16,990	10,036	10,994	7,726
Wattle Extract ...	,,	21,777	20,284	21,229	12,396	9,203	26,310	22,478	19,188	11,156	2,966
Wattle Bark ...	,,	63,342	101,619	44,082	36,537	89,964	25,336	39,112	17,338	13,702	28,991
Sugar	,,	15,645	11,941	25,329	22,512	5,549	25,506	19,258	37,052	29,553	9,614
Cotton	,,	7,104	4,432	4,400	7,309	8,260	24,600	21,048	15,080	32,750	41,009
Maize Meal ...	,,	46,106	112,906	91,425	70,240	35,376	20,768	48,690	38,430	38,056	18,252
Butter	lb.	204,736	57,456	56,840	88,760	62,748	15,126	4,917	4,938	7,389	2,084
Skins (Miscellaneous)	No.	8,161	5,974	35,545	3,790	3,617	14,601	20,884	21,510	3,893	2,483
Pulse	cwt.	21,465	18,154	36,780	28,370	23,632	13,778	11,797	19,903	20,396	16,228
Simsim Oil ...	gal.	36,918	24,040	13,900	18,757	11,016	10,220	6,601	3,560	3,534	3,013

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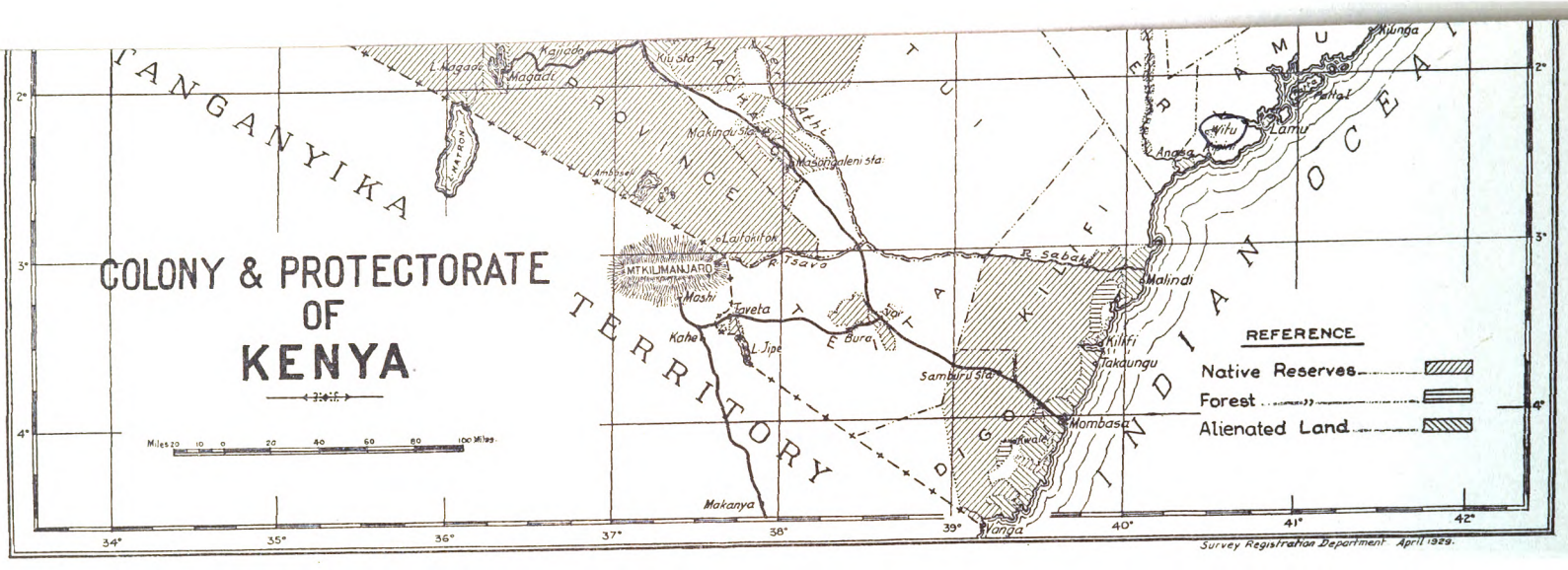

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GRENADA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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Introduction.

Geographical.

Situated in the extreme south of the Carribean Sea, Grenada is the nearest British island to the mainland of South America, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ North latitude and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ West longitude. The island is about 21 miles in length and about 12 miles in its greatest breadth. Its area is about 120 square miles, but, including Carriacou, an island to the north, the area of the Colony of Grenada is 133 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered by streams. Its coast-line is rugged, especially on the western coast, and towards the south is deeply indented with bays. St. George's Harbour, land locked and deep watered, is one of the most beautiful in the West Indies.

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The mountain spurs, clothed with forests to their summits, intersect the island into numerous picturesque valleys. There are two small lakes, formed in extinct craters, one called the Grand Etang, being situated near the centre of the island 1,740 feet above sea-level while the other, Lake Antoine, is near the sea on the eastern coast. A sanatorium is established near the former.

HISTORICAL.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, but for more than 100 years after its discovery the island was left in the undisturbed possession of the aboriginal inhabitants who were of the Carib race. Early in the seventeenth century both English and French adventurers made efforts at occupation of the island, and after being owned by French proprietors for some years, it was annexed to France in 1674. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, but was recaptured by the French in 1779 and held by them for the next four years. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain.

In 1795–96, influenced by the French Republic, a rebellion broke out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and 48 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels. The rising was suppressed in June, 1796, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the ring-leaders executed.

The later history of the Colony has been peaceful and uneventful, and Grenada has reached a high state of development.

CLIMATE.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. In the autumn, from July to end of October, there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. During this period the climate, although not really unhealthy, may be described as debilitating to Europeans. Even during the hot season, except in the towns themselves which are all near the sea, conditions are not unpleasant. Now that electric power is available fans are gradually being introduced into houses and offices.

The highest temperature in 1929 was 90° on several days, and the lowest 69° also on several days. The mean of maximum temperature was 88° and the mean of minimum 70°. The rainfall varies according to altitude. In the lowlands of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches. In the mountainous centre it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1929 was 75.95 inches.

Over the past 30 years the average at St. George's has been 72.92 inches.

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Language.

The only language spoken is English. A small and decreasing number of agricultural labourers in the country districts speak a corrupt patois of English and French, but all understand and speak English.

Currency.

The currency is the same as in Great Britain, the monetary units being the same. Silver, however, is legal tender without limit, and there are also in circulation bank notes of Barclays Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada of five dollars denomination. One or two of the business houses keep their accounts in dollars and cents, but the Government accounts are in sterling.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are of the Imperial standard except in the case of motor spirit, which is sold by the wine or American gallon.

I.—General.

In his address to the Legislative Council on the presentation of the Budget in December, His Excellency the Governor stated that "In spite of the fall in the prices for our two principal agricultural products, cocoa and nutmegs, the economic position of Grenada is still strong." This is shown by the fact that the actual surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the year was £20,019. The fall in prices in cocoa and nutmegs does, however, give ground for anxiety and attempts are being made to improve the position by co-operation among producers. Grenada, fortunately, is but little affected by the crisis in the sugar industry, since the growing of canes on a large scale was abandoned years ago.

Owing to the continued satisfactory position, it has been possible to continue a progressive programme of Public Works. The total assets at the end of the year including a Reserve Fund of £50,000 amounted to £123,675.

The oiling of the main roads has been steadily continued and, so far as the Eastern Road is concerned, will be completed within a year or two. The Western Road, however, presents a much more difficult problem, but with the provision of a grant of £8,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, it is hoped to make a start during the present year.

The Queen's Park, the recreational centre for the town of St. George's, has been greatly improved and the Grand Stand, built

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partly from Government funds and partly from public subscriptions, was completed during the year.

Among other works of importance carried out during the year were the extension of York House and the Boys' Secondary School and the building of a new Revenue and Post Office at Sauteurs.

The town of St. George's was lighted by electricity for the first time in August, but the regular supply of current was not commenced until December. Almost continuous service is now provided and a further extension to the St. Paul's district will shortly be undertaken. It is also proposed to utilize the power for an ice and cold storage scheme.

The long discussed proposals for a water-borne sewerage system for St. George's were carried a stage further by their submission to the Secretary of State with a view to seeking assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Subsequently Mr. Guy Howard-Humphreys of the firm of Messrs. H. Howard Humphreys and Sons, Consulting Engineers to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, visited Grenada and revised the scheme and the estimates. Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., who was specially deputed by the Secretary of State to report on public health proposals prior to their submission for consideration by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee advised that, in view of the high cost of the proposals in proportion to the size of the town and of the possibility of the existing water supply being inadequate for this additional purpose, the scheme should be abandoned. Alternative proposals for conservancy in St. George's are under consideration.

An event of outstanding importance to the Medical and Health work of the Colony was the inauguration of an anti-malarial campaign under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Board. Dr. H. H. Howard, Director of the Rockefeller International Health Division for the West Indies, visited Grenada in June and subsequently a malarial survey was carried out by Drs. Root and Andrews.

His Excellency Sir F. S. James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., was on leave from 19th July to 23rd October, and the Government of the Windward Islands was administered in his absence by the Honourable Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary of Grenada. Mr. Ferguson went on leave on 7th November. Mr. C. A. Pickwoad, late of the Colonial Audit Department, acted as Colonial Secretary from 19th November until 15th December, when he was compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., B.A., acted as Colonial Secretary and Treasurer from 16th December.

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II.—Finance.

Revenue.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £158,302.

The following table shows the total revenue during the past five years, with separate particulars of direct and indirect taxation :—

Year.	*Import Duties.*	*Export duties, Income Tax and other direct taxation.*	*Other Sources.*
	£	£	£
1925	67,342	59,454	19,422
1926	62,471	64,704	21,271
1927	68,523	66,473	20,512
1928	71,434	61,905	20,531
1929	70,763	64,192	23,347

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £138,193, being less than the revenue by £20,109.

The following table gives a comparison of revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
	£	£	£
1925	146,218	112,467	33,751
1926	148,447	119,001	29,446
1927	155,508	131,413	24,095
1928	153,870	131,244	22,626
1929	158,302	138,193	20,109

No change took place during the year in the method of raising revenue.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1929, was £123,675, comprising the following :—

	£
Invested Reserve Fund	50,000
Loan to Central Water Authority ...	15,045
Loans to District Boards	1,337
Public Works Stores	3,236
Colony Drug Stores	1,590
Telephone, etc., Stores	328
Land Settlement Advances	426
Queen's Park Pavilion Advances ...	959
Other surplus assets in liquid or readily available form	50,754
	£123,675

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PUBLIC LOANS.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by sinking funds and repayments, at the end of 1929, was £157,087.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Inscribed Stock (Colony's share)	113,489	0	9
Do. (District Board's share) ...	10,180	19	3
	123,670	0	0
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917	78,960	0	0
	202,630	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan ...	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market	6,366	0	11
	249,708	10	3
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above	92,621	2	2
Net indebtedness	£157,087	8	1

Debentures under the local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,100 were redeemed during the year, and contribution to Sinking Fund of the Inscribed Stock Loan which had been discontinued in 1928, was resumed in 1929, on instructions from the Secretary of State.

III.—Production.

AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.—This is the principal cultivation in the island and accounts for over 51 per cent. of the exports.

The quantity and value of the cocoa crops exported during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £
1925	73,216	197,231
1926	83,384	223,290
1927	100,478	305,640
1928	91,444	274,461
1929	90,987	210,082

Owing to the prevalence of low prices there was a heavy fall in the value of cocoa exported.

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Nutmegs.—The area under this cultivation continues to be extended.

Crop and exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£
1925	21,762	145,861
1926	22,702	127,000
1927	21,238	103,444
1928	19,620	87,965
1929	22,666	100,323

Mace.—This is a derivative of the nutmeg, being a lace-like covering of the kernel. It commands a high price. The quantities produced and exported in the past five years were as follows :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£
1925	3,843	39,606
1926	3,679	49,490
1927	3,733	59,145
1928	3,141	49,260
1929	3,765	55,766

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat similar price in the Liverpool market. Steps are being taken to improve the cultivation.

The following table gives the exports during the past five years :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£
1925	3,252	16,500
1926	3,157	14,040
1927	3,788	15,890
1928	2,568	10,735
1929	2,945	14,905

Various subsidiary crops are grown, principally sugar, lime, and coconuts. Grenada does not grow sufficient sugar to supply the local demand and importation of raw sugar amounted in 1929 to 1,628,475 lb., of the value of £10,086.

The values of lime and coconut products exported in 1929 were £13,400 and £3,620 respectively.

An attempt is now being made to develop a fruit and vegetable trade with Canada. It has to be remembered that the remaining fertile land not already under profitable cultivation is limited, and development of new cultivation to any great extent could only be at the expense of uprooting other permanent crops.

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Rum is manufactured at thirteen sugar estates, but none is exported, the production being barely equal to the demand for local consumption. The quantity made last year was 42,661.5 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a factory in St. George's, aided by a subsidy from the Government.

Forestry.

A Forestry Board is constituted under an Ordinance, and looks after the preservation of rainfall by protecting mountain ridges from being denuded. There is power under the Forestry Ordinance to declare rain reserves, the owners of the mountainous areas so dealt with being compensated by remission of land tax. A Forest Reserve of 2,485 acres is established on Crown Lands at Grand Etang near the centre of the island. The area is too small and too inaccessible for growing timber at a profit.

Mining.

There are no mines of any kind.

Fisheries.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

IV.—Trade and Economics.

The total value of import and export trade amounted to £813,860, imports representing £396,661 and exports £417,199, leaving an apparent favourable trade balance of £20,538.

The principal articles imported in the last three years were as follows :—

Imports.

Article.	1929. £	1928. £	1927. £
Flour	47,743	46,069	46,273
Cotton piece-goods	29,645	29,091	32,071
Wood, etc., unmanufactured ...	24,821	18,883	8,881
Fish, dried	18,488	17,944	14,915
Rice	14,720	11,731	12,314
Boots and shoes	11,749	10,083	10,112
Sugar, unrefined	10,086	10,123	14,280
Motor spirits	9,964	9,842	9,203
Hardware	8,144	9,681	6,481
Motor cars	7,185	10,775	10,086
Motor parts	7,174	8,635	7,347
Kerosene oil	7,111	7,731	7,873

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Exports.

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

Article.	*1929.* £	*1928.* £	*1927.* £
Cocoa	210,082	274,461	305,640
Spices, nutmegs	100,323	87,965	103,444
Do. mace	55,766	49,260	59,145
Cotton, raw	14,905	10,735	15,890
Cotton seed	4,119	1,850	2,960
Lime oil	10,976	1,261	1,585

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1929 may be seen from the following table :—

	Imports. £	*Percentage of total.*	*Exports.* £	*Percentage of total.*
United Kingdom	136,069	34·4	164,086	39·5
United States of America ...	71,451	18·2	186,725	44·9
Canada	90,360	22·8	44,932	10·8
Other British Possessions ...	71,858	18·2	18,364	4·4
Other Foreign Countries ...	26,923	6·4	1,581	·4

In the previous year the percentage of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom amounted to 37.9 and 43.7 respectively.

V.—Communications.

(i) By Sea.

A fortnightly mail passenger and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and equipped with cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about ten to fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad and Barbados and other neighbouring islands.

The yawl, *Sulaire*, was purchased by the Governments of Grenada and St. Vincent early in the year and a service was carried on between Grenada and St. Vincent via the Grenadines. She was, however,

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found expensive to run, and the service was discontinued. Alternative proposals for the maintenance of communication between the islands are under consideration.

(ii) By Cable and Wireless.

The cable line of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company connects Grenada with the outside world.

A wireless station operated by the Pacific Cable Board under a subsidy from the Government, is established in St. George's, and communicates direct with Barbados.

A subsidiary wireless station is installed at Carriacou and communicates with Grenada.

(iii) By Land.

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service—at present under reconstruction without interruption of business—has been established by Government for many years. There are six exchanges and 1,354 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1929 was 773.

The island is well supplied by a good system of main roads and by-ways kept in good repair by six motor road-rollers. All the main roads and practically all the by-ways are suitable for motor traffic. The mileage of main roads is 115 and of by-ways 274.

There is a regular service of motor-buses between all the towns.

VI.—Justice, Police, and Prisons.

(i) Justice.

The criminal statistics of the Colony vary but little from year to year. Thus in the year under review the number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts was 2,643, as compared with an average of 2,546 for the three preceding years.

Out of this total of 2,643, the number of summary convictions was 1,866 and that of convictions in the Supreme Court 37, as compared with an average during the three preceding years of 1,788 summary convictions and 21 convictions on indictment.

Convictions for praedial larceny were 163 as against 143 in 1928, and 146 in 1927.

Four cases of homicide occurred during the year, three of which were committed for trial in the Supreme Court. Of these, one was convicted of manslaughter and the other two were acquitted. There were no cases of offence against property with violence to the person.

(ii) Police.

The strength of the police force on 31st December, 1929, was one Officer in Command, one Inspector and 100 non-commissioned officers and men. Rural constables to the number of 210, employed on special occasions, were also on the roll.

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A strike of the police force occurred on the morning of 14th September, but they resumed duty later in the day. This action is much to be regretted and was apparently based on a false impression that no action was being taken regarding a petition which they had previously presented. In point of fact several measures for the improvement of the conditions of the force were already under consideration by the Secretary of State and have since been adopted.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the Police Department assists in the protection of revenue, administration of poor relief, inspection of shops and weights and measures, while a Fire Brigade and Government Band are under its management and control.

(iii) Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's.

During the year 163 persons were committed to the male prison and 26 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 34.79 and 5.2 respectively.

One death occurred, but the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

VII.—Public Works.

Among the principal public works undertaken during the year were the completion of a Grand Stand at Queen's Park, the widening of Beausejour Bridge, the extension of York House including Attorney-General's Chambers and Law Library, the widening of the northern approach to the town, additions to the Resident Surgeon's quarters, the extension of the Secondary School and new Revenue and Post Office at Sauteurs and quarters for junior officers at Grenville.

VIII.—Public Health.

Apart from mild epidemics of whooping cough and influenza, the incidence of disease during the year was subnormal. This was especially so in the case of enteric fevers of which there were 30 cases for the whole Colony, the average number for the previous decade being 91 cases per annum ; dysentery also showed a marked diminution. The influence of the hygienic campaign, which began with the introduction of the new Public Health Ordinance in 1926, is showing its effect in these returns and this is supported by vital statistics.

The estimated population of the Colony was 75,867.

The birth-rate for 1929 was 32.24 per 1,000 and the death-rate was 16.8 per 1,000. The majority of deaths occur at the two extremes of life, about 38 per cent. being among young children and aged persons.

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Infant mortality showed a rate of 109 per 1,000 living births—the average rate for the previous ten years was 110.2 per 1,000, and the steady fall during the past four years is attributed to the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare League, founded by Lady James in 1925, and to the establishment in 1926 of Medical Visiting Stations all over the Colony each with a resident nurse-midwife, of which there are 16, to whom a bonus is paid for each infant certified by the Medical Officer to have been materially assisted in its first year of life by the nurse.

The infant mortality rate for Grenada is not only lower than the average for the decade, but is the lowest in the West Indies; child life during its first year in the tropics runs great risks of diarrhoea and enteritis which contribute heavily to the mortality rate but this is lower during 1929 than in previous years.

During the months of June, July, August, and September, the Rockefeller Foundation—International Health Division—conducted a malaria survey of the whole Colony. It is gratifying to find that the Report on this survey goes to prove that the previous opinion of the Chief Medical and Health Officer—that the incidence of malaria in Grenada was not nearly so high as reported—was correct. With the exception of the swampy areas surrounding the towns of Grenville and Sauteurs, the Colony was found to be remarkably free from malaria. This happy condition is particularly remarkable in the island of Carriacou.

An anti-malarial control campaign is being inaugurated following on this survey, which is expected to reduce the incidence of this disease decisively in the Grenville and Sauteurs areas.

Grenada is well supplied with hospitals and medical institutions, and when the Colony Hospital is provided with an X-ray installation which is hoped for during 1930, it will compare favourably with the hospitals of most West Indian Colonies.

The climate of Grenada is well suited to Europeans, and their children do well here; extremes of great heat are uncommon and the atmosphere is only oppressive for short intervals during the rainy season—generally before a heavy down-pour, after which the air is much cooler. For the first six months of the year the climate will compare to advantage with that of the French and Italian Riviera.

There is a Central Hospital with 141 beds in St. George's, and smaller hospitals of 24 beds each in Carriacou and in St. Andrew's. In addition there are 14 District Visiting Stations, under the charge of District Nurses who are qualified as midwives.

A Maternity Welfare Centre is established in St. George's and continues to do most excellent work. A Clinic for children is regularly held by the District Surgeon of the Colony Hospital or one of the District Medical Officers. A trained nurse midwife,

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employed by the League, visits mothers and advises as to the care and management of children, and in necessitous cases a regular supply of milk is provided.

The adult death-rate of Grenada is low, and the climate in general is healthy. Recreations include cricket, tennis, golf, bathing, fishing, and motoring.

IX.—Educational Progress.

Educational matters are looked after by the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education under the Presidency of the Director of Education.

Secondary.

There is a Government Secondary School for boys, at which the attendance now averages about 120. During the year additional buildings were taken over and renovated, provision being made for a Boarding establishment of about 20, and for a Manual Training Centre, both of which are now in operation.

The staff includes a qualified Science Master and science is now taught in a well-equipped laboratory.

Three secondary schools for girls receive a grant-in-aid from the Government. The numbers on the rolls average from 90 to 100. No Matriculation examination was held during the year. For the Cambridge School Certificate (Senior Examination) there were 7 entries and 5 passes (boys) and 2 entries and 1 pass (girls). The total expenditure by the Government was £3,020.

Primary.

A scheme for the reorganization of the schools has been under discussion during the year.

The number of recognized primary schools remained the same, namely 58.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1929 was 13,235, the average attendance being 8,311 or 62.8 per cent.

The total expenditure by the Government was £9,541.

X.—Land and Survey.

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of mountain ridges in forest for preservation of the rainfall. Notwithstanding this, a Land Settlement Scheme was initiated by the Government upwards of twenty-five years ago, the main features of the scheme being the acquisition of properties offered for sale, which were then divided into small lots and re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

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The success of the scheme may be noted from the following table showing the number of holdings of land according to the Tax Rolls for the year 1929.

Total acreage.	*2½ acres and under*	*Over 2½ to 5 acres.*	*Over 5 to 7 acres.*	*Over 7 to 10 acres.*	*Over 10 to 100 acres.*	*Over 100 acres.*
75,763	13,316	1,703	327	204	375	142

The number of large estates is comparatively small, and no lands are available for settlement on a large scale.

XI.—Labour.

Labour consists chiefly of employment on the estates—in working or ploughing the land, draining, weeding, cutlassing, pruning, manuring, and other land work, and reaping the produce. The labourers are employed in gangs, under personal charge and supervision. Labour is also employed on the public roads of the Colony, on general repair and surface oiling work.

The rates of pay are approximately as follows :—

£3 to £8 per month for overseers.
2s. to 4s. per day for drivers.
1s. to 2s. per day for labourers.

The daily rates quoted above are usually for " task " work, which may be completed by quick workers in from 3 to 4 hours. Labourers seldom work two tasks in a day, preferring to cultivate their garden lots, which are generally given by the estate proprietors to those who own no land of their own.

Other labour includes masons, carpenters, mechanics, bootmakers and chauffeurs, the work generally not being of a high standard. The pay of these is approximately as follows :—Masons, carpenters and mechanics, 2s. to 7s. per day ; chauffeurs £3 to £5 per month.

XII.—Legislation.

Of the five Ordinances passed during the year the principal were the following :—

No. 3 the Legitimacy Ordinance which provides for the legitimation of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents and confers on an illegitimate child and its mother the right to inherit from each other on intestacy.

No. 4 provides more reasonable hours of lighting vehicles.

No. 5 provides a much needed right of appeal against interlocutory judgments. In addition eight Bills were read a first time.

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XIII.—Miscellaneous.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Organizations continue to progress.

There are now 15 troops of Scouts, Rovers, and Wolf Cub Packs. A Rover Sea Scout Crew has recently been started.

There are sixteen companies of Rangers, Girl Guides, and Brownies.

B. H. EASTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GRENADA,
14*th July*, 1930.

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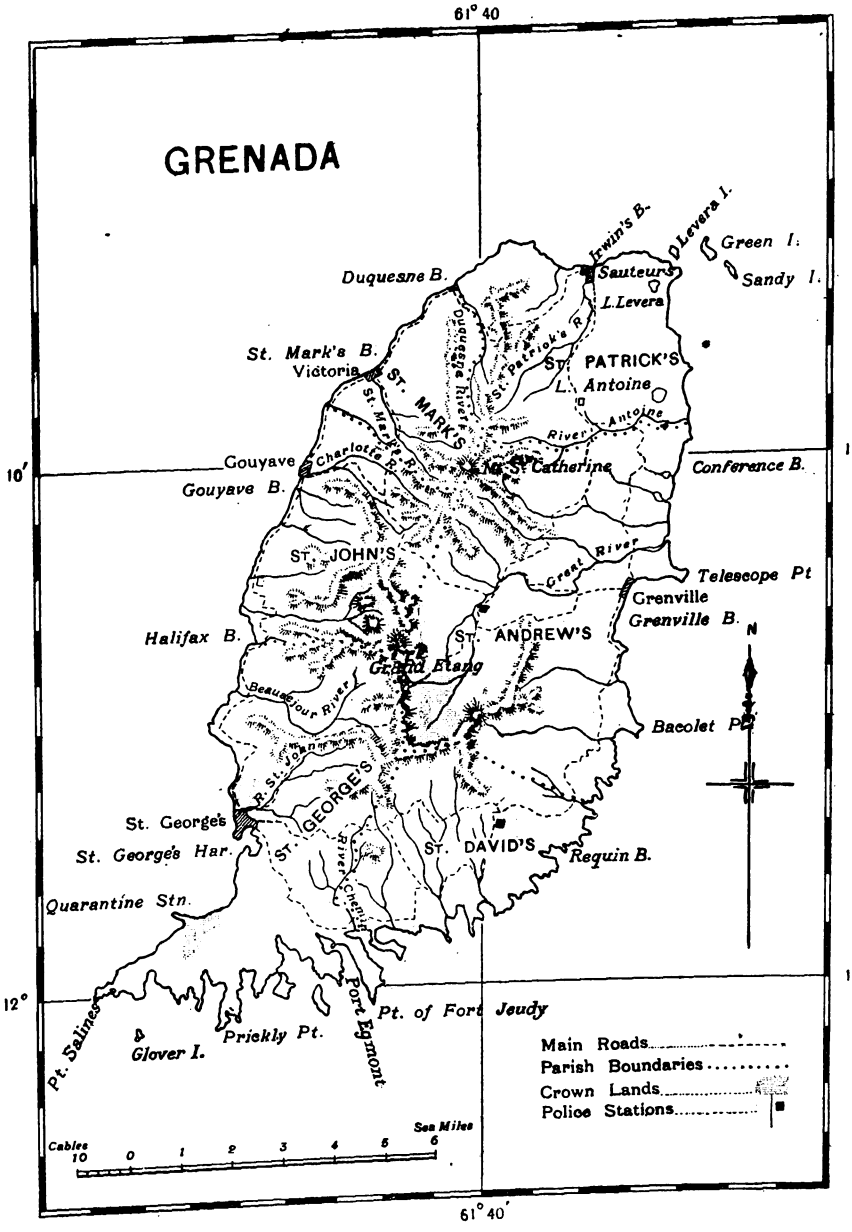

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COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE
REPORT 1929.

The Report reviews survey work done during the years 1928 *and* 1929, *or, in the case of Survey Departments whose departmental year ends on the* 31*st March, the years to* 31*st March,* 1929, *and* 31*st March,* 1930. *In some cases the year* 1928 *or* 1928–29 *has been reviewed in the previous report; in others the reports for* 1929 *or* 1929–30 *have not arrived in time for inclusion in this review.*

The following Report of the Colonial Survey Committee has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

W. C. BOTTOMLEY,
Chairman.

H. P. DOUGLAS,
Rear-Admiral and Hydrographer of the Navy.

E. M. JACK,
Brigadier.

H. St. WINTERBOTHAM,
Brigadier and D.G.O.S.

M. N. MACLEOD,
Colonel, General Staff, War Office.

G. T. McCaw,
E. B. Bowyer, } *Secretaries.*

November, 1930.

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COLONIAL SURVEY REPORTS.

British Honduras, 1928-29.

Governor.—Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. F. W. Brunton.

Staff.—Five surveyors and seven other officials.

Triangulation.—The reconnaissance and beaconing of the base extension figure near Garbutt's Falls was completed. In the completion of the chain between Garbutt's Falls and Manatee, ten major stations were reconnoitred and beaconed. Nine stations in this chain have been occupied for observations.

Agreement was reached with regard to the siting of the terminal boundary pillars of the southern portion of the British Honduras—Guatemalan boundary. The pillars have been erected near Garbutt's Falls and Gracias a Dios rapids. When these terminals have been connected by triangulation, it is intended to clear the boundary.

Topography.—No topography has been carried out other than that included under the heading of "Cadastral Surveys."

Cadastral Surveys.—The clearing of the northern portion of the western Frontier from Garbutt's Falls to the Guatemala-Mexico boundary has been completed.

The re-survey of the towns of Punta Gorda and Barranco was undertaken and finished.

The opportunity was taken, in surveying the boundaries of the Commerce Bight Estate, to extend the work to fix the mouth of the Sittee River.

In the survey of about twenty-one miles of estate boundaries on the Belize River, nine miles of traverses were run.

The extension of the Burdon Canal near Belize was surveyed and marked out. The digging has now been completed and the canal is open to traffic.

During the year, surveys of various leases, estates, and grants of land were executed.

Ceylon, 1929.

Governor.—Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. A. H. G. Dawson.

Organization of Survey Department.—

Field	...	12 Superintendents of Surveys. 40 Assistant Superintendents of Surveys. 320 Grade Surveyors.
Office	...	3 Assistant Superintendents. 1 Superintendent of Instrument Department. 1 Accountant. 450 Clerks and Draughtsmen.

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Observatory... { 1 Superintendent. 1 Astronomer. 4 Technical Assistants.

Topographical Work.—1,527 sq. miles were revised at a cost of Rs.12·71 per sq. mile.

Triangulation.—Only local work of a minor order was carried out.

Levelling.—The lines levelled in 1929 amount to about 726 miles in length. In addition, the lines from Anuradhapura to Trincomalee levelled in 1928 were relevelled.

The levelling in the Northern Area amounted to about 402 miles, with 63 miles of relevelling. The season was exceptionally wet and, although much of the levelling presented no difficulties, the levelling of the coast route was carried through wild country.

In the Southern Area the levelling extended to some 324 miles. In the course of the year's work levels had to be carried across three ferries where crossings were too wide to admit of ordinary methods of levelling. Two of these were crossed by long equal sight observations with 21-inch levels and the other by means of simultaneous reciprocal observations with 21-inch levels. No extraordinary errors seem to have resulted.

The proportion of levelling found necessary due to discrepancies was 13 per cent. during the year.

The year's work completed the levelling of the main net started in 1926, the whole length of the lines of which is roughly 2,400 miles.

During recess periods misclosures were worked out, and although in nine circuits differences of height exceeding 1,000 feet occurred the misclosures were not generally greater than in flat circuits.

Tidal Observations.—Tidal observations were carried out daily at Trincomalee and Colombo, and records of actual times and heights of high and low water were supplied to the Director, Geodetic Branch, Survey of India, for comparison with predicted times and heights.

Cost of Work.—The "field" cost per double levelled mile was Rs.79·87, the corresponding figure in 1928 being Rs.89, in 1927 Rs.95, and in 1926 Rs.100. This constantly decreasing cost per mile has been due to increased yearly outputs.

Block Survey.—The total area block surveyed during the year was 97,270 acres at a total cost of Rs.577,459, or Rs.5.94 cts. per acre. This includes 29 acres of insets on the scale of 4 chains to 1 in.

The average number of Surveyors employed on Block and Settlement Surveys during the year was 145 Surveyors and 14 Assistant Superintendents of Survey.

Plan Work.—Plans covering a total area of 137,488 acres were issued to the Settlement Officer during the year. Various Town Planning and assessment surveys were completed during the year.

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Application and Miscellaneous Surveys.—The requests for these surveys showed a decrease of 1,234 since 1928, which is due to the new " mapping out " policy. The extent surveyed covered an area of 33,372 acres in 19,132 lots at a cost including supervision of Rs.22 per acre.

Classes.—The normal surveyors' classes were held throughout the year. Two Survey Probationers went to Cambridge University for a course of training.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the calendar year 1929 amounted to Rs.39,05,346.02.

Cyprus, 1928-29.

Governor.—Colonel Sir RONALD STORRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director.—Mr. B. T. WATTS, O.B.E.

Organization and Staff.—The Department is divided into three sections, viz. :—

(i) The Survey Branch, consisting of one 1st Grade Surveyor, two 2nd Grade Surveyors and 50 other employees of various grades in the field, and 30 employees in the office.

(ii) The Valuation Branch with a staff of 6.

(iii) The General Registration Branch with a staff of 35. Some of the above are temporary.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the three branches amounted to £14,291 6*s.* 4*d.*

Receipts from the sale of maps amounted to £262 8*s.* 8*d.*

Survey Work :—

(*a*) Plane table work was completed over an area of 25,960 acres on a scale of 1/5,000 and an area of 27 sq. miles of contour survey in the Morphou Bay Area.

(*b*) An area of 1,084 acres in Limassol Town was surveyed, and the survey of Nicosia Town on a scale of 1/1,500 was completed.

Some traverse and survey work was also done in the towns of Kitma, Famagusta, and Varosha, an area of 1,542 acres on a scale of 1/1,000 being completed in the two latter towns. Plots over an area of 21 acres were laid out at Platres.

(*c*) Railway Extension Survey. An area of 195 acres on a scale of 1/2,500 between the mouth of the Xeros River and Mavrovouni Mine was completed.

Office Work.—In addition to the usual work of computation, etc., an area of 985 sq. miles was reduced to smaller scales from the 1/5,000 plans.

153 plans were plotted and 129 clean-drawn on various scales. 4,020 sun-prints of plans were made.

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Valuation Branch.—This Branch proceeded with the work of valuation in the Nicosia and various other districts, dealing with an area of 32,548 acres. The revaluation of the Island, started in 1909, has now been completed.

The cost of this branch was £1,845.

General Registration Branch.—This branch dealt with the registration of holdings over an area of 28,109 acres. Registration fees collected amounted to £1,778.

Federated Malay States, 1928.

High Commissioner.—Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

Surveyor-General.—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER.

Staff.—The authorised establishment was 74 senior officials and 757 clerks and subordinates.

Finance.—The net cost of the Department was $1,182,322* as against $1,054,378 in the preceding year. Nearly 50 per cent. of this total is on account of the Revenue Survey Branch.

Progress of Revenue Surveys.—There was no increase in arrears except in respect of native holdings.

Triangulation.—The only triangulation undertaken was that required for the preparation of three Standard 1-inch sheets in Pahang.

Topography.—The report of this branch of the work is given in considerable detail. The total area surveyed for the Standard 1-inch to 1 mile map was 1,706 square miles. The cost per sq. mile was reduced (to $128 in the case of Pahang sheet) and the season appears to have been a most satisfactory one.

Map Production.—The work produced by the Photo-Litho section has maintained the same high standard and the demand for maps in the Federated Malay States is stated to be increasing continually. The good quality of the maps produced was the subject of comment at the Empire Mapping Exhibition held in London in 1928.

Meteorology.—Nine out of seventeen "second order stations" have been established and have commenced observations, and the remaining eight should be at work by the end of the year.

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* $ = 2s. 4d.

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Federated Malay States, 1929.

High Commissioner.—Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

Surveyor-General.—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER.

Staff.—The authorised establishment was 90 senior officers and 769 clerks and subordinates.

Finance.—The net expenditure, after deducting reimbursements and revenue was $1,229,066, as compared with $1,182,322 for 1928.

Progress.—The demand for surveys continued to increase, the great majority being for native holdings. The number of requisitions received was 16,455, as against 15,101 in the preceding year.

Topography.—A successful readjustment of duties in the topographical survey of jungle was carried out and the new procedure was to be adopted in 1930.

The cost rate per mile in 1929 was $118 for 1 inch to 1 mile work, as opposed to $131 in 1928.

Map Production.—The revenue derived from the sale of maps showed an increase of 20 per cent. on the previous year. There was an increased output and a wider range of maps. All future maps will be hand lettered instead of typed.

Training.—The results of the annual examinations showed a marked improvement by candidates for subordinate posts.

Fiji, 1928.

Governor.—Sir EYRE HUTSON, K.C.M.G.

Commissioner of Lands.—Mr. C. A. HOLMES.

Staff.—Lands Department: 6 surveyors, 5 draughtsmen, 2 native tracers, 3 clerks. Native Tribal Boundary Survey: 14 Surveyors, 3 native pupil surveyors.

Minor Triangulation Surveys.—The survey of minor stations was extended during the year by the addition of one station in the Province of Rewa, five stations in the Province of Ba, one station in the Province of Ra, eight stations in the Province of Colo North, four stations in the Province of Colo East, and four stations in the Province of Macuata.

The total number of minor trigonometrical stations established by the Lands Department in the Island of Vitilevu (including Ovalau) is now 232 and in Vanualevu 97. Upwards of 50 existing stations were rebeaconed during the year.

Main Traverse Surveys.—The following main traverse surveys were executed during the year:—

	Miles.
New traverses	41
Redefinition of former traverses ...	69
Subsidiary traverses	39
Total	149

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Native Tribal Boundaries Surveys.—The reinforcement of the survey staff by the appointment of seven First-Grade men, six of whom were recruited in New Zealand, resulted in a very considerable increase in the acreage surveyed as compared with previous years. The Government decided further to increase the staff in 1929 by three First-Grade surveyors.

The total area surveyed during 1928 amounted to 205,304 acres in 593 lots at a cost of £6,011, being an increase in area of 148,440 acres as compared with 1927. The cost was thus 7d. an acre, the lots averaging 35 acres.

Miscellaneous Surveys.—Various normal miscellaneous surveys were carried out by officers of the Department during the year.

Drawing Office.—The routine work consisted of 1,819 plans, tracings, etc., completed at a cost of £597.

A new map of the Colony on a scale of 20 miles to an inch was published early in the year. This map was drawn in November, 1927; zinc line-blocks were made in Sydney and the map was reproduced by the Fiji Government Printing Office.

Gold Coast, 1928-29.

Governor.—Sir A. Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. J. Clendinning, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Staff.—The staff at the end of the year under review consisted of 45 Europeans and about 200 Africans (including those under instruction).

Trigonometrical Branch.—Two new trigonometrical stations were established and observed, and 263 miles of precise traversing carried out. The methods employed on these traverses were somewhat modified by:—

(*a*) Taping to trunnion of theodolite;

(*b*) laying on zero mark of tape at end distant from theodolite, instead of reading both ends;

(*c*) correction of taped distances for slope by vertical angles instead of by difference of levels;

(*d*) experiments with different lengths of tapes.

The general effect of these modifications was a speeding up of the work with no apparent reduction in accuracy. One party attained a maximum rate of work of 31 miles a month. Misclosures on various trigs., expressed as a fraction of the length of traverse, varied between 1/32,000 and 1/60,000; whilst the closure of the bearings on azimuth stations shewed corrections of from 0·1 to 1·2 seconds only.

In the office, the 1920–21 secondary triangulation has been re-computed and adjusted to the 1924–25 primary chain, with satisfactory results.

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Topographical Branch (*Boundary Surveys*).—The International Boundary Survey Party on the western frontier completed its work in June, 1928. Good progress has been made on the Eastern Boundary Survey and it is hoped to complete this side about May, 1929.

Cadastral Branch.—A Special Town Survey Party has been formed and started work on Town Surveys. Much work has also been done in this branch on surveys of land concessions, forage reserves, etc. The five provincial survey sections have been employed on town surveys and lay-outs, and on many miscellaneous tasks.

New Standard of Length—Accra.—A new standard 300 ft. in length, all housed under one roof, has been laid down and promises to be of great value for refined work. For measurements of tapes on the flat, readings can be estimated to 1/10,000 of an inch roughly, whilst for standardizations in catenary vernier readings can be made to ·01 mm. or 4/10,000 of an inch. Experiments are being made to determine periodical changes of length, temperature variations, etc.

Publications.—The Department has produced two publications during the year—*Technical Instructions for the Cadastral Branch*, and *Tables for use in the Department.*

Gold Coast, 1929-30.

Governor.—Sir A. RANSFORD SLATER, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. J. CLENDINNING, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Staff.—The Department was organized as a Headquarters and four branches with two special parties and the Survey School, and includes all told some 260 members, both European and African.

General.—The yearly increase in demands upon and work done by the Department was maintained, though nothing of outstanding importance occurred during the period under review.

Records and Reproduction.—Some idea of the yearly increase in output may be gained by the following table :—

	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
Output of Maps and Plans.	86,115	121,960	154,250	268,500	403,000

The figure for 1929–30 represents approximately the maximum possible production with the existing equipment.

Besides the normal amount of work for Sierra Leone and for other Departments, fourteen sheets to illustrate the completed survey of the eastern Boundary were drawn and are ready for printing. The special wall map of West Africa, on a scale of 1/500,000 was to be finished in June, 1930. In addition to reprints of the

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standard topographical sheets, ninety-eight town plans were printed in consequence of the decision that, owing to the unforseen demand for such plans, it would be cheaper in the long run to print all of them.

The Survey School.—Three pupils qualified as surveyors at the examination held in March, 1930, while out of 291 candidates at the entrance examination in October, 1929, thirteen were selected. The number of pupils now undergoing the three years' training entailed by the course is thirty-seven. Excellent reports have been received from surveyors in charge of ex-pupils working in the field.

Cadastral Branch.—This branch comprises the following :—

(*a*) Drawing Office. Besides other routine work, forty-five Town Survey Sheets and a map of the Municipality of Accra on a scale of 1/12,500 were drawn.

(*b*) Examination and Checking Branch. Thirty-six tapes were standardized and 180 sets of computations checked.

(*c*) Provincial Survey Sections. Eastern, Central, Western, Ashanti, and Accra Provinces. These Sections have all been fully occupied in the survey of townships, acquisition, exchanges, and leases of land, and local boundary disputes, in tying in their own work to the Colony Framework, and in various minor triangulations for purposes of extension.

(*d*) Forest Reserve Boundaries—Special Party.—This party is split into two halves.—No. 1 Party completed the Bandai Hills and Yaya Reserves and made good progress with the Bosomoa Reserve in the Kintampo district. No. 2 Party completed the survey of three Reserves in the Central Province and has made good progress with others, though hampered by the attitude of the Asyum people, with whom friction arose.

(*e*) Special Town Survey Party.—On the completion of the survey of nine towns the party was split up into three sections working in the Central, Western, and Ashanti Provinces respectively. These parties have surveyed two towns and nearly finished with Salt Pond and Anwiawso, while the complete resurvey of Kumasi is in hand.

Trigonometrical Branch.—A new chain of Primary Triangulation was reconnoitred and beaconed from Akuse to Kete Krachi. This chain, running north along the Meridian of Greenwich, involved the siting of fifteen new primary points. The survey was to be begun in April, 1930. The cost per station of reconnaissance, clearing and beaconing, averaged £82 per station, indicating more than ordinary difficulties.

One new secondary and seven tertiary points were fixed during the year.

No. II Primary Traverse, running roughly from Apam to Takoradi, was with some difficulty tied to the main framework near Sekondi.

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The distance covered by Primary Traverses during the year fell a good deal short of the intended programme owing to casualties in personnel and priority work mentioned above; in all 73 miles were traversed.

The completion during the year of the Eastern Boundary Survey finished all work contemplated on the International Boundaries.

Topographical Branch.—On the completion of the Accra and Koforidua sheets the survey of the Afram Standard Sheet and of that portion of the H.O. Sheet which lies to the west of the River Volta was undertaken. It was hoped to finish this latter work by May, 1930, when the mapping of the Colony up to the 7° North parallel would be complete. During the year an area of 1,156 sq. miles was revised. The total area of new survey in hand at the end of March, 1930, was 2,020 sq. miles. The average cost of revision per sq. mile was £1 17*s.* 3*d.* for the field work; this cost was increased to £2 12*s.* 2*d.* per square mile by the expense of Topographical Headquarters and supervision. Though apparently high, these costs include a good deal of extra work put in to improve the representation of hill features and small rivers. Moreover, 30 per cent. of the area covered was mountainous and difficult.

Statistics :—

(*a*) *Topographical.*—For the revision of the standard (1/125,000) sheets, the average number of miles of traverse was increased from 1.6 to 3.4 miles per sq. mile. The average output per man-day was 0.66 sq. miles of detail or 2.2 miles of traverse.

(*b*) *Cadastral.*—The average field cost of theodolite traverses was £31 per mile, varying from £11 to £38; this cost included all charges except pensions, passages, rail transport, and depreciation, and the work was executed in rugged forest country. Compass traverses in the same country cost from £4 to £8, averaging £5 12*s.* per mile run.

(*c*) *Primary traverses* showed a field cost varying from £27 per mile under adverse conditions to £10 on motor roads.

(*d*) *Boundary Topography* of 2,048 sq. miles on the Togoland frontier showed a field cost of £1 8*s.* per sq. mile.

(*e*) *Town Surveys* levelling cost from £1 17*s.* to £6 per mile run. Theodolite traverses here cost from £4 10*s.* to £7 for observation and £12 to £21 for clearing per mile. The cost of detail work varied from 8*s.* to 30*s.* per acre, and the drawing thereof from 3*s.* to 37*s.* per acre, according as the work was open or close.

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Hong Kong, 1928-29.

Governor.—Sir C. CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G.
Superintendent of Surveys.—Mr. E. B. REED, P.A.S.I.

Finance.—The net cost of the Department, exclusive of office costs of light, heat, fans, etc., was $166,688* as against $153,000 in the previous year.

Personnel.—The personnel, consisting of 11 Europeans and 27 Chinese, exclusive of coolies, remained the same as for the previous year.

Triangulation.—No work of any importance was undertaken during the year. Eight beacons were erected and a number of points visited and reported on. The maintenance of triangulation stations is an important work, which should on no account be overlooked.

Revenue Survey.—Some 294 acres were surveyed in the course of the year, and a good deal of departmental work for the Police, etc., was prepared. Numerous mirror surveys of plots, villages, etc., based on traverses with closures of from 1/5,000 to 1/10,000 were carried out. Under the heading "Survey of Colony" details of some 573 acres are recorded, of which 434 acres were in respect of the Golf Course and Race Course.

Maps.—A 1/10,000 sheet covering Victoria Harbour will be published at the end of 1929.

The large-scale plans of Victoria City, scale 160 feet to 1 inch, appear to stand in need of extensive revision or entire replacement.

Adjustment of Triangulation.—The compensation of the main triangulation, by the method of least squares, was issued by the War Office during the year. The computation of the co-ordinates will follow.

Jamaica, 1928.

Governor.—Sir R. E. STUBBS, G.C.M.G.
Surveyor-General.—W. ANTHONY BAKER, F.R.G.S., F.S.I.

The Department is charged with the administration of the Crown Lands, containing some 280,000 acres, and is primarily a Lands Department, there being no Survey Department in the strict sense of the name.

The Staff of the Department consisted of the Surveyor-General, the Assistant Surveyor-General, 2 surveyors, 1 draughtsman, and a clerical staff of 5.

The field work of the Department was devoted to cadastral surveys throughout the year, covering an aggregate of some 91 miles of traverse work at degrees of accuracy ranging between 1/400 and 1/4,000. The average cost per mile was £6 18*s.* and the daily rate 45 chains.

* $ = very approximately, 2s. 0d. during the year.

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The main work, however, was done in the office in relation to sales, leases and tenancies, forfeiture of land, and preparation and checking of plans for registration of titles. This branch of the work had been trebled since 1914, and the steady increase which has occurred, year by year, since that date was still maintained.

Kenya, 1928.

Governor.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. W. M. GRIGG, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. A. G. BAKER.

General and Staff.—On 31st December, 1927, the Land Department was dissolved and the post of Deputy Registrar of Titles abolished. The Survey and Registration Divisions were amalgamated under the control of a Surveyor-General. The following was the authorized staff:—Central Office, 6; Survey Section, 44; Registration Section, 19.

A post of Assistant Surveyor-General was created, and two Staff Surveyors added to the establishment for the primary purpose of expediting the demarcation of the Native Reserve boundaries. A new post of Office Superintendent was made, this Officer to control the collection of Revenue and supervise the clerical work of the Head Office. Temporary clerical staff had to be engaged. Only one of the surveyor's posts was filled as difficulty was experienced in finding applicants. It was hoped that applicants might be found in New Zealand.

The continued progress of the survey cadets justified the experiment of engaging local youths.

Revenue and Expenditure:—

	£
Original Estimate of Revenue	75,560
Revised ,, ,, ...	69,270
Collected Revenue	57,342

The revenue showed a decrease of £4,000 on the year 1927. This decrease was due to depression in real estate market caused by the drought and invasion of locusts and the fact that the Government auctioned little Crown land during the year.

Total Expenditure £35,462

This cannot be compared with former years owing to the reorganization of the Department.

Survey Division.—District Surveyors were maintained at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

(*a*) Nairobi.—Miscellaneous surveys of Crown land in the area of Nairobi Town Planning Scheme were carried out, the surveys of licensed surveyors practising in the district were checked, and work was done on the demarcation of the Fort Hall and Kiambu Native Reserves.

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(*b*) Mombasa.—Licensed surveyors working under the District Surveyor finished the survey of new plots created by the Town Planning Scheme and survey of improvements is well advanced. The District Surveyor represented the Town Planning Authority in all cases of compensation under the Scheme. The valuation roll of the unimproved site value of all land in the Island was completed by two licensed surveyors and the District Surveyor.

(*c*) Nakuru.—The District Surveyor was mainly employed on Township work and designs were prepared for portions of Nakuru and Njoro and for the replanning of the old bazaar area at Kisumu.

Plots were surveyed for purposes of alienation at Elburgon, Molo, Kisii, Kisumu, Njoro, Nakuru, Naivasha, and Gilgil.

An important section of the boundary between the Masai and South Kavirondo Native Reserves was demarcated at the request of the Chief Native Commissioner as trouble was brewing over certain springs.

The District Surveyor nearly finished the valuation roll of the land and improvements in Nakuru.

(*d*) Eldoret.—A resurvey of Eldoret Township was carried out. The surveys of both Eldoret and Kitale Townships are now up-to-date. The District Surveyor was also employed on checking the licensed surveyors' work and preparing valuation rolls for Kitale, Eldoret, and townships adjoining them.

(*e*) Nyeri.—Township plots were surveyed at Rumuruti and at Nyeri Station, and a design was prepared for a small township at Narro Moru. Surveys and valuations were made of farms included in the Laikipia Extension Scheme, and a portion of the boundary between the Fort Hall and Nyeri Native Reserves was demarcated.

Topographical Surveys.—Attention was drawn to the fact that the topographical maps of the country were out-of-date and that revision was desirable, but the financial position prevented the engagement of the necessary staff. A rapid topographical reconnaissance of the Lorogi Plateau, 600 sq. miles in extent, was carried out, and a start was made with the topographical survey of the Nairobi Municipal Area.

Demarcation of Native Reserve Boundaries.—This work was divided into four groups and undertaken by the following Departments: Administration, Forest Department, Survey Department, and Tanganyika Territory Boundary. Of the 3,145 miles to be surveyed 1,000 miles have now been completed. The cost of this work to the Survey Department was slightly below the estimate of £10 per mile.

Valuation.—Valuation rolls for rating purposes were prepared in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale.

Licensed Surveyors.—There were fifteen licensed surveyors of whom twelve were practising regularly. The demand for surveys was steady throughout the Colony.

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Computing Office.—The staff on paper consisted of nine computers and one junior computer, but for various reasons the effective strength of the staff amounted to six computers for the year. The total number of areas checked was 1,445.

Drawing Office.—The staff was employed on the production of the following :—General Office Maps, maps for illustration purposes of other Departments, deed plans, 1/2,500 plans of Nairobi, township maps and maps of Local Government areas. The brochure of the general areas of the Colony of Kenya was brought up to date, work has been done on the description of boundaries, and complete new descriptions of all forest reserves are nearing completion ; it was hoped to gazette them in 1929.

Public Map and Record Office.—The annual return of work shews an increase.

Surveys received and registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1928 :—

Government Surveys	414,961 Acres.
Demarcation Surveys of Native Reserves ...	205 Miles.
Coast-Land Surveys	1,185 Acres.
Surveys by licensed surveyors	121,524 „
Deed and Agreement Plans	1,328 „

8,894 plans, plus 13 sets of deed plans, were issued during the year. The total value of sales of maps, including deed plans, was Sh. 10,578.50, and the value of issues to Government Departments Sh. 24,103.70.

Registration Division.—There was a slight decrease in revenue which was due to a smaller number of Crown grants being registered. Apart from this the volume of business had not diminished. Despite considerable sickness the average time for registration of documents was five days. The work of registry was substantially increased owing to the provisions of the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, and the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928.

Stamp Duties.—The decrease of revenue was attributable mainly to the falling off in transfers of high value.

Over-embossing system.—The system worked smoothly during the year under review. The number of bills of exchange, etc., dealt with was 125,633, and in view of the small cost involved the system is justified and effectively prevents leakage of revenue.

Conveyancing.—The revenue under this head amounted to £1,072 ; a decrease of £992 from the previous year is accounted for by less Crown land being alienated. New substituted titles for Mombasa properties were issued.

Recorder of Titles.—The Registrar of Titles, Mombasa, acted in this capacity.

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Revenue.—The revenue collected under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1928, amounted to Sh.25,682.25.

Land Registration Court.—About 100 cases were dealt with, including those in which orders were made, judgments amended, and final awards given. One hundred and thirty-one certificates of ownership were taken up by plot holders. Completed titles held in custody at the end of the year pending delivery amounted to about 2,400.

Claims in the following areas were still pending survey and adjudication :—

Lamu	1,293
Malindi, Takaungu and Kilifi	2,000
Vanga Township	949

There were several privately-owned shambas lying within the Mazrui Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 still waiting survey and adjudication.

Nigeria, 1928.

Governor.—Sir GRAEME THOMSON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Surveyor-General.—Captain T. J. WATERS, R.E.

Staff.—The nominal roll contained 42 Surveyors and 4 officials on the Headquarters Staff. There were in addition special parties as follows :—

Special Royal Engineer Party—Topographical Survey	6 Officers. 6 N.C.Os.
Special Royal Engineer Party—Minesfield Survey	5 Officers. 18 N.C.Os.

Triangulation.—(1) Eruwa-Minna Series. The observation of this chain was completed early in November in spite of many difficulties.

Number of major stations occupied	20
Number of minor stations occupied	1
Number of points re-occupied...	7

Total cost per station—£48 10*s.*

(2) Udi-Lokoja-Abuja Series. The reconnaissance and beaconing was completed. This entailed the erection of four tree stations varying between 80 and 173 feet in height. Violent storms wrecked the highest of these on three occasions. This, and the heavy clearing necessary owing to the flat nature of the country, seriously hindered the observing. Nevertheless a junction was effected with the Eruwa-Minna Chain and observations were completed at three stations; this included all observations to and from the 173-ft. tree station.

The expense of reconnaissance and beaconing per station was approximately £85, the cost showing clearly the difficulties incidental to the work.

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(3) Primary triangulation on the Bauchi Plateau and in the North and South Mada Districts did not give sufficient control for the mines field survey. A close framework was therefore established by two Royal Engineer parties in the field. This work, begun late in 1927, was completed in 1928, and a large number of tertiary points provided.

(4) A new base line was measured near Minna with a probable error of 1/656,000. The azimuth of this line was also determined.

Traverses.—The cadastral framework traverse from Lagos to Abeokuta, interrupted in 1927 by sickness, was completed.

Topography.—The work begun in 1927 by the Royal Engineer parties was continued. Three standard sheets of the 1/125,000, each covering 960 sq. miles, were published. The reconnaissance and beaconing for one sheet was completed, whilst considerable progress was made in the case of another.

Six other sheets were compiled and printed in addition.

Cadastral.—Southern Provinces. Much work was done in traversing areas near Lagos in addition to a quantity of original and revision work on a scale of 88 ft. to 1 in., and the survey of layouts, roads, etc., in the district.

Investigation of titles and surveys of acquisitions were also carried out for the Government.

The survey, drawing, and reproduction of the town plans of Ibadan, Abeokuta, and Energue made good progress. At the end of the year the complete series of forty-three sheets of Ibadan on a scale of 400 ft. to 1 in. were almost ready to be put on sale.

The drawing office had still more work than it could handle. Nearly £1,800 was recovered in fees.

Northern Provinces.—Minesfield Division. At the close of the year the mining areas awaiting survey totalled 136 as against 235 at the close of 1927. The minesfield however had been closed for prospecting for six months in order that the Royal Engineer Minesfield party might be liberated for the completion of the triangulation on the plateau.

The total fees earned by Government and Royal Engineer Minesfield parties for the survey of leases amounted approximately to £12,500.

Township Plans.—The layouts of eighteen townships were prepared and approved.

Survey School.—The School proved more successful even than was anticipated and is turning out a good type of well trained African surveyor. There were twenty-two pupils in the School at the close of the year.

General.—The department was heavily occupied in work of a nature so varied that it is difficult to summarize its activities briefly.

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Northern Rhodesia, 1929.

Governor.—Sir J. C. MAXWELL, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.

Director of Surveys.—Mr. W. G. FAIRWEATHER, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

1. *Staff.*—Besides the Director and Deputy Director, the Department included 10 European surveyors with 8 natives. Headquarters is at Livingstone and there are 4 District Sub-Offices. The Department was short handed during the year and also handicapped by lack of accommodation, though both these disadvantages were being remedied.

2. *Headquarters.*—Headquarters were kept so busy with routine work that little new work or revision was possible. Nevertheless, five sheets of 1/250,000 Series were redrawn and printed. Owing to an influx of licensed private surveyors, as a result of the mining activity, a code of rules and regulations had to be drawn up to control and facilitate the checking and co-ordination of methods of survey.

3. *District Sub-Offices.*—(*a*) Fort Jameson: One Assistant Surveyor, one Chain Boy. The resurvey of the township of Fort Jameson was begun and will be completed in 1930.

(*b*) Lusaka: 1 District Surveyor, 1 Chain Boy. Surveys of farms in Chisamba and East Lusaka farming districts were carried out and minor plot surveys in and around Lusaka.

(*c*) Kasama: 1 District Surveyor, 1 Assistant Surveyor, 1 Chain Boy. The survey of the township of Abercorn was completed and a large number of the farm sub-divisions of the British South Africa Company's Estate of Tanganyika were finally surveyed.

(*d*) N'Dola: 1 District Surveyor, 1 Assistant Surveyor, 2 Chain Boys. This Office was opened during the year. It will be an important station, being the centre of the mining activity. The survey of the township of N'Dola is in progress and the work will probably consist of surveys of townships and town expansions for some years to come.

4. *Air Surveys.*—The aerial survey of the Zambesi River and of its tributaries, the Lungwebunga and the Kabompo, and the area of the Rhodesian-Congo border concession were completed. This work is proving its value. The cost for the 1,241 sq. miles surveyed was £7,025.

Further contracts were arranged covering an area of approximately 63,450 sq. miles. The work entailed is designed to be completed by the end of 1931.

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Nyasaland, 1929.

Governor. { Sir CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Mr. T. S. W. THOMAS, C.M.G., O.B.E. (from November).

Lands Officer.—Mr. J. E. ALEXANDER.

Staff.—4 Surveyors, 1 Lands Assistant, 1 Native Tracer, 3 Native Clerks.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.—Nil.

Cadastral Survey.—The whole of the field work involved the measurement of 49 discontiguous blocks, totalling 12,650 acres.

Palestine, 1929.

High Commissioner.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Director of Surveys.—Major C. H. LEY, O.B.E.

Staff.—The staff included, in all, 53 in the office and 65 in the field, of whom 50 per cent. were not yet fully trained.

Triangulation.—The sides of the principal triangles enclosing Beersheba were broken down by 3rd-order chains containing 24 points in an area of 112 sq. kms.

The following areas were covered during the year with a network of points :—

Topocadastral	...	...	339 sq. kms., 112 points.
4th-order triangulation	...	...	858 sq. kms., 1,614 points.

In addition, 96 kms. of traverses were run by town survey parties, comprising 1,062 stations, bringing the total number up to 18,402 stations covering 7,700 sq. kms.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Magnetic Variation.—The mean declination on the coastal plain in December worked out at 1° 15′ East.

Diurnal variation of Pressure.—Aneroid heights on the coastal plain were found to be subject to a diurnal variation of as much as 15 metres per hour, with the maximum reading at the hottest part of the day.

DETAIL SURVEYS.

Topocadastral Surveys.—During the year 745,700 dunams* on the plain of Esdraëlon were mapped at an average cost of 3.4 mils* per dunam, while 358,190 dunams in the Gaza district were revised at an average of 1.2 mils per dunam.

Town Surveys.—The cost of town surveys during the year averaged 696 mils per dunam, including 126 mils for examination. The towns of Nablus, Tiberias, Acre, and Nazareth were completed ; Safed and Bethlehem were under examination and Beit Jala, Beersheba, and Jericho were begun.

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* 1 Metric dunam = 1,000 square metres = ·2471 acre. 1 mil = ·24d. 20 mils per dunam = 1s. 7½d. per acre.

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Cadastral.—A change in procedure by which the Survey Department undertook the demarcation of claims to divided land caused the strength of the cadastral party to be more than doubled. Some 74,000 dunams of the Beisan lands were dealt with, while on the Maritime Plain, besides the completion of 172,621 dunams, a start was made with 45 blocks in five different villages.

In agricultural lands the average cost was about 14.5 mils per dunam, but in areas where small irregular houses had been built without plan, the average was as much as 738.5 mils per dunam for Arab villages.

Map Production.—Ten sheets of the 1/20,000 topocadastral series have now been published. In addition the following special maps are now obtainable :—

1/10,000 Haifa and Mount Carmel, contoured, in 2 colours.

1/250,000 general map in two sheets, with forest areas, in five colours.

1/20,000 Pethah Tiqva, topocadastral with overprinted pedology in six colours.

Various defence maps, survey plans, and land registry plans were also produced during the year.

Health.—The health of the staff was good. During the year 1,607 man-days were lost owing mainly to malaria amongst the field parties.

Sierra Leone, 1928.

Governor.—Brigadier-General Sir J. A. Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

Director of Surveys.—Major J. Dare, M.C.

Staff.—The Staff consisted normally of 9 Europeans, 14 qualified Africans, and 35 African pupils and apprentices.

Topographical Branch :—

(*a*) *Horizontal and vertical frameworks.*—Seventeen astronomical and wireless fixings were made, bringing the total up to sixty-nine. It was estimated that a further fifty fixings would be required.

235 miles of topographical levelling were carried out, and it was hoped to finish the vertical framework of the Protectorate by June, 1929.

(*b*) *Detail Survey.*—During 1927–8 about 7,500 sq. miles of country was surveyed, mainly by means of compass traverse and aneroid levels. Nineteen 1-in. sheets were completely surveyed, at a cost, exclusive of framework, reproduction and overhead charges, of £1 per sq. mile. The future programme envisages completion of the 1-in. survey in June, 1930. Topographical information was supplied to political offices and to public works and railway companies.

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Cadastral Branch.—The main item of interest for this section was the lay-out of the platinum and gold areas into rectangular blocks, mostly of 2 sq. miles each. A few minor surveys and lay-outs were also made.

Miscellaneous.—The Lands Branch carried out the usual routine work in connection with Crown Lands and other properties.

Twenty-four pupils continued under training at the Survey School.

Straits Settlements, 1928.

Governor.—Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER.

Authorised establishment.—11 Surveyors, 165 technical subordinates and apprentices, 1 clerk and storekeeper, and 9 peons.

Finance.—The expenditure during the year remained at almost the same figure as in 1927; the revenue, however, increased by some $16,000.*

Map Production.—The chief feature of the year was the production of a 4-in. to 1-mile Topographical map of Penang, a map of the highest quality reflecting great credit on the Department.

Progress of Revenue Surveys.—The output increased largely but was still unable to keep pace with the demand, owing to shortage of trained subordinates. The Technical School at Kuala Lumpur was, however, effective throughout the year and the position should show steady improvement.

Meteorology.—The sites for the new Stations in Singapore and Malacca were selected and it was anticipated that they would be in full working order by April, 1929.

Straits Settlements, 1929.

Governor.—Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Surveyor-General.—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER.

Authorised establishment.—11 Surveyors, 185 technical subordinates and apprentices, 1 clerk and storekeeper, and 9 peons.

Finance.—The Revenue amounted to $148,461, showing an increase of $38,000 approximately over 1928, whilst expenditure totalled $505,286, showing a decrease of nearly $4,000.

The Revisionary Survey of Malacca, to be completed in 1931, accounted for $123,000 of this sum.

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* $ = 2s. 4d.

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Requisitions.—These, with a total of 5,699, show a decrease of 992 lots. 8,092 lots were surveyed against requisitions. The reduction of arrears was proceeding rapidly, and the situation was rapidly becoming satisfactory.

Meteorology.—Fourteen out of the seventeen stations listed in the Malaya programme were established and the remainder in hand at the end of the year.

Map Production.—A map of Penang Island, at a scale of 1 in. = 1 mile, part of the standard topographical series of Malaya, was published during the year.

Trinidad and Tobago, 1928.

Governor.—Sir HORACE A. BYATT, K.C.M.G.
Crown Surveyor.—Mr. J. W. MACGILLIVRAY, F.S.I.

Staff.—Authorized Establishment.—Crown Surveyor, 4 assistant surveyors, 1 draughtsman and tracer, 5 draughtsmen and 1 clerk.

Topographical Work.—The following work was completed :—

(1) A plan on a scale of 1/5,000 and longitudinal section over a distance of 30 miles between Port of Spain and the Quare and Aripo Valleys.

(2) Plans on a scale of 1/2,500 of the town of St. Joseph and three villages. Two other plans on this scale were in course of preparation.

(3) Plan on a scale of 1/5,000 over a distance of 39 miles between Curepe and Debe Railway Station.

Precise levels were run and permanent benchmarks established along the lines of main roads in (1) and (3) above, heights being referred to Trinidad Government Railway Datum.

A special staff consisting of two surveyors and a draughtsman were loaned by the Public Works Department for the above work.

Triangulation.—Eight new minor points were established for the control of the survey of Port of Spain.

Cadastral Field Work :—

Petition Surveys.—Crown lands surveyed for petitioners consisted of 189 village lots and 323 parcels, mostly of less than 10 acres.

Concession Surveys.—Forty-one survey orders for surveys of Crown Lands were completed, totalling about 14,331 acres. These surveys were executed by licensed surveyors of the Trinidad Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Survey of Reserves.—A total of 626 acres was surveyed by Contract Surveyors paid by the Forest Department.

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Controlling Surveys.—35.8 miles of traverse surveys connected to the triangulation were carried out. All the traverse work was of secondary or tertiary class.

Office Work :—

Maps.—55 of the Warden's copies of the sectional maps were plotted up to date, and 3 cadastral sheets (1/50,000) were compiled.

Oil Maps and Reference Maps.—All additions and alterations were recorded on the maps specially kept for this purpose.

New Cadastral Sheets.—Eleven new sheets on a scale of 1/2,500 were completed and some work has been done on sixteen other sheets of this scale.

Plans.—1,234 grant plans, 102 lease plans, and 1,172 survey plans were made in connexion with petitions and other land transactions. The number of plans certified by the Crown Surveyor amounted to 840.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure amounted to £7,054 17*s.* 7*d.* Receipts from the sale of maps amounted to £231 13*s.* 6*d.*

Trinidad and Tobago, 1929.

Governor.— { Sir HORACE A. BYATT, K.C.M.G.
Sir ALFRED CLAUD HOLLIS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (from October).

Crown Surveyor.—Mr. J. W. MACGILLIVRAY, F.S.I.

Staff.—4 Assistant Surveyors, 2 Draughtsmen, 4 Lady Draughtsmen, 2 Clerks.

Topographical.—Seventy acres north of Port of Spain were surveyed and plotted on a scale of 1/1,000 for a proposed residential development scheme.

A considerable number of bench marks, both primary and secondary, were fixed in the city of Port of Spain and six miles of precise levels were run.

Triangulation.—Twelve new minor Trigonometrical Stations were established for the survey of Port of Spain. Two intersected points were included and the average error of the eleven closed triangles was 3.8 seconds.

Cadastral Field Work.—The normal work was carried out on Petition Surveys, Concession Surveys, and Surveys of Reserves and Resumptions. 76.55 miles of controlling traverse surveys were run in connection with the survey of Port of Spain.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Survey Department for the year 1929 was £8,431.

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Uganda Protectorate, 1928.

Governor.—Sir W. F. GOWERS, K.C.M.G.
Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines.—Mr. D. BLAIR.

Non-Native Staff.—Authorized 31 ; a reduction of one on the numbers authorized in 1927.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Revenue £40,367 as against £44,535 in 1927.

The fall in revenue is accounted for by the addition in 1927 of over £5,000 due to the exercise of the last remaining options to purchase freehold a number of agricultural leases. This source of revenue has now disappeared.

Expenditure under votes £26,704, as against £25,960 in 1927.

Trigonometrical Survey.—Owing to the unsuitable terrain the chain of secondary triangulation to the Sudan via Lira referred to in the 1927 report was abandoned. A new line was found and a well-conditioned chain of 20 main stations was beaconed to within 10 miles of the Sudan Border.

A site for a base line with an almost ideal base figure was marked out. It was hoped to measure this in 1929. This base will complete the series required to give control to all the Uganda triangulations.

3,500 sq. miles were covered with main stations and of that area 600 sq. miles were beaconed with secondary stations.

Five stations were occupied and 420 sq. miles covered with main triangulation. Eleven secondary stations were beaconed and observations taken to them.

Traverses.—Additions to the main traverses in Busoga were made. These are essential to co-ordinate the floating surveys in Busoga.

131 miles of main and 20 miles of subsidiary traverses were completed. One main traverse of 16 miles remained to be done. A similar traverse of 16 miles was carried out in Budama. 63 miles of these traverses had been computed at the end of the year. The remaining computations and adjustments had still to be done.

Topography.—900 sq. miles on a scale of 1/50,000 were surveyed in the Eastern Province at a cost of Shs.26 per sq. mile including Minor Triangulation. Topography alone cost Shs.20.5 per sq. mile. Sketch contours were at 100 ft. V.I. in the plains and above 4,000 ft. on the Elgon slopes at 200 ft. V.I. Prints from the plane table sheets were issued to District Officers.

The whole of the Uganda portion of the Standard Topographical 1/250,000 sheet, North A-36-W (Mumias), was completed and ready for reproduction. Work on Sheet, North A-36-Q, had been started at the end of the year.

Cadastral.—Crown Lands : Subdivision work continued.

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Land Settlement.—**Buganda**: 376,960 acres of new survey were carried out and 17,626 acres subdivided in old work. The cost was £7 per sq. mile (excluding Headquarters Administration) as against £9 12s. in 1927.

On a recomputed estimate 63 per cent. of the area in Buganda is complete on the Cadastral Survey.

1,495 miles of boundaries and tie lines were measured at Shs.55 per mile as against Shs.70 in 1927.

The Toro survey was completed with the exception of a few minor adjustments and the Ankole survey was started.

Native Plane Tablers.—Three native plane tablers have proved their usefulness and five are under training.

Computations.—East-West Longitudinal chain: The discrepancies of side values and azimuth were adjusted by simultaneous base and azimuth equations. The average correction per angle was ± 1.47 sec. for the 20 angles in the chain.

The adjusted values were to be used to recompute a new value for the original Uganda Survey Base Line and various chains and so form a grid to control survey work in the Protectorate south of parallel 1° 30′ N.

Drawing Office.—Owing to wear and tear 39 tracings and 16 original plane table sheets of the Mailo 1/10,000 plans were replaced by ferrogallic prints.

The principal map prepared during the year was the 1/500,000 of the Uganda Protectorate, in 4 sheets. It will also appear as 1/1,000,000 in one sheet with contour layers.

The standard 1/250,000 series Topo: sheet, North A-36-3 (Fort Portal), was printed and received and also the 1/500,000 compilation of the Western Province.

Experiments were carried out with various improved sun print papers with sufficient success to warrant an extended trial.

Land Office: Crown Lands.—It was confirmed that the maximum area of agricultural land which can be satisfactorily developed as a unit by one planter is 200–300 acres.

Native Settlement.—Final certificates for about 69.1 per cent. of the area granted to the natives were issued.

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The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

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Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

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Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

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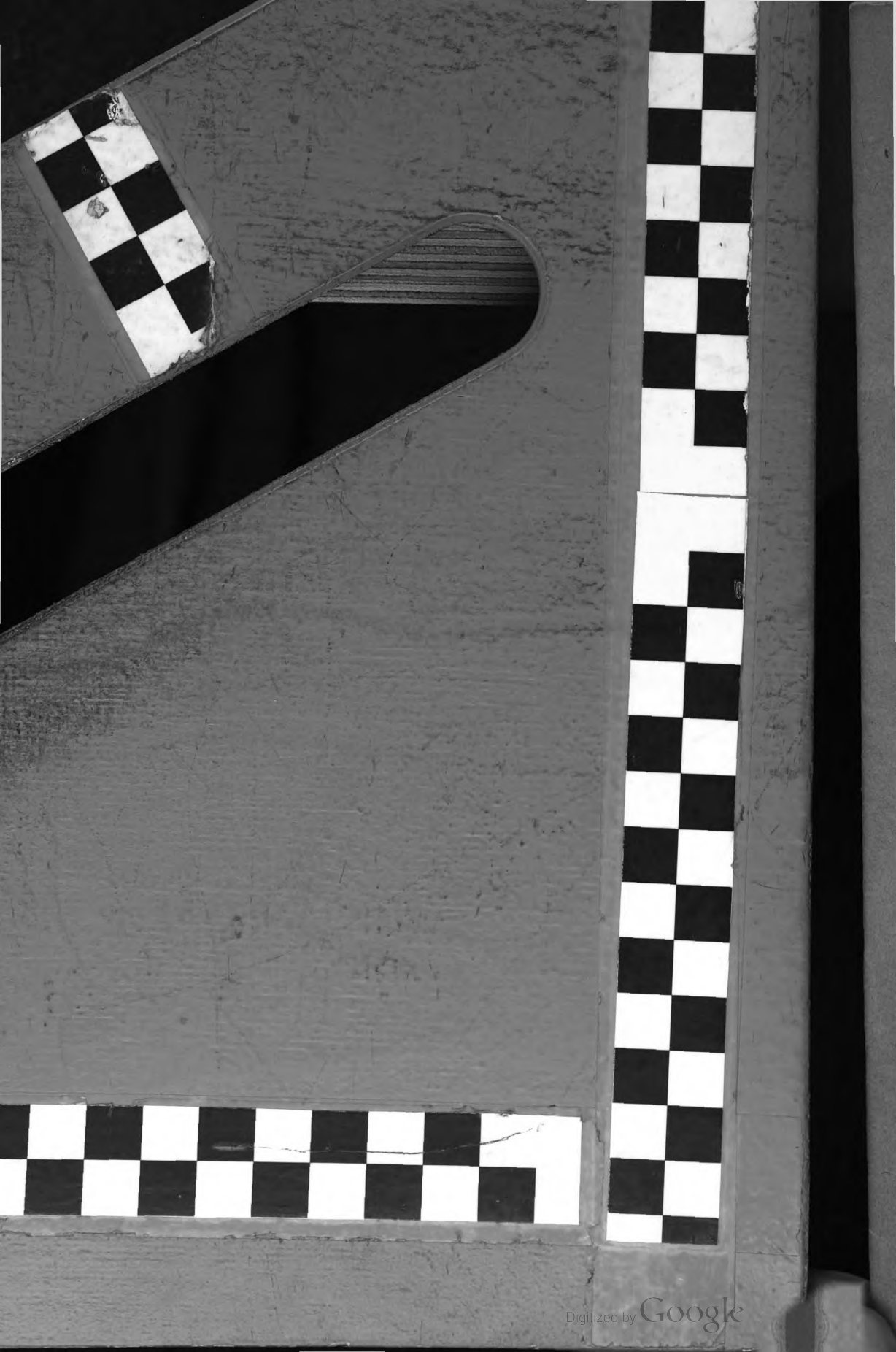
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No. 1513.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1929.

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MAP OF CYPRUS.

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CYPRUS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troodos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troodos during the 1929 season the maximum shade temperature was 90° F. and the minimum 41° F.

The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1929 was 105° F. on the 17th August. The highest temperature during the last 10 years was 110° F. recorded on the 11th July, 1927. The minimum screen temperature was 31° F. recorded on the 11th January and 7th February, as against a minimum for the last 10 years of 26° F. on the 9th February, 1920.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20.67 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 26.67 inches, as compared with 21.54 for 1928.

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The highest rainfall for the year was 64.30 inches recorded at Troodos Forest Station and the lowest 12.32 inches recorded at Morphou.

On the 4th of February a gale of exceptional violence was experienced at Limassol and Paphos and caused the loss of a sailing vessel and ten lighters. The total damage to shipping was estimated at £1,500.

A light earthquake shock was felt at Limassol on the 20th May.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the " King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489, Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

The grand piazza at Famagusta was improved by the demolition of a number of squalid shops which had been erected in recent years

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and which blocked the view of the mosque or former cathedral of St. Nicholas. The arcaded portico-entrance of the ancient palace is now revealed to view.

In Nicosia the tomb of Eschiva d'Ibelin, Dame de Beyrouth and Princesse de Lusignan was discovered beneath the road next to the Mosque of St. Sophia at Nicosia.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1928 was about 348,616. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5, £1, and 10*s*. currency notes.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £.)
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper :—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

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Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load } Liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards — 14,400 square feet — $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

In May a Pavilion for the display and sale of Cyprus goods was opened at Larnaca. Many passing ships call at Larnaca and the island products are thus brought to the notice of passengers who land for a few hours.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925 ...	668,131	50,000	718,131	619,622	92,799	712,421
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929 ...	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142

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For the third year in succession there has been a marked increase in the revenue as compared with that for the previous year. The increase this year was £43,364 and, despite increased expenditure amounting to £35,362, there was a balance on the year's working of £41,775.

The increase in revenue, the highest on record since the Occupation, is attributable to Customs Import Duties £18,058, due to increased imports; Excise Tobacco Duties £6,181 and Salt £6,116, due to increased sales; Railway £2,411, due to increased traffic; Royalties £4,633 due mainly to increased value of asbestos, and to a sum of £5,981, the balance of certain enemy property deposits, which had been on deposit for some years.

The withdrawal of the special Jubilee issue of stamps accounts for a decrease of £10,462 under Stamp Duties, while the abolition of Spirit Duties is responsible for a decrease of £4,759 on this item. There were no other significant decreases in revenue.

Increases in expenditure appear under District Administrations, due to further increased expenditure on village roads; under Medical and Agricultural Departments, due to their continued development; under Forest Department, due to additional expenditure on plantation, reafforestation and extraction of forest produce, and under Public Works Department, due to additional staff and increased expenditure on flood damages and additional works.

The only material decrease in expenditure was on Pensions.

The balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1929, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank, amounted to £116,751 as against £79,290 on the 31st December, 1928.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10*s*. were again in circulation throughout the year. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is limited to £700,000 and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1929 was £478,999, namely, from 12th to 17th October, inclusive.

The amount of the Public Debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £35,769. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital on the annuity system at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1929, was £131,970.

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III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review was satisfactory on the whole so far as the production of cereals was concerned. The rainfall was favourable for extending the planting of cotton and other summer crops and climatic conditions were suitable for the harvest.

There was a substantial increase in the production of wheat, barley, and oats. Cyprus wheat is of an excellent quality and 24,232 cwt. were exported, mostly for seed purposes in Greece and Turkey. Damage continues to be done by the Sirividhi pest (*Nochelodes* (*Syringopais*) *temperatella, Led.*). The best remedy so far discovered is the cessation of cultivation in infected areas.

The production of carobs was above the average, but the demand was less and the value of exports fell from £304,379 in 1927 and £236,506 in 1928 to £171,264 in 1929. The olive crop was good and further investigations were made to discover a means of reducing the damage caused by the olive fly (*Dacus oleae*).

The production of cotton increased from 25,555 cwt. to 41,906. The quantity of flax fibre produced was nearly doubled but unfortunately the market collapsed at the time when the stock was ready for export and could not be sold by the end of the year. A grant was obtained from the Empire Marketing Board for the development of this industry and two Cypriot youths were sent to Ulster for training in the various processes of flax production and utilization.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the cultivation of tobacco. The production has risen from 6,493 okes in 1925 to 167,963 okes in 1928 and 299,425 okes in 1929.

Nearly half a million hundredweights of potatoes were grown in 1929. The majority were exported to Greece and Egypt.

Other crops grown were onions, broad beans, vetches, cow peas, haricot beans, favetta, cumin seed, and various vegetables.

Otto of Rose is produced in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Kykko in the hills and a fair amount was disposed of at a good price in London.

The citrus industry is rapidly extending. In the year under review 13,009,961 oranges and 2,665,190 lemons were exported and sold for £40,168 and £2,746 respectively. A large number were consumed locally or used for the manufacture of citric juice. The exports went principally to Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. The oranges of Jaffa type produced at Lefka at the south-western end of the Mesaoria plain have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none others. Pomegranates to the value of £22,259 were exported, chiefly to Egypt.

Grapes and raisins to the value of £11,061 and £67,148 respectively were exported. The Cyprus wine industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and Cyprus wines

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enjoyed a very high reputation at one time. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. The exports of wine, spirits, and vinegar amounted to 1,767,052 gallons valued at £71,158.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law passed in 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. Export is allowed only under license after examination by a Committee.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila were also produced, chiefly for local consumption. Mosfila is a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared, which has found favour on the London market. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas were grown and exported in small quantities. The kaisha is a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus and is suitable for bottling or canning. Preserved kaishas are a local delicacy.

Almonds, hazelnuts, and walnuts are grown in large quantities. Walnuts are consumed or preserved locally, but almonds and hazelnuts to the value of £10,403 and £1,849 respectively were exported.

Agricultural Pests.

Campaigns were conducted against locusts, rats, sparrows, bats, hornets, the Olive fly, the Carob fly, the Potato Tuber Moth, Sirividhi of cereals, the Pomegranate mite, the Codlin Moth, and the plant bug locally known as Vromousa. Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale was undertaken for growers at cost price and the fruit was fumigated prior to export.

By the kindness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. H. G. Cayley, a specialist in rat destruction work, visited Cyprus towards the end of the year to organize an intensive campaign of rat destruction and to train the staff to carry it out. As a result of his advice the method of purchasing rat tails was discontinued and plans for a direct campaign drawn up.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The work of the Agricultural laboratory increased. Soils and fertilizers were analysed, seeds were tested, and various products submitted to examination. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the students of the Agricultural College.

There are twelve nursery gardens maintained by the department which supply nursery stock and seeds to villagers at nominal charges. Three hundred and eleven demonstrational plots were maintained.

Research was undertaken into the distillation of lavender oil and the utilization of certain by-products of wine.

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The Agricultural College at Nicosia can accommodate 27 students. There were nine vacancies during the year for which 89 candidates applied. Six students received the college certificate on completion of the course. Agricultural instruction was given by officers of the department in rural schools as opportunity offered. The children are instructed in elementary agriculture by means of school gardens. The number of these approved by the department increased from 176 in 1928 to 197 in 1929.

Lectures and demonstrations were given in various villages by members of the technical staff. The publication in the three official languages of the quarterly *Agricultural Journal* and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals.

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 164 ; donkeys, 574 ; cows, 132 ; sows, 841.

In the districts :—

Mares, 448 ; donkeys, 564 ; cows, 405 ; sows, 874.

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefconico, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizocarpasso.

The comparative returns of live stock for the last five years show a slight increase for 1929. The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 649,496. Animals are an important item of Cyprus exports and the decline of this trade in 1928 was fully repaired in 1929. Animals exported in 1927 were valued at £50,684 ; in 1928 this figure fell to £38,912, but in 1929 it rose again to £70,451. Cyprus mules and donkeys are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease.

Veterinary Services.

The expansion of the Veterinary Service in accordance with a scheme to extend over five years noted in previous reports was continued. An additional stock inspector and a dairy inspector were added to the staff during the year.

Over 205,000 animals were vaccinated against anthrax. Sixty outbreaks of the disease were reported with a mortality of 1,260 animals. The latter figure is an increase of 297 on 1928. These figures only represent a proportion of the cases which occur and do not necessarily represent an increase of the disease. It is estimated

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that the annual mortality of sheep and goats from anthrax varies from 5 to 25 per cent. in different parts of the island. The area in which vaccination is carried out is being slowly extended. Opposition to the vaccination has been much reduced and it is only on rare occasions that it is still necessary to resort to compulsion. In 1929, 205,754 animals were immunized as compared with 152,338 in 1928. The Pasteur single vaccine was employed.

Only six outbreaks of black quarter came under notice as compared with eighteen in 1928. This reduction is attributed to the use of black quarter filtrate which was commenced in 1928.

Tuberculosis, which was reported as eradicated in 1928, has not recurred.

Increased attention was given to diseases of poultry and the incidence of fowl cholera was reduced.

Greater confidence in the department and readiness to follow advice is now shown by villagers.

During the year a whole-time dairy inspector was appointed and a closer supervision of dairies was made possible. Cowkeepers and dairymen were prepared to adopt improvements suggested to them, and a decided improvement was noted in the manner in which milk and its products were produced and marketed.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire and the rearing of silk-worms has for years been an important and growing local industry. This industry has received an additional impetus since the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

Owing to adverse climatic conditions there was a reduction in the number of cocoons produced; the figures for 1928 and 1929 were 199,875 and 183,289 okes respectively. It is, however, gratifying to note an improvement in the production of cocoons per ounce of seed. This is attributed to the effect of the control which the Agricultural Department exercises over the industry. Egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special license to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection. The rearing is done mostly by women and demonstrations of the correct methods have been given in girls' schools.

A conference was held in February to discuss with all persons interested the position and future of the industry. Two sericultural inspectors were sent to France and Italy for a special course of training.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish Administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the island in the seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British

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occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests in the island, is now estimated at 406,309 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,854 miles. During the year, great progress was made with the enumeration and topographical survey of the forests, the latter of which when completed will put an end to disputes concerning boundaries. The stock map survey has been continued. The principal species of trees grown are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, partly of its knotty quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. In the island the cost and difficulty of transport cramp the local market. It must, however, be borne in mind that though the exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale would be desirable the indirect benefit derived from them in a country which, like Cyprus, lacks a plentiful water supply, is enormous.

Forests while tending to increase the rainfall preserve the moisture of the soil and augment the humidity of the air.

During the year a good deal of damage was caused by fire. 113 fires occurred, 2 of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 1,264 acres destroying or damaging 54,856 trees of different kinds. One fire was caused by lightning. Snowstorms occurred on Troodos causing considerable damage specially to young stands of trees. Many young trees were bent down by the weight of the snow and branches of larger trees were broken.

Reduced funds were available for reafforestation, but the sowing by tractor continued, and an area of 310 acres of bare land was sown. The reafforesting of burnt areas was also continued, and 443 acres was sown by hand with 5,656 lb. of various species of seeds. 106,689 forest tree seedlings were distributed to private individuals for planting in their properties.

Repair planting on roadsides was carried out over a distance of over 36 miles ; 913 new tree guards were made to protect the young trees from animals and 19,525 old ones were repaired. The draining and reafforestation of the Freshwater Lake, Famagusta, was continued with paid labourers. No prison labour was used. Irrigation was continued by the engine and pumps at Varosha and Salamis

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Plantations and Laxia tou Pattishi in the Xylotymbo forest. In addition 26 new wells were dug and four air motors erected. The forest telephone system was extended from Adelphi Sawmill to Kapoura, Vizakia and Petromutti in the Adelphi, and from Tripillo to Kykko, Vouni Kykkou, Kykko, Mutti tes Diplis and Milikouri, in the Paphos forest, a distance of 23 miles. The total length of fire traces is 212 miles.

Two more of the Cypriots sent to England for forestry training returned after completion of the course in the Forest Apprentices School, Forest of Dean, and have shown that they have benefited considerably by their training.

The departmental revenue amounted to £13,330 19*s.* 8*d.* against £12,036 14*s.* 5*d.* in the year 1928. Very little exploitation work was carried out in the forests and saw mills, owing to the limitation of the funds available for this purpose.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Forest Department had to deal is the presence of goats, of which there is a very large number in the island (226,850). These animals do an incalculable amount of damage both directly by eating the younger trees and indirectly by loosening the earth on the steep mountain sides where they roam. In this way the annual increment of growth is enormously diminished. Of late years the problem has become serious because as more arable land is brought under better cultivation and closed to nomadic grazing, the goats tend to move towards the forests. The efforts made to minimize the damage done by issuing permits for grazing of limited numbers of goats in certain defined areas did not prove successful, as more permits were issued than last year in consequence of great pressure on the Forest Department for grazing facilities, especially by the Karpass people. Efforts are being made to induce the villagers to exchange goats for forest land or trees.

It is impossible without a large staff of guards entirely to prevent illicit grazing, and the system of issuing permits itself can only limit without abolishing the mischief. It is, however, obviously impracticable at once to eliminate goats from Cyprus and this system must be maintained, while at the same time efforts are made to induce the goatherds to abandon the keeping of goats for an agricultural life. The tethering of goats and other animals is increasing, so that it appears that the peasants are beginning to be alive to the fact that these destructive animals must not be allowed to destroy the forests of the country.

Professor Troup, the Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, visited the island in August last and examined the report of the Forest Enquiry Committee submitted in 1928. He also toured the chief forests and plantations in company with the Principal Forest Officer and one of the Assistant Conservators of Forests, making

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very full investigations into the main forest problems of the island. His report arrived towards the end of the year.

Mining.

Mining, the chief secondary industry of the Colony, has advanced notably in the last year, and this new birth of one of the most ancient of the industries of the island shows an increasing promise. The production of minerals in 1929 both as regards export and application for Prospecting Permits exceeded all previously recorded annual figures. Prospecting received an impetus from the advent of several large Mining Companies and the number of permits in force at the end of the year (127) was over four times that of any previous years.

The producing mines more than maintained their annual increase of mineral exported. From Skouriotissa the export of Pyrites exceeded 290,000 tons, whilst Mavrovouni in October, 1929, reached the producing stage and over 4,000 tons of Pyrites were extracted up to the end of the year. The Cyprus Mines Corporation, who control both these Pyrites mines, employed during 1929 an average of 2,331 persons per day and distributed a sum exceeding £120,000 for the year in wages alone to their Cypriot employees. The Corporation expended, during 1929, an amount of over £60,000 on construction work on the mines and on the Dressing Plant at Xero and Karavostassi.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, employing during 1929 an average of 3,538 persons per day and paying a wage bill of over £156,000 for the year to Cypriot labour only, exported an amount of 13,796 tons of Asbestos, an increase of over 2,000 tons on the figure for 1928. In addition, the Company spent in 1929 an amount of over £118,000 on construction work.

Early in 1929, the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, which had previously been conducting leaching operations on a very small scale at Lymni, decided to embark on a scheme for opencasting the mine to extract the low grade ore and lay this down for heap leaching for the extraction of its copper content.

Interest in the mining of chrome iron ore was revived by the grant of a mining lease to an important company to operate on Troodos, and an initial amount of over 800 tons of chrome ore were exported.

The export figures during 1929 for Terra Umbra were 6,586 tons, for Gypsum 12,555 tons, both figures being an increase on those of any previous years.

The Government Inspector of Mines visited and advised upon all prospecting claims where work was being done, and the Government takes every precaution to ensure that such claims are properly and seriously exploited.

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Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos.

Six licences were issued during 1929, of which one was for a machine boat, two for Fernez diving boats, and three for harpoon boats, as compared with a total of eleven licences issued in 1928.

The licence duty in lieu of tithe imposed in 1926 had led to overfishing and considerable reduction in revenue to Government. In 1928 the tithe was reimposed and the heavy licence duty abolished.

1,400 okes of a value of £3,000 were taken. The decrease of some 1,000 okes is to be attributed to overfishing in 1927.

During the summer Mr. L. R. Crawshay visited the island to report on the sponge fisheries. His report was not received before the end of the year.

Other Industries.

The Cyprus Tannery, established at Larnaca in 1928, continued operations during the year, but owing to world trade depression difficulties were experienced in marketing the products. Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are five tobacco factories in the colony and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry received considerable attention during the year. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. The value of exports increased from £5,152 in 1928 to £7,746 in 1929. Of this amount, £5,675 were accounted for by the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers.

Soap to the value of £8,394 was manufactured and sold at Larnaca.

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1929 was £1,983,833, as against £1,840,442 for the year 1928, an increase of £143,391, or 7.8 per cent.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last 3 years under the main heads of classification :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	464,428	537,062	503,864
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	198,000	232,257	260,300
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	922,826	1,068,902	1,218,213
Miscellaneous and unclassified	686	2,221	1,456
Totals ...	£1,585,940	£1,840,442	£1,983,833

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	865,882	43·65
Austria	20,787	1·05
Belgium	60,564	3·05
Czechoslovakia	66,579	3·36
Egypt	60,005	3·02
France	126,701	6·39
Germany	116,810	5·89
Greece	132,515	6·68
Holland	34,186	1·72
Italy	108,726	5·48
Roumania	88,684	4·47
Turkey	26,023	1·31
United States of America	72,109	3·63
Other countries	204,262	10·30
Total	£1,983,833	100·00

The principal increases were in chemical manure, cotton yarn and thread, petrol and petroleum, sacks, and machinery, and iron piping. There were decreases in wheat meal and flour, unmanufactured tobacco, and cotton piece-goods. The growing popularity of pedal bicycles is reflected in the importation of 1,616 in 1929 as against 584 in 1927.

The value of imports from the British Empire rose by £55,076 and amounts to 43.65 per cent. of the total imports from all sources.

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The "invisible" imports are estimated at £180,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums and of money carried by persons leaving the island for short periods on holiday.

The value of specie imported was £463 as against £9,806 in 1928.

Exports.

The statement beginning on the following page gives a summary of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from Cyprus during each of the years from 1925 to 1929.

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Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :—						£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living :—										
Goats ... ... No.	323	122	14	9	24	318	152	21	11	24
Oxen ... ... ,,	2,564	2,701	1,347	1,068	2,082	24,757	37,062	19,666	12,131	23,302
Poultry ... ... ,,	10,973	13,702	12,073	7,119	5,384	1,387	1,587	1,397	783	610
Sheep ... ... ,,	6,915	1,557	1,015	619	632	9,133	2,373	2,136	1,159	1,112
Swine ... ... ,,	610	202	273	320	828	2,598	557	840	1,449	5,349
Beans and Peas ... cwt.	934	6,893	13,558	4,076	8,700	1,262	4,671	9,705	3,943	6,761
Carobs ... ... tons	45,490	37,682	72,716	42,071	28,779	225,230	153,905	304,379	236,506	171,264
Cheese ... ... cwt.	4,638	6,062	5,349	3,529	5,183	19,606	21,888	22,717	15,696	21,672
Corn, Grain :—										
Barley ... kiles (bshls.)	124,515	268,728	389,369	27,712	340,021	22,555	33,735	57,239	4,518	49,555
Oats ... ... ,,	6,948	21,779	36,036	223	1,050	1,093	2,527	4,223	44	155
Vetches ... ... ,,	124	647	2,744	386	613	54	222	714	111	185
Wheat ... ... ,,	2,287	534	2,013	8,892	43,770	946	211	725	3,932	16,142
Bran ... ... cwt.	39	3	2	—	—	21	1	1	—	—
Wheat Meal or Flour ,,	62	1	12	3	33	59	1	8	2	14
Other Corn, etc. ,,	102	70	992	522	913	68	46	428	320	523
Fruit :—										
Almonds ... ,,	2,697	612	2,446	2,081	5,280	18,910	4,509	7,769	8,980	10,403
Apricots ... ... ,,	—	—	2,372	2,101	2,184	—	—	1,122	1,014	1,151
Cherries ... ... ,,	—	—	274	477	87	—	—	257	512	111
Grapes ... ... ,,	17,101	28,109	26,770	42,118	32,792	6,056	9,563	9,043	14,225	11,061
Hazelnuts ... ,,	2,989	822	1,473	793	1,002	5,655	1,684	2,967	1,328	1,849
Lemons and Oranges No.	19,034,690	15,667,219	22,563,858	20,897,046	15,675,151	34,264	31,342	46,116	43,795	42,914
Peaches ... ... cwt.	—	—	302	912	621	—	—	165	727	387

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Plums	cwt.	—	—	2,268	1,231	1,949	—	—	918	635	682
Pomegranates ...	,,	75,502	98,329	99,937	97,539	91,820	22,988	25,631	28,830	25,759	22,259
Raisins	,,	67,908	66,069	87,949	97,377	97,087	43,972	58,198	86,508	79,351	67,148
Other	,,	7,840	5,006	692	754	588	5,471	3,161	1,018	721	538
Juices, lemon, orange, and mandarine ...	galls.	—	—	—	6,800	7,680	—	—	—	1,010	1,302
Salt	tons	1	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—	10
Spirit	galls.	19,891	15,442	13,349	12,063	14,644	3,973	3,052	2,747	2,439	2,828
Tobacco :—											
Unmanufactured	cwt.	209	53	1,708	2,212	3,051	577	272	5,132	10,310	18,677
Cigarettes ...	okes	8,973	4,986	4,028	3,056	1,316	9,713	4,946	3,167	2,826	1,767
Vegetables :—											
Onions	cwt.	25,348	43,630	36,777	7,721	29,030	5,272	8,044	7,219	1,938	4,743
Potatoes	,,	100,399	173,993	234,166	227,632	338,980	41,723	64,389	95,200	91,664	132,924
Vinegar	galls.	179,697	199,195	201,558	206,157	242,845	4,782	5,058	4,784	5,198	5,958
Wines :—											
Commandaria ...	,,	6,662	5,098	4,401	6,198	6,177	817	590	505	808	992
Other	,,	1,152,039	949,615	1,446,447	1,259,793	1,503,355	55,020	38,588	55,471	52,237	61,332
Other Articles ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	3,707	2,901	4,151	5,102	10,455
Total, Class I		—	—	—	—	—	571,996	520,869	787,288	631,184	696,159
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED :—											
Aniseed	cwt.	1,192	1,613	760	39	63	2,215	2,548	1,362	81	165
Asbestos	tons	3,290	6,331	10,904	11,579	13,796	54,639	121,857	207,562	231,692	292,971
Chrome Iron Ore ...	,,	1,989	516	700	—	829	6,240	1,142	1,500	2	2,112
Cotton, raw ...	cwt.	12,466	8,601	15,602	9,091	12,569	46,946	31,592	57,019	44,232	55,457
Cotton Seed ...	,,	3,946	1,845	18,122	8,290	7,079	1,471	691	5,589	3,164	2,829
Flax...	,,	1,405	1,805	2,203	2,222	1,438	1,718	3,307	2,441	1,705	1,494

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Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED:—*cont.*						£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins ... cwt.	1,946	2,564	2,646	2,572	3,116	22,387	24,685	25,749	25,641	31,412
Linseed ... ... „	5,921	11,512	11,681	7,709	12,008	4,709	8,166	8,408	5,932	10,227
Ochre ... ... tons	2	—	—	49	—	8	—	—	161	—
Ore, Pyrites ... „	173,255	150,363	208,122	240,060	291,100	209,664	156,240	196,819	248,530	279,483
Origanum oil ... cwt.	46	—	25	39	25	1,637	—	603	950	750
Silk Cocoons ... „	954	284	178	583	561	23,267	6,204	3,910	13,315	12,534
Silk, raw ... ... okes	251	6,150	8,969	15,314	8,586	360	17,650	25,807	43,527	24,632
Silk, waste ... ... „	—	2,672	8,491	7,596	6,262	—	1,235	2,642	1,534	1,354
Spices and Seeds:—										
Cuminseed ... cwt.	14,257	13,217	10,313	4,740	10,018	26,281	17,422	18,831	11,328	21,392
Sponges ... ... „	60	29	149	44	40	3,546	2,303	11,924	3,395	3,064
Straw ... ... „	117,448	68,748	57,683	56,932	58,708	7,651	3,703	2,815	3,480	4,097
Sumac ... ... „	12,062	20,845	13,831	8,980	12,426	5,048	12,190	8,511	5,152	7,746
Terra Umbra ... tons	5,969	5,361	5,566	5,792	6,587	13,222	11,796	12,448	11,986	15,601
Terre Verte ... „	1	4	16	6	13	13	35	128	45	77
Wool ... ... cwt.	5,909	4,902	5,134	5,252	5,715	26,276	20,872	23,617	24,571	27,773
Other Articles ... value	—	—	—	—	—	5,071	5,383	7,174	11,348	6,995
Total, Class II	—	—	—	—	—	462,369	449,021	624,859	691,771	802,165

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CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED :—										
Cordage and Twine	cwt.	120	34	58	2	2	382	133	193	6	8
Cotton Manufactures	value	—	—	—	—	—	453	375	246	188	488
Earthenware, Bricks	No.	2,148,070	1,764,907	2,844,900	2,128,100	1,910,230	6,333	4,428	4,431	3,192	2,866
Embroidery and Needlework ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	25,486	17,650	18,322	18,439	21,496
Gypsum	tons	24,123	19,138	13,789	11,048	12,219	29,569	23,943	16,642	13,012	13,455
Leather :—											
Boots and Shoes	pairs	205	118	253	145	207	186	114	194	158	207
Other	value	—	—	—	—	—	64	18	—	313	1,238
Silk Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	1,574	283	306	193	400
Other Articles ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,042	1,842	2,844	2,578	3,080
Total, Class III		—	—	—	—	—	68,089	48,786	43,178	38,079	43,238
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES :—											
Animals, living :—											
Camels	No.	156	55	8	95	84	1,580	469	52	888	718
Donkeys	,,	2,161	985	452	295	452	16,264	6,269	3,034	1,664	2,325
Horses	,,	53	47	23	26	20	1,350	862	838	347	411
Mules	,,	1,415	973	1,012	951	1,386	35,604	23,645	24,097	21,263	36,990
Other	,,	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	20	14	77
Total, Class IV		—	—	—	—	—	54,826	31,260	28,041	24,176	40,521
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE	value	—	—	—	—	—	1,156,800	1,052,786	1,483,366	1,385,210	1,582,083

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The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1929 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	306,855	18·76
Other parts of the British Empire	43,996	2·69
Egypt	248,945	15·22
France	144,190	8·82
Germany	164,057	10·03
Greece	195,763	11·97
Italy	233,480	14·27
Spain	56,183	3·43
Turkey	22,578	1·38
United States of America	36,324	2·22
Other countries	183,375	11·21
Total ...	£1,635,746	100·00

The adverse balance of trade was reduced to £348,087 as against £404,675 in 1928.

This excess of imports over exports is not considered to indicate that the Colony is overspending its income. "Invisible" exports are estimated to amount to not less than half a million of which the greater part is capital expenditure by mining and other companies which have not yet commenced production. It is calculated that over £100,000 was brought into the island by visitors and tourists, and that remittances from emigrants amount to £50,000. The economic position at the end of the year may therefore be considered to have been favourable.

The export of carobs continued to decrease and a considerable reduction in the export of silk and raisins was noted. There was a substantial increase in exports of asbestos, pyrites, barley, mules, oxen, wheat, cotton, cumin seed and wines. Considerable increases were noted in other articles. Most of these increases were due to increased production.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom rose from £283,315 to £306,855, but the percentage to total exports fell from 19.73 to 18.76.

The value of specie exported was £6 as against £209 in 1928.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and twenty-seven steamships and seven hundred and twenty-two sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol during the year, an increase of 15 and a decrease of 81, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1928. A decrease is observable

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in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 119,356 tons, partly due to six large tourist steamers.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent; and a scheme has been prepared for the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manoeuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepot for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Naples and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca on the same itinerary in the reverse direction with the omission of Genoa

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and addition of Rhodes. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at monthly intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line were occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt and Syria to Cyprus.

During the summer the Eastern Mediterranean Express Line inaugurated a monthly service direct from Marseilles and Piraeus to Cyprus returning to Piraeus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

There were direct sailings at frequent but irregular intervals by Greek steamers to the Piraeus and Egypt.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 8,657 inward mail-bags, an increase of 287, and despatched 3,635 outward mail-bags, a decrease of 247, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Greek steamship companies at weekly, fortnightly and irregular intervals; 523 mails were despatched and 717 received, an increase of 101 and 37, respectively, as compared with 1928.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. One new mail section serving 6 villages was established, and 11 villages were included in the various existing mail routes, while endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 520,000, an increase of 72,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 514 postal agencies, an increase of 20 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 38 offices.

The series of postage and revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenue purposes now consists of 15 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £87,427, but of this sum £16,098 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £1,997, a decrease of £10,781 on the figure for 1928 due to the withdrawal of the Jubilee Stamp issue on the 31st January.

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The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,268,753, an increase of 64,701 as compared with 1928; 3,206,334 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 25,550, and 1,079,770 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 107,802. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 4,982 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 37,919. The decrease in articles despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,509 items.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,351 and of those delivered 37,344, representing a decrease of 107 and an increase of 2,203, respectively. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 609, and those destined for other countries an increase of 502 on the figures for 1928. The estimated value for merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £14,889, an increase of £1,073. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 28,629 or 3,212 more than in 1928 to a value of £91,216 as against £73,971. A slight increase is again to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1928, a number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

The year in general was satisfactory. Thirty-three licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure fell by £408; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

During the last month that the Jubilee Stamp issue was on sale stamps to the value of £12,008 were sold, mostly to local purchasers. This amounted to nearly one-seventh of the total sales of stamps for the year.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. An extension from Troodos to Pedoulas was completed on the 3rd of June and opened during the summer season. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

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Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troodos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the Police stations at Rizocarpasso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the central Mesaoria plain and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foot-hills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line, working as a branch of the Government Railway, runs from the Skouriotissa mines in the Solea valley below Evrykhou down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore ; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £21,646 and £26,078, showing a decrease of £432 and an increase of £2,418, respectively, on the figures for 1928.

Mr. D. McMillan completed the inspection of the railway begun in November, 1928, and submitted his report on its working in May. As a result of his recommendations a reduction in fares was made on the 1st of May. From this date the passenger traffic showed a remarkable increase. During the last eight months of the year the number of passengers carried was 124,520, an increase of 51,335 on the corresponding period of 1928. Receipts for the same eight months increased by £532. The increases for the whole year were 46,592 and £180, respectively.

The competitive motor transport, which adversely affected the earnings of the railway in former years, was carrying both goods and passengers at less than an economic price and much of the traffic has now been recaptured by the railway.

48,716 tons of goods were carried during the year, an increase of 6,070 tons. Receipts increased by £2,055.

No serious accidents occurred and only one bridge was damaged by floods, causing traffic to be held up for one day.

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Roads.

Little fresh construction work was carried out in 1929. In proportion to its population Cyprus is unusually well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1929 there was 1,488 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads as against 1,242 in 1928. Of this number 881 were of Canadian manufacture, 432 American, 84 Italian, and 78 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 314 motor bicycles of which all but two were of British manufacture.

During the year £36,600 was spent on main roads. Of this sum £2,400 was spent on the improvement of existing surfaces and dangerous corners.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1929, 125 persons were tried by the Assize Court as against 155 in 1928. Five persons were tried for murder and five for manslaughter, as against 21 and 10 in the previous year. There was only one conviction for murder as against 15 in 1928. Summary convictions rose in number from 43,274 in 1928 to 45,608 in 1929. In most of these cases a fine was imposed.

On 1st January a new Criminal Code which had been passed by Imperial Order in Council in 1928 was introduced. This Code had aroused the violent opposition of local advocates and politicians who thereby secured for it a valuable publicity and an exaggerated but salutary idea of its severity among the criminal classes. This led to a remarkable decrease in serious crime from 75.31 per 10,000 of the population to 61.18.

Civil Proceedings.

1,862 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 47 on the figures for 1928. Assistant District Judges' town cases

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rose from 3,359 in 1928 to 4,092 in 1929. Over the same period rural cases rose from 3,233 to 3,383. The greater part of the total increase in litigation was due to an increase in actions on bonds and other money claims caused by prevailing bad markets for agricultural produce.

Military Police.

During the year 53 recruits, 26 Moslems and 27 Christians were enlisted, bringing the total number of "other ranks" up to 744. Of this number, 743 can read and write their own language and also speak a second language.

All other ranks, with the exception of six, went through a course of musketry training and fired range practice in accordance with the regulations of the Force. Lewis-gun practice was also carried out with satisfactory results.

The discipline and morale of the Force during the year were excellent.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1929, was 814. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 145 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded most valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Officer in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 573.9, as compared with 572.55 in 1928.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 58.1. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. Sixty-seven per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £116,000 as compared with £110,400 in 1928.

The year's building programme included an additional block at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, additional accommodation at the Government Hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol, and minor additions to other Government buildings. A provision of £13,000 was made for these services.

Schemes for the improvement of village water supplies were completed at 23 villages. Examinations were made and reports furnished on the water supplies of 89 villages. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. The funds for these works are provided half by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an Irrigation Superintendent. Exceptionally heavy rains in the last two months of the year caused damage to the Prastio reservoir of which the extent could not be determined before the end of the year.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate of Cyprus is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease.

The general health of the island in 1929 was good and the death rate was the lowest ever recorded. Cyprus remained free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East.

The percentage of persons attending the Government Dispensaries who were found to be suffering from malaria was reduced from 12.1 in 1928 to 9.6 in 1929. The spleen rate of school-children

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examined throughout the island fell from 9.4 in 1928 to 8.9 in 1929. Though the prevalence of malaria varies largely with the rainfall, the steady decrease over a period of years must be attributed chiefly to the anti-malarial works which have been carried out in recent years, especially in the neighbourhood of towns. During the year, further marsh lands were planted with trees, and drains were dug and cleaned. House to house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and numbers of tanks and wells were stocked with fish. The Government spent £1,023 on quinine.

The general absence of sanitary latrines and the prevalence of flies make ideal conditions for the spread of enteric fever and dysentery. The increasing popularity of water-closets which are not accompanied by proper arrangements for the disposal of liquid sewage is a growing menace to public health. The number of cases of enteric fever has risen from 123 in 1927 and 139 in 1928 to 222 in 1929 and dysentery has increased from 478 in 1927 and 570 in 1928 to 767 in 1929.

Owing to the appointment of a Travelling Oculist and the opening of several Eye Dispensaries the number of cases of trachoma reported rose to 9,863. Formerly insufficient attention was given to this disease.

The infant mortality rate was 130.8 per 1,000 births, the lowest yet recorded in Cyprus. This comparatively high figure is attributed partly to malaria, partly to inherited syphilis and partly to inadequate care and attention. Infant Welfare Centres are established in Nicosia and Larnaca. Special attention was devoted to the training of midwives.

The campaign against venereal disease was continued. New clinics were opened at Famagusta and the Central Prison, Nicosia. Arrangements were made for intermediate treatment at four of the larger villages. The total number of new patients was 3,435 of whom 2,383 were males and 1,052 females. Treatment is free.

At the close of the year 150 inmates were detained at the Mental Hospital as against 129 at its commencement. Forty-eight persons were released as cured and nine died; the number of new cases admitted was 81. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in only four cases.

The number of lepers admitted to the leper farm was 17 as against 24 in 1928. There were 3 deaths and 4 were discharged on parole. An English sister commenced duty in February, and the conditions of the lepers and their surroundings have been greatly improved. A grant of £200 was received from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association to assist in the commencement of a campaign for the eradication of this disease from the island. In December a medical officer left for India to undergo a course in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. There is a home for the healthy children of lepers in which there were 8 inmates at the end of the year, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

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The total number of births registered was 10,608, being 30.4 per thousand of the population as against 9,959 or 28.9 per thousand in 1928.

The total number of deaths was 4,731 or 13.5 per thousand as against 5,235 or 15.2 per thousand in 1928. The population thus showed a natural increase of 5,877 as against 4,724 in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

Under the law in force at the beginning of 1929 the teachers were appointed by the Board of Education. This system had not proved entirely satisfactory, because the appointments and transfers were not determined solely on educational grounds and this year so many changes were recommended by the Board that there was an outcry calling for the Governor's intervention provided under the Law. The recommendations of the Board were revised with the advice of the Department of Education and the preparation of a new law was immediately undertaken. The law was passed in December but did not come into force until the new year. This important measure vested in the Governor the control over the school teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary, hitherto exercised by the Board.

During the year under review there were 696 Greek-Christian, 267 Moslem, and 19 other denominational schools, giving a total of 982, an increase of 11 as compared with the previous year.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1929 was £106,488. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, six to twelve years, is about 64,500. 49,070 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving some 15,500 to be accounted for as not attending school. Of these about 12,000 are girls nearly all the boys attending school for at least four years out of the six. It must be said that there is an increasing demand for separate girls' schools and that many more could be opened if funds were available. The proportion of those who continue their education after elementary school age is probably not more than one-third of those who finish the Elementary School course.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, Armenians, continued to make satisfactory progress. There are

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two small schools for Jews. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca are still the most progressive in spite of the strain upon their resources caused by the refugees from Asia, who may now be considered as absorbed in the general population.

The progress of elementary education under the British Administration is well illustrated by a comparison of the returns for 1881 and 1929 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ...	170	6,776	3,672
1929 ...	982	49,070	106,488

Of this expenditure, £59,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct taxation. In addition, about £4,750 has been raised on loan during the year for building purposes from Government and private sources, to be repaid in periods from five to ten years from local assessments.

Thirty new school buildings were completed during the year, six others commenced and one purchased.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government, on certain conditions, for the teaching of English.

The only Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School, in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople. A new Boys' Lycée was completed during the year at a cost of £8,000.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum as well as a Priests' Training School. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings, and there is no doubt that the needs of the island in secondary education are now more than fully satisfied, and that the future prospects of the secondary schools must depend to a large extent on improved facilities and increased opportunities for emigration. At present many well-educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught and with some measure of success at all these schools, and three additional masters have been recruited from England during the year.

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Other secondary schools are the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools; one at Nicosia, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. 521 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 314 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made. In the elementary schools needlework is widely taught and silkworm eggs are supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department for instructional purposes. In a few schools carpentry is taught.

The Agricultural School which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Apprentices are taken by the Government railway, and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia, boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as Mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

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Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirié are: (i) Verghi Kimat, a tax on all immovable property based on its assessed value. The valuation of the Colony was completed towards the end of 1928, and in accordance with Law XII of 1907 the rate per thousand of the assessed value has to be calculated so as to produce an annual revenue of £29,000. The valuation of the immovable property of the Colony is approximately £15,500,000. The Verghi Kimat tax on this basis amounts to 2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or inheritance; (iii) an education tax, which in towns is double the Verghi Kimat tax and in villages two-thirds of the Verghi Kimat tax.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (⅓ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year 431 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £483, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of £1 2s. 4d. per acre, an increase of 30 per cent. on that for 1928. Three hundred and nineteen acres of waste land were sold by auction, realizing an average price of £1 2s. 9d. per acre, a decrease of 43 per cent.

Conditions as regards land tenure continue to improve, and the value of land increases steadily. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 80 than in 1928, and the prices realized at such sales were more favourable.

An increase of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department is observed principally under the registration of properties and under the registration of mortgages, the form of security now generally relied on by moneylenders. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease in attachments for debt, as compared with 1928; and the large increase in voluntary sales and the improvement in the prices realized are encouraging signs of amelioration in the economic condition of the peasantry. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1929, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to approximately £1,782,452, and the total value of immovable property to £15,500,000, or £44·52 per head of the population.

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The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminishing in importance. It is estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than a quarter of the total adult population of the Colony, with whom it continues to enjoy a high reputation.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are the Cyprus Mines Corporation, with an average pay roll of about 2,000, the Cyprus Asbestos Company, with from 800 to 4,500 employees according to the season, and the Public Works Department, which during 1929 employed an average of 1,145 labourers per diem.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18 cp (2s.) a day for men and 12 cp (1s. 4d.) for women and boys. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards.

In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16 cp for men and 10 cp for women and boys, which are increased by 2 cp during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 15·15 cp per diem in 1928 to 16·09 cp per diem in 1929.

During the last four years the rate of pay for labour in the Public Works Department has increased by about ½ cp per annum. With the expansion of the mining industry, which, on account of the more dangerous nature of the work, pays higher rates than other private concerns or than Government, this increase is likely to be accelerated in the future.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

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XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Twenty-four Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year and thirteen were passed. The majority of these are of purely local interest or are referred to elsewhere in this report and deal with the appropriation of public funds and with various minor amendments to existing laws.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Pensions Law was rejected by the Council and subsequently passed by Imperial Order in Council.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years and a considerable number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. Many also took advantage of the increased quota for the United States of America and proceeded to that country.

There was some immigration of Armenians on a limited scale. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Co-operative Societies.

Further progress has to be recorded in the co-operative movement for the year 1929. At the end of the year there were 320 co-operative credit societies, as against 268 in 1928. There were 13 co-operative societies.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of Savings Banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,072,828.

In addition, the Government Savings Bank, which has now been discontinued, had at the end of the year 30 depositors involving deposits amounting to £839.

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The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, was able to increase the amount of its agricultural advances by means of an issue of Bonds of £200,000 in addition to its Share Capital of £50,000. The Agricultural Bank works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the moneylender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £13,566 were loaned to municipalities and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

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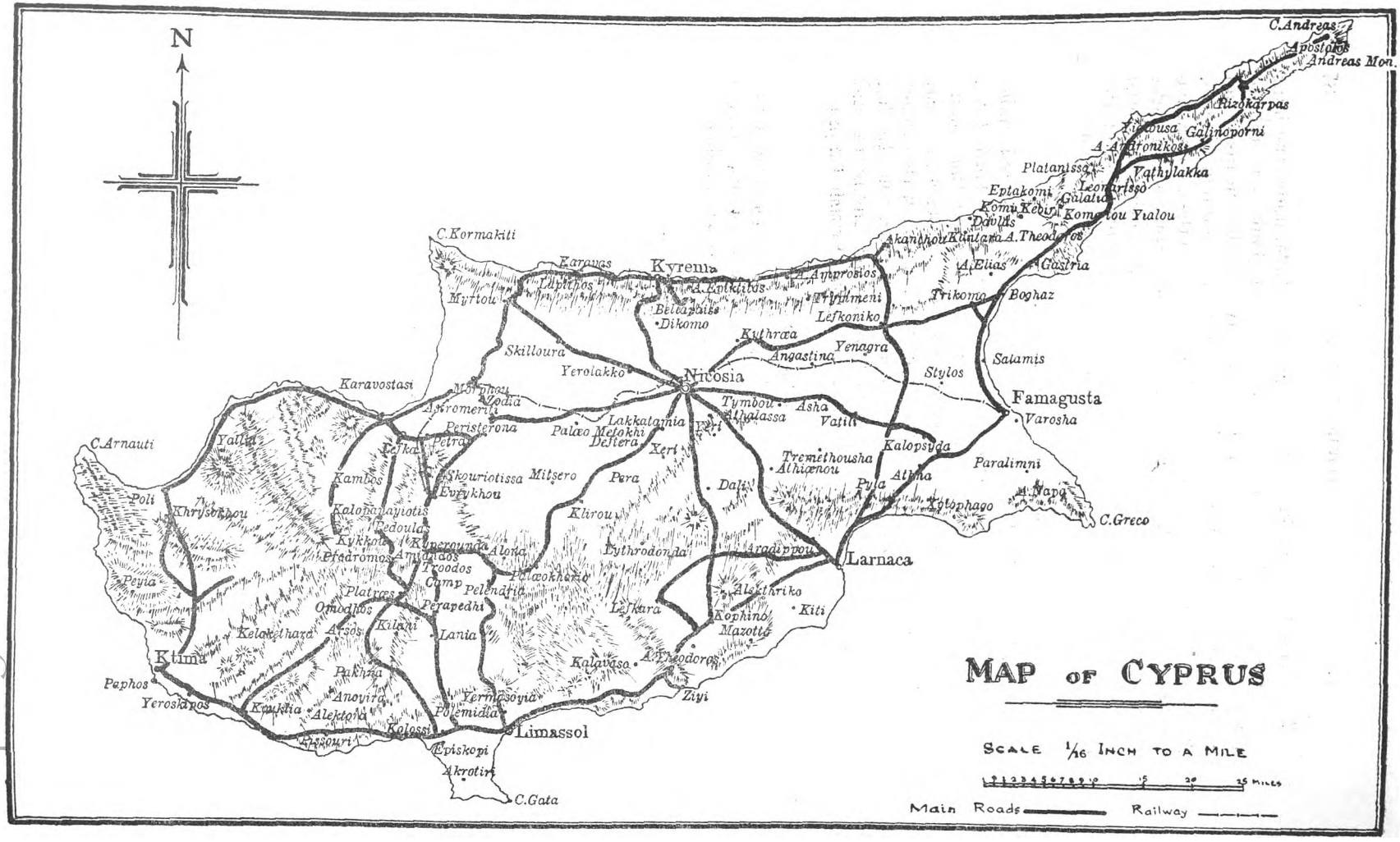

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d.* (11*d.*).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*)

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REPORT FOR 1929.

(For Report for 1927 see No. 1398 (Price 2s. 0d.) and for Report for 1928 see No. 1454 (Price 2s. 0d.).)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COLONY OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1929

Prefatory Note

A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements, comprising at that time Singapore, Penang and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament (29 and 30 Vict. c. 115).

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in latitude 1° 17′ north, and longitude 103° 50′ east.

Singapore

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 217 square miles. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore and forming part of the Settlement, which also comprises Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands.

Cocos or Keeling Islands

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, which were declared a British possession in 1857, were placed, by Letters Patent of 13th October, 1878, under the control of the Governor of Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The islands lie between latitude 11° 50′ and 12° 45′ south, and in longitude approximately 96° 50′ east, 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by ¼ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the north-eastern part of the group. The population numbers about 795.

Christmas Island

Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, 190 miles south of Java, latitude 10° 30′ south, longitude 105° 40′ east, was annexed in June, 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements

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by Letters Patent of 8th January, 1889. In 1900 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 62 square miles. In shape it is a rough parallelogram, with deeply indented sides, its greatest length being about 12 miles, and its greatest breadth about 9 miles. The inhabitants, who number about 1,100, are all with the exception of the District Officer and his staff, employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, formed in 1897 to work the extensive deposits of phosphate of lime, to which the island owes its importance.

Labuan

By Letters Patent issued at the end of 1906, provision was made for the incorporation of the Colony of Labuan in that of the Straits Settlements. The provision came into effect from the 1st of January, 1907. It became a separate Settlement in 1912.

The Island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is 28·6 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles; from Brunei, the capital of the Protected State of that name, about forty miles; and from Singapore 725 miles.

Labuan has a fine port, Victoria Harbour (latitude 5° 16′ north, longitude 115° 15′ east), safe, and easy of access.

Penang

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 108 square miles. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24′ north latitude, and 100° 21′ east longitude.

The Dindings

The Dindings, area about 183 square miles, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang. Lumut (latitude 4° 15′ north and longitude 100° 35′ east), the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a harbour with deep anchorage, and coasting steamers call regularly.

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Malacca

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing an area of 720 square miles. The town of Malacca is in 2° 10′ north latitude, and 102° 14′ east longitude.

Total Area

The total area of the Colony and dependencies is about 1,600 square miles.

Climate

The climate varies but little during the year. The mean temperature in Singapore during 1929 was 79·6° F; in Penang 85·82° F; in Province Wellesley 80·7° F; in Malacca 81·6° F; and in Labuan 82·4° F.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures vary between 87·3° F. and 74·3° F. In Singapore the maximum recorded was 92·0° F. on the 31st July and 1st August, 1929. The minimum was 69·0° F. on the 30th August, 1929. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in Penang vary between 92·6° F. and 73·72° F. The maximum recorded was 102·0° F. on the 28th August, 1929. The minimum was 67·0° F. on the 29th May, 1929.

There are no well-marked rainy and dry reasons, the rainfall being fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. From carefully kept records of observations for a period of 10 years, 1920 to 1929, it is found in Singapore that there is an annual average of 174 wet days; the average rainfall for the same period is 79·10 inches. In Singapore, rainfall has been recorded regularly since 1862. The wettest year was 1914, with 135·52 inches, and the driest was 1877 with 58·37 inches. In Penang the average annual rainfall of the last three years is 169 wet days and the average rainfall for the same period is 86·73 inches. The actual number of wet days in Penang in 1929 was 165 and the rainfall 82·64 inches. In Labuan the average annual rainfall is about 127·72 inches.

The force of the monsoons is not much felt, though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time *viz.*:—S.W. from May to October, N.E. from November to April. But it is not unusual to have south-east or south-west winds for portions of the day as early as March or April.

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The rainfall recorded was as follows:—

	1928	1929
Singapore ...	109·25 inches	79·10 inches
Penang ...	87·91 ,,	82·64 ,,
Malacca ...	123·25 ,,	87·83 ,,
Province Wellesley	81·57 ,,	95·72 ,,
Labuan ...	128·74 ,,	127·72 ,,
Dindings ...	95·02 ,,	64·14 ,,

B.—HISTORY

Malacca

Malacca appears to have been founded as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, but did not rise to importance till more than a hundred years later when a crowd of fugitives arrived from Singapore after its sack by the Javanese. About 1409 Islam, which was wrecking the Hindu kingdoms of the Archipelago, consolidated this little Malay principality of many races and it became a centre of Malay trade and Muhammadanism.

It is one of the oldest European Settlements in the east, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when acting as the protectors of Dutch rights usurped by Napoleon the English occupied it. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London (17th March, 1824), being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the grand entrepôts for the commerce of the east. But, when the Dutch pushed their commercial operations in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources.

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PENANG

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah, who stipulated that the sum of $6,000 should be paid to Kedah annually so long as the British occupied it. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to $10,000. This Province has been enlarged from time to time, until it extends now from the Muda River to ten miles south of the Krian River. It is highly cultivated with rice, coconuts and rubber.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to that more central port, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable, that trade has become large and important owing to the development of tin-mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which a strip of territory in the mainland opposite also became British. The whole now forms, under the name of the Dindings Territory, an outlying portion of the Settlement of Penang.

SINGAPORE

Originally, it is surmised, a Colony of the Malay Buddhist Kingdom, Palembang or Sri Vijaya, in Sumatra, the ancient settlement of Singapore was a city (*pura*) colonised by people under Indian influence. Possibly before historical times it had been a Mon-Khmer settlement. Just before A. D. 1365 it was destroyed by the Javanese empire of Majapahit. Though in 1552 it was still a port of call from which Saint FRANCIS XAVIER despatched letters to Goa, yet from the fourteenth century it was little more than a fishing village until on the 6th February, 1819, Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES founded a settlement on it by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired a title for the whole island. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823,

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it was placed under the Government of Bengal; in 1826 it was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

Labuan

An attempt was made by the East India Company's servants, who were expelled from Balambangan by Sulu pirates in 1775, to establish a trading station in Labuan, but the project was soon abandoned. In 1846 the uninhabited island was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei because it was "desirable that British ships shall have some port where they may careen and refit, and deposit such stores and merchandise as shall be necessary for the carrying on of the trade with the dominions of Brunei," and the consideration given was an undertaking to suppress piracy and protect lawful trade.

The island was at first occupied only as a naval station. From 1848 until the end of 1889 it was governed as a separate Crown Colony. Until 1869 it was assisted by grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, but this help was then withdrawn, and the Colony supported itself, though with difficulty. In 1889 its financial troubles came to a head, and, as it was thought that the island could be more economically governed in connection with the territories of the British North Borneo Company, the administration was entrusted, from the 1st January, 1890, to the care of that Company, whose principal representative in Borneo was given a commission as Governor of Labuan. At the end of 1905, the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. On the 1st of January, 1907, it was annexed to the Straits Settlements, and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore. On the 1st of December, 1912, it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay is the language of the Malays of the Colony. Moreover Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English have all used and spread it as a *lingua franca*, though to-day it shows signs of being superseded by English as the language of commerce. It belongs to the Austronesian family which covers an area from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. To the western branch of this family belong Malay as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian. With Islam

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the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements are those of the districts in the south of China, principally in the Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigration is almost entirely drawn. They are divided into Hokkien, (Amoy, Chiangchiu and Chuanchiu districts), spoken by about 44.4% of the total Chinese population of the Colony; Cantonese, 23.4%; Tiochiu, 15.4%; Hakka, 7.6%; Hailam, 6%; Foochow, 1.6%; Hokchhia, .8%; Henghua, .4%; and Shanghai and other northern dialects, 4%.

The Indian population of the Straits Settlements at the last census was 104,628, of whom 96,835 or 92 per cent were Southern Indians.

There has been an increase of some 35 per cent in the Indian population since 1921, but the relative proportions of the various elements remain the same. Of the Southern Indians, who form the bulk of the Indian population, practically all speak one or other of the Dravidian languages, *i.e.*, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Canarese. The vast majority (about 94 per cent) speak Tamil and of the remainder the Telugus slightly outnumber the Malayalis, while the number of Canarese is negligible.

Three quarters of the remaining Indian population of the Colony consist of Northern Indians, whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani. The balance comprises a few hundreds from the Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujerati and Mahrati, and also a few hundred Burmese.

D.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary silver coins of the denominations of 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There is also a nickel coin of 5 cents denomination. These subsidiary coins are legal tender to the amount of two dollars. There are copper coins of the denominations of 1 cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, but there is now practically no circulation of coins of the latter two denominations. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued by the Colony in the denominations of $10,000, $1,000, $100, $50, $10, $5, and $1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for the bankers' clearances.

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During the War and for some years after notes of the denominations of 25 cents and 10 cents were issued. These notes are no longer issued, but a fair quantity of them still remain in circulation.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of $60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at *2s. 4d.* Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of *2s.* $4\frac{3}{16}d.$ to the dollar, and, *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate *2s.* $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits.

E.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

(*a*) Standard of Extension, the Imperial yard.
(*b*) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
(*c*) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes, Chinese Steelyards (called "Dachings") of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The undermentioned statement shows the principal measures used by these classes with their relation to English standards:—

Local term	*Relation to English standard*	
The chupah	equals	1 quart.
The gantang	equals	1 gallon.
The tahil	equals	$1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	equals	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	equals	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	equals	$5{,}333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

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I.—General

At the close of 1928 there was a Surplus of $64 millions. This figure was increased to $83.2 millions by the end of 1929. Ordinary Revenue showed an excess of $2 millions over the Expenditure and the additional increase in the Surplus was due to the transfer of $19 millions from the Currency Guarantee Fund Surplus to Colonial Revenues. The Ordinary Revenue, that is excluding transfers from the Currency Guarantee Fund, exceeded the Estimate by $1.8 millions whereas the Actual Expenditure was less than the Budget figure by $3.9 millions. The Estimated Deficit on the year's working of $5.5 millions was therefore not realised and in actual fact, had no transfer been made from the Currency Guarantee Fund, the Surplus existing at the end of 1928 would have been increased by $.2 million as stated above.

Land values decreased slightly during the year; but, despite the extent of the drop in prices of tin and rubber, the land market remained fairly steady.

The value of the foreign trade in merchandise of Malaya increased from $1,705,707,721 in 1928 to $1,806,612,639 in 1929, an increase of $100,904,918 or 5.9 per cent, of which $734,153,508 in 1928 and $751,380,950 in 1929 (an increase of 2.3 per cent) were direct exports from Straits Settlements Ports, including Labuan. The increase was due principally to bigger rubber exports, including re-exports, which rose from 410,939 tons in 1928 to 580,784 tons in 1929. This increase of 169,845 tons compensated for the fall in average price from 36 cents to 33 cents per lb. Foreign imports of rubber increased from 150,197 tons to 162,109 tons or by 7.8 per cent. Malayan tin exports increased from 99,053 tons to 102,026 tons or by 3 per cent. Foreign imports of tin ore increased from 44,389 tons to 48,785 tons or by 9.1 per cent. The average price of tin fell locally from $116 to $104 per pikul and in London from £227.7.10 to £203.18.11 per ton. Average prices and declared trade values generally declined, principal exceptions being rice, white pepper, gambier, hides, rattans, gums, betel-nuts and spices. Rents rose slightly in Singapore and Malacca and fell in Penang.

There was a further improvement in the general health of the Colony during the year. Considerable progress was made in sanitation and malaria and infantile mortality declined.

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A Committee appointed by the late Secretary of State for the Colonies under the Chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh to consider the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States legislation with respect to the Protection of Women and Girls returned its report in February. Their recommendations have been generally adopted and constitute the policy which the Government has been following with regard to social hygiene.

The Police Department is again to be congratulated on the further improvement attained in the state of crime. Steps were taken for the re-organisation and better equipment of the Force and for the provision of modern and up-to-date buildings in accordance with a definite programme of construction for each Settlement.

A new Department of Statistics for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was created in July and an officer was appointed to act as Registrar General. Following the recommendation of the Trade Statistics Committee appointed in 1927, approval was obtained from the Secretary of State for the discontinuance of the Trade Returns of the Straits Settlements as a separate unit and the adoption in their place of the Foreign Trade Returns of British Malaya. During the year the department concentrated its activities on organising itself on an efficient basis and already considerable improvement has been obtained in the statistics available.

In Singapore the Federated Malay States Railways acquired from the Singapore Harbour Board an area of about 54 acres, known as the Western Reclamation, in connection with the scheme for the diversion and extension of the Federated Malay States Railway towards Keppel Harbour and the provision of a new main railway station for Singapore in that vicinity.

The proposals of Mr. G. W. A. TRIMMER, the Chairman, Singapore Harbour Board, for the extension of the wharfage accommodation at Singapore together with the comments of the Board's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. COODE, WILSON, MITCHELL and VAUGHAN-LEE, were referred during the year for the advice of the Imperial Shipping Committee. The Committee endorsed the view of the Board that schemes "C" and "D" should be adopted. The schemes involve the dredging of certain shoals, and the whole matter is awaiting the consideration and approval of the Government.

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The problem of providing adequate berthing accommodation at the Port of Penang received careful attention. The report submitted by Mr. TRIMMER at the end of 1928, suggesting the provision of deep water wharves on the mainland at Bagan Luar in preference to extending the facilities on the island, was considered and referred for the advice of the Harbour Board's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. COODE, WILSON, MITCHELL and VAUGHAN-LEE. The matter is still under discussion with the local public bodies and interests concerned.

The first section of the Gunong Pulai scheme of the Singapore Municipality for the supply of water to Singapore and the extension to the Penang Waterworks begun early in 1925 were completed during the year.

The buildings of Raffles College, Singapore, begun in 1926 in acordance with the design of the approved architects, Messrs. FAREY and DAWBARN of London, were completed by the middle of the year and formally opened by the Governor (Sir HUGH CLIFFORD) on the 22nd July. On that date there were 79 students on the College books and it is hoped that the institution will eventually develop into a local university in combination with the King Edward VII College of Medicine.

The new Municipal Offices in Singapore designed and carried out by the Engineering Department of the Municipality, and forming what has been described as the finest building which the Colony possesses, were completed and were formally opened by the Governor on the 23rd July.

At the invitation of the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, (Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. WAISTELL, K.C.B.), the Governor on the 15th August formally declared open the floating dock which had been towed out from England and anchored in the waters set aside for the Singapore Naval Base. The first vessel to make use of the dock was H.M.S. "Cumberland" which was docked there in September.

The New Years Honours List, the publication of which was delayed until the 1st March, owing to the illness of His Majesty the King, included the name of Mr. MANASSEH MEYER upon whom the honour of Knight Bachelor was conferred.

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The Birthday Honours List included the following:—

Mr. M. H. WHITLEY of the Malayan Civil Service	Knight Bachelor
Mr. GEORGE HEMMANT of the Malayan Civil Service ...	C.M.G.
Mr. E. W. F. GILMAN of the Malayan Civil Service ...	C.B.E. (Civil Division)
Major A. A. LERMIT, V.D., Straits Settlements Volunteer Force	O.B.E. (Military Division)
Major J. J. SAUNDERS, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force	O.B.E. (Military Division)

A notable event was the official visit of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER as head of the Garter Mission to Japan in April. A very warm and loyal reception was accorded His Royal Highness, who arrived at Penang on the 18th April, proceeded the same day by train to Singapore and re-embarked on the s.s. *Morea* on the 20th April.

On the 31st July, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam arrived on an official visit to Singapore on board the Royal Yacht *Mahachakri* and were accorded a hearty popular welcome. Their Majesties were entertained at Government House by the Governor (Sir HUGH CLIFFORD) and Lady CLIFFORD and departed for Java on the 2nd August.

The Commission of Enquiry into the control of opium smoking in the Far East appointed by the League of Nations conducted its investigations in the Straits Settlements during October and November. The Commission inspected the new Government Opium Packing Factory, Singapore, studied the conditions under which opium is manufactured, sold and consumed in this country and heard evidence by witnesses representative of all classes of the community both official and unofficial.

Major-General Sir C. C. VAN STRAUBENZEE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., relinquished his command as General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, on the 8th March, 1929, and Major-General H. L. PRITCHARD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., arrived and assumed command on the following day.

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Owing to the serious illness of Lady CLIFFORD, the Governor (Sir HUGH CLIFFORD) resigned his appointment as Governor and High Commissioner and accompanied Lady CLIFFORD to England, leaving Singapore on the 18th October, by the s.s. *Karmala*. Their departure in such distressing circumstances aroused a remarkable demonstration of sympathy from all classes of the community. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1883 at the age of 17, served in Perak, Pahang, British North Borneo (as Governor), and again in Pahang (as British Resident); was transferred to Trinidad as Colonial Secretary in 1903, and thence to Ceylon as Colonial Secretary in 1907; was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast (1912), Nigeria (1919), and Ceylon (1925) in succession, and finally in 1927 Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States.

In December the announcement was made of the appointment of Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., (Governor of Hong Kong) to succeed Sir HUGH CLIFFORD.

I arrived in the Colony and assumed the duties of the appointment of Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, on the 12th February, in succession to the late Sir HAYES MARRIOTT, K.B.E., C.M.G. On the departure of Sir HUGH CLIFFORD for England I assumed the administration of the Government.

II.—Finance

(i)—REVENUE

The Revenue for the year 1929 amounted to $54,888,291, exceeding the estimate by $20,788,438, whilst the expenditure was $35,711,997, being $3,937,420 less than the estimate. The Revenue was inflated by $19 millions transferred to the Colony from the Currency Guarantee Fund. It will be seen therefore that in respect of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure Headings a surplus of $.18 millions approximately was realised.

The Revenue was $16,796,070, more than that of 1928, while expenditure was more than the 1928 figure by $704,389. If account be taken of the $19 millions transferred from the Currency Guarantee Fund above referred to it will be seen that the ordinary Revenue Headings on the whole showed a drop of $2.2 millions as compared with 1928.

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Heads of Revenue	1928	1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
1. Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues	2,588	2,506	...	82
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	28,067,105	24,143,985	...	3,923,120
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid ...	1,213,723	1,172,536	...	41,187
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	2,123,489	2,367,951	244,462	...
5. Rents on Govt. Property ...	1,879,938	1,838,627	...	41,311
6. Interest	2,362,898	3,443,940	1,081,042	...
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	954,795	21,157,702	20,202,907	...
Total exclusive of Land Sales	36,604,536	54,127,247	21,528,411	4,005,700
8. Land Sales	1,487,685	761,044	...	726,641
TOTAL, Revenue ...	38,092,221	54,888,291	21,528,411	4,732,341
		Net Increase ...	$16,796,070	

As compared with 1928 the decline in Revenue of $3,923,120, under the head Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified is mainly attributable to a drop in the sales of Chandu (opium).

The decrease under Fees of Court, etc., is due to the decrease under the following items:—

	$
(*a*) Bankruptcy Estates Commission ...	6,000
(*b*) Naturalization and Passports ...	15,000
(*c*) Quarantine and Port Health Expenses recoverable	9,000
(*d*) Miscellaneous	8,000

The decrease under Rents on Government Property is due to the item "Lands". The amount collected in 1929 is $1,328,835.66 as against $1,393,070.49 in 1928.

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is caused by a larger sale of Stamps and by increased revenue under the items Telegraphs and Miscellaneous.

The increase under the heading Interest is due to an increased Surplus resulting from the large transfers from the Currency Guarantee Fund.

The increase under Miscellaneous Receipts is due to overpayments recovered, the transfer of $763,352.59 from Insurance and Depreciation Fund, and as already stated, to the transfer of $19 millions from Currency Commissioners Guarantee Fund.

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(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Heads of Expenditure	1928	1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt	37,083	37,083	...	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc. ...	1,716,029	1,687,187	...	28,842
3. Charitable Allowances ...	33,107	26,086	...	7,021
4. The Governor	148,110	134,921	...	13,189
5. Civil Service	687,073	713,641	26,568	...
6. General Clerical Service ...	930,982	1,028,547	97,565	...
7. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Resident	129,305	163,453	34,148	...
8. Secretary to High Commissioner	13,615	10,978		2,637
9. Agricultural Department ...	46,043	60,442	14,399	...
10. Audit	23,633	24,152	519	...
11. Audit External ...	16,849	8,163	...	8,686
12. Chinese Secretariat ...	(*a*) 90,423	74,336	...	16,087
13. Co-operative Societies ...	26,325	33,176	6,851	...
14. Ecclesiastical	25,281	25,031	...	250
15. Education	1,301,209	1,427,988	126,779	...
16. Fisheries	80,170	39,257	...	40,913
17. Forests	47,795	82,348	34,553	...
18. Gardens, Botanical ...	104,585	111,341	6,756	...
19. Imports, Exports and Statistics	40,084	52,035	11,951	...
20. Labour Department ...	...	21,647	21,647	...
21. Land and District Offices ...	254,917	268,632	13,715	...
22. Legal	333,770	353,707	19,937	...
23. Marine	628,104	639,774	11,670	...
24. Marine Surveys ...	73,181	77,518	4,337	...
25. Medical	360,311	348,582	...	11,729
26. Medical, Health Branch ...	648,914	627,620	...	21,294
27. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch	98,620	99,033	413	...
28. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,246,130	2,248,416	2,286	...
29. Military Expenditure—				
I. Defence Contribution	3,960,000	3,775,714	...	184,286
II. Local Forces ...	438,037	518,734	80,697	...
30. Miscellaneous Services ...	5,759,964	6,313,210	553,246	...
31. Monopolies	1,727,880	1,687,555	...	40,325
32. Museum and Library, Raffles	52,871	53,171	300	...
33 Police	2,727,842	2,959,126	231,284	...
34. Political Intelligence Bureau	24,710	27,212	2,502	..
35. Post Office	1,765,803	1,733,095	...	32,708
36. Printing Office ...	200,739	231,358	30,619	...
37. Prisons	432,277	444,338	12,061	...
38. Public Works Department...	482,135	517,961	35,826	...
39 Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ...	884,282	951,519	67,237	...
40. Public Works, Extraordinary	5,489,873	5,133,968	...	355,905
41. Survey Department ...	426,453	411,401	...	15,052
42. Transport	328,083	356,752	28,669	...
43. Treasury	98,926	103,622	4,696	...
44. Veterinary	66,085	68,167	2,082	...
TOTAL ...	35,007,608	35,711,997	1,483,313	778,924
		Net Increase ..	$704,389	

(*a*) Includes Labour Department for 1928

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The decrease under Pensions, etc., is probably due to the Commutation provisions of the Pensions Ordinance. As all commuted sums are debited to Pensions, it is obvious that the sum spent from year to year will be affected to a considerable extent by the number of senior officers retiring during the year.

The decrease under Charitable Allowances is due to the deletion of the grant for furniture for the new "Po Leung Kuk" in the 1929 Estimates.

The increase under General Clerical Service is mainly due to promotions and to certain appointments being antedated in 1929.

The appointment of additional teachers largely accounts for the increase under Education.

The increase under Forests is due to Special Expenditure in 1929 and new appointments.

The excess under Miscellaneous Services was due to payments made on account of the Singapore Town Improvement Scheme in respect of the following items:—

	$ c.
Acquisition of sites at Alexander Road and Kampong Java	117,397 25
Land earmarked for open spaces Rochore Road Block	94,631 00
Palembang Road Block	72,461 00
Lot 179² at Teluk Blangah ...	2,246 00
Acquisition of Land in the District of Toah Payoh	46,500 00
Lot 56 Teluk Blangah taken over for Tiong Bahru Scheme	15,754 00
Total ...	$348,989 25

The excess under Police is caused by an increased personnel and greater Special Expenditure.

Purchase of additional Printing Machinery in 1929 accounts for the increase under Printing.

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The decrease under Public Works Department Extraordinary is probably due to the following works which were not proceeded with during the year under review:—

	$ c.
New Pier to replace Johnston's Pier ...	90,000 00
New Police Station, and Quarters, Beach Road	100,000 00
New Police Station, Barracks and Quarters at Joo Chiat	100,000 00
Telok Ayer Basin, Dredging and Construction of Quay Walls	200,000 00
Durian Daun Hospital, Reconstruction ...	150,000 00

Exclusive of Defence Contribution, the following table shows the Colony's expenditure for the last five years, and the portion of it which has been spent on Public Works Extraordinary:—

Year	*Total Expenditure*	*Public Works Expenditure*
—	—	—
	$	$
1925 ...	54,314,078	5,142,549
1926 ...	33,325,253	5,145,540
1927 ...	33,950,061	6,184,886
1928 ...	31,047,608	5,489,873
1929 ...	31,936,283	5,133,968

The abnormal figure of total expenditure for 1925 is due to the transfer of $30 millions to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

The amounts paid as Defence Contribution for the last five years are:—

	$
1925	3,280,000
1926	3,630,000
1927	5,303,000
1928	3,960,000
1929	3,775,714

The amount for 1927 includes a sum of $810,000 paid in respect of arrears for the War Office financial year 1925 - 1926. Refunds of $139,500 and $454,397 received in 1928 and 1929 in respect of overpayments in the financial years 1926 - 1927 and 1927 - 1928 respectively are not included in the above figures.

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(iii).—Assets and Liabilities

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1929 were as follows:—

Liabilities	$	*Assets*	$
Deposits:—		Investments:—	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ... $44,496,923		Colony ... $63,070,921	
Other Deposits ... 7,587,173		Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ... 44,496,923	
	52,084,096	Other Investments 3,387,236	
			110,955,080
Drafts and Remittances ...	324,438		
Suspense Account	3,762,170	Advances	2,428,649
		Imprests	45,625
Investments Depreciation Account	25,000	Cash in Transit	162,073
Loans:—		Loans:—	
Straits Settlements 7% Loan 1921–1926	200	Municipalities ...	1,000,872
Straits Settlements 5½% War Loan 1918	2,900	Brunei Government ...	8,000
Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan 1919–1929 ...	35,100	Kelantan Government ...	4,080,684
		Trengganu Government ...	2,300,000
		Singapore Harbour Board ...	4,888,193
		Penang Harbour Board ...	2,683,526
		Singapore Cricket Club ...	18,746
		Stadium Association ...	15,000
Surplus	*a*83,204,617	S. S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	101,646
		Singapore Improvement Trust	250,000
		Indian Agency Account ...	125,757
		Cash	10,374,670
TOTAL ...	139,438,521	TOTAL ...	139,438,521

a Reserved for Specific Purposes:—

	$	
(1) *Loans*—		
Municipalities, Malacca	362,000	
Trengganu Government	1,200,000	
Penang Harbour Board	183,000	
S. S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	86,300	
For Building Dwelling Houses	416,487	
		$2,247,787
(2) *Commitments of Expenditure*—		
Raffles College Buildings	20,014	
Development of Penang Hill	48,543	
Singapore Town Improvement Scheme	7,759,419	
Land required for improvement of Railway	2,288,320	
Barracks Maxwell Road	46,355	
Police Station, Tanjong Pagar	26,582	
Police Depot, Thomson Road	62,542	
Chinese Protectorate	201,860	
School Trade—Erection of	35,000	
School, English Elementary Upper Serangoon ...	15,589	
Police Station, Joo Chiat	65,000	
Malay Settlement Development	59,000	
New Reclamation from Bastion to Rest House, Malacca ...	80,777	
		$10,709,001
(3) Expenditure on Services as detailed on page 3 of 1929 Estimates		8,309,863
TOTAL ...		$21,266,651

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(iv).—Public Debt

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the Loan raised by the issue of 3½ per cent Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted, on the 31st December, 1929 to £6,913,352, of which the equivalent in local currency is $59,257,302.

The expenditure upon services in respect of which this loan was raised stands as follows:—

	$
Singapore Harbour Board ...	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board ...	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works	320,137
Total ...	$55,869,097
Loan Expenses and Cost of Conversion (1907 Loan) less interest received ...	3,388,205
	$59,257,302

The charge on account of interest on, and expenses of, this loan was $2,079,899 in 1929. This charge is, however, borne by the Singapore Harbour Board and the other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the investments of the Sinking Fund of this loan on the 31st December, 1929, was approximately $10,527,828.

The indebtedness of the Colony under the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Victory Loan 1920 stands at $15,074,300. The principal and the major portion of the interest on this loan is payable by His Majesty's Government.

The 5½ per cent Conversion Loan 1919 - 1929 amounting to $36,715,200, was redeemed on the 15th November, 1929. To finance the redemption it was necessary to transfer from London to Singapore the sum of £1,895,000 and to supplement the local balances. These transactions were effected by means of forward contracts through the Banks and not a single dollar was added to the gross circulation of the Currency. This loan was raised for the Imperial Government. The capital sum remitted to London on flotation was repaid in London on the same date.

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The Sterling Loan issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 11) amounted to $80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The whole of the proceeds has been handed over to the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest and charges in connection with the Loan and of Sinking Fund Contributions to extinguish it.

(v).—Exchange

The following Banks had Establishments in the Colony during the year 1929:—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
,, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
,, Mercantile Bank of India, Limited
,, P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited
Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited
The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij)
,, Banque de l'Indo Chine
,, National City Bank of New York
,, Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank)
,, Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited
,, Bank of Taiwan, Limited
,, Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
,, Chinese Commercial Bank, Limited
,, Ho Hong Bank, Limited
,, China and Southern Bank, Limited
,, Oversea Chinese Bank, Limited
,, Lee Wah Bank, Limited
,, Kwong Lee Banking Company
,, Eastern Bank, Limited
,, National Commercial and Savings Bank, Limited

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between 2/3 31/32 and 2/3 23/32. The higher rate was obtainable only over a very short period at the end of the 3rd quarter.

(vi).—Currency

No change was made in the Currency Legislation during the year.

Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of $104,159,136.75 in currency notes and $6,359,725 in dollars and half dollars,

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while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of $138,265 as compared with $138,999 at the end of 1928.

At the end of 1928 the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to $115,636,274.20. There was no demand by the public for Currency Notes during the year 1929. But there was a demand for sterling in the months of January, April, May, June, July, August and December and the consequent contraction in Currency Notes during those months amounted to $11,674,800. The value of the Currency Notes in circulation at the end of 1929 stood at $104,159,136.75.

The liquid portion held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to $63,323,707.88, consisting of £328,251 in gold, $16,520,303.92 in silver and $2,660,034.14 on deposit with the Government held locally and £73,330 in gold and £4,748,478-16-3 in sterling and short dated investments in London.

The investments held by the Commissioners on account of the Currency Guarantee Fund were worth, at the average mean prices at the end of the year, $80,205,538.80; the cost price of those investments having been $85,233,914.88.

The requirements of the law are that, as a minimum, a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund being not less than 2/5 ths of the notes in Circulation shall be kept in "liquid" form *i.e.* in current silver and gold coin in the Colony and in Gold, cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment portion of the Fund. The liquid portion at the end of the year was $63,420,610.60 and the investment portion amounted to $80,205,538.80. The excess value of the Fund over the total note circulation at the end of the year was $39,467,012.65 as compared with an excess of $56,030,495.82 at the end of 1928. During the year the sum of $19 millions was transferred to the general revenue of the Colony.

There was a net issue by the Treasury of $371,769 in subsidiary silver coins during the year, and a net decrease of $32,712.70 in the circulation of ten cent notes.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury $10,935,207 were in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and $735,627.25 in currency notes of values less than $1. The value of notes below $1 in circulation at the end of 1927 was $1,124,307.70 and at the end of 1928 $768,391.20.

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Seventeen millions eight hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight and a quarter notes to the value of $96,628,037.45 were destroyed during the year as against 20,542,740 to the value of $87,133,550 in 1928.

(vii) Enemy Property.

During the year a sum of $61,994.74 was transferred to the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) London. The total proceeds of liquidation of Enemy Property so transferred to the end of 1929 amounted to $12,877,243.44. With the exception of the liquidation of Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co., Limited, which was still outstanding, the liquidation of all Enemy Property was closed and the proceeds transferred to the Clearing Office, London.

Local Clearing Office.

The position at the end of the year 1929 in regard to the different classes of claims was as follows:—

German Claims.—The time for the registration of new claims having long since expired, the total value of all claims registered remained at $1,894,021.59 as in the previous year. The claims admitted remained at $200,389.76 while claims to the value of $49,240.43 and $437.26 which were under reference to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and unsettled, respectively, were wholly withdrawn making the total of the claims so withdrawn $1,693,631.83. The Mixed Arbitral Tribunal awarded to British Nationals the sum of £50 as costs in respect of five claims which were under reference to the Tribunal but withdrawn subsequently. A sum of $2,271.58 was collected from British nationals during the year on account of admitted German claims and interest. The total so collected to the end of the year was $222,131.42.

British Claims against German Nationals.—This portion of the Clearing Office work came to a close at the end of the year. The total claims dealt with under the Clearing Office procedure amounted to $217,366.40. Of this, claims to the value of $170,279.07 were withdrawn, and $47,087.33 admitted.

Claims against Austrian and Hungarian Nationals.—During the year a dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on the admitted claims was credited and distributed. Liabilities outstanding on the 31st December, 1929, were $896.57.

Funds in the hands of the Local Controller.—During the year the sum of $57,000 was transferred to the Clearing Office in London leaving a cash balance of $2,787.81.

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III.—Production

(*a*) AGRICULTURE

Dr. H. A. TEMPANY, formerly Director of Agriculture, Mauritius, was appointed to the post of Director of Agriculture, S. S. and F. M. S., as from January 6th. The total expenditure of the Department of Agriculture in the Colony including provision towards Head Office expenses was $144,611.24 while the revenue collected in the Colony was $2,311.71.

Rubber.—Low prices for this commodity ruled throughout the year. During the first quarter the average price for smoked sheet was 38 cents a pound. This gradually declined to 35 cents in August, 34 cents in September, 31 cents in October and fell as low as 25 cents in November. In December the market showed a slightly steadier tendency, but prices were inclined to fall again towards the end of the year.

The price ruling for small holders' rubber at the end of the year was $30 a pikul for smoked sheet and $27 for unsmoked sheet.

On estates no appreciable decline in the standard of maintenance was evidenced, but on small holdings the general standard of upkeep has continued to deteriorate as a result of the persistence of low prices, while there is an increasing tendency to excessive tapping by Asiatic cultivators.

There has been practically no extension in the area planted under this crop except in the Dindings, where a certain amount of new plantings by Asiatic cultivators has been made.

Imports of selected budding and planting material showed further considerable increase during the year.

There is nothing new to report in respect of rubber diseases. Mouldy Rot disease of the tapping surface still demands constant attention.

Certain recommendations were put forward by the Department with the object of securing more effective co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Rubber Research Institute and these received the sanction of Government.

Coconuts.—There was a further decline in the price of copra. For "Fair Merchantable" quality the Singapore

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price opened at $10 per pikul, nearly $2 less than at the beginning of 1928. The price fell to just over $8 per pikul by the summer, after which there was an upward tendency concluding by the end of the year with a fairly steady price of slightly below $9 per pikul. The average price for the year was $9.09 per pikul; while for "Sundried" the average price was 46 cents per pikul higher.

The area under this crop remains fairly constant.

A gradual improvement has taken place during the past few years in the matter of damage by the Coconut Beetle, (*Oryctes rhinoceros*), but unremitting attention is still required to ensure the prompt destruction of dead and dying palms which serve as breeding places for this insect.

A somewhat severe, but localised, outbreak of damage by the Red Stripe Weevil (*Rhyncophorus schach*) occurred in the Dindings. Investigation showed that this was due to excessive pruning, the weevil gaining an entrance where leaves had been cut off before they were ready for removal.

Padi (*Rice*).—The total area under cultivation in the Straits Settlements for the season 1928—29 was 76,074 acres and the yield obtained was 26,696,617 gantangs. Of this 75,138 acres were planted with "wet" padi as compared with 72,834 acres for 1927—28 season; the respective yields being 26, 612,377 gantangs compared with 22,206,549 gantangs.

In Province Wellesley, though the area under cultivation was slightly lower than the previous season, the greater portion of the increased crop was obtained; the yield for 1928—29 being 14,929,200 gantangs compared with 10,942,000 gantangs for 1927—28.

Malacca also had a successful season with 30,210 acres planted and a total yield of 9,588,337 gantangs, but the average per acre was slightly below the previous season.

The Penang returns, 5,040 acres and 2,031,000 gantangs of padi, were practically the same as for the previous season, and the yield from the Dindings, 148,080 gantangs, was above average.

1929—30 *Padi Season.*—In the Northern and Central districts of Province Wellesley attacks of a leaf-hopper (*Sogata pallescens*) and dry weather adversely affected the prospects of the crop, but the padi areas in the Southern District of the Province and in Penang promise average yields.

The total acreage planted in Malacca is slightly lower than last season. Drought at the beginning of the season caused a certain amount of difficulty. The severe floods in

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September did considerable damage, particularly round Jasin.

The padi in other districts was not affected, and at the present time the prospect is very promising.

The newly initiated Rat Campaign in Malacca promises to be successful.

The Pekan Darat Experiment Station in Province Wellesley, owing to continued unfavourable conditions in regard to water supply, has had to be abandoned. A new station will be formed in another place.

Pulau Gadong Experiment Station in Malacca again sufferred damage during the 1928—29 season from floods and stem-borer pests, although rat damage was not serious, and pedigree line selection of heavy yielding strains of local padi was continued.

During the year the Public Works Department continued to conduct investigations with a view to ascertaining whether a system of controlled drainage and irrigation could be established on padi land in Province Wellesley.

Pineapples.—There are approximately 35,000 acres under Pineapples in Johore and 8,000 acres in Singapore. The produce from the whole of this area is exported as tinned pineapples from Singapore, the annual trade approximating to one million pounds sterling in value.

The fruit is tinned at factories in both Johore and Singapore, where there are five factories.

The crop is grown almost entirely as a catch crop with rubber, with the exception of 3,000 acres of Crown Land in Singapore, where pineapples are cultivated by Chinese under temporary occupation licence. Factory methods have improved of recent years and the improvement still continues.

The policy was continued of endeavouring to improve the trade in Malayan pineapples by organised exhibits at suitable exhibitions in the United Kingdom in co-operation with the Malayan Information Agency and the Empire Marketing Board. During the year exhibits of Malayan pineapples were staged at five exhibitions at home.

These efforts were remarkably successful in attracting the attention of the public and there is good reason to believe that they have materially stimulated the Malayan pineapple trade.

Coffee.—There are 325 acres under this crop on small holdings in Malacca and approximately 200 acres in the Dindings. In addition an estate in the Dindings has planted about 300 acres as a catch crop in young rubber.

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Local Fruit.—In Singapore and Malacca good crops were produced in both January and the mid-year. In Province Wellesley the crop was below average in quantity but in quality was much better than last year.

Cloves and Nutmegs.—Prices were for cloves $75—$90 a pikul and for Nutmegs $70 a pikul. The cultivation of these spices still persists on the western slopes of Penang Hill and at Bukit Mertajam where they are grown almost exclusively by Chinese.

Vegetables.—There was a marked increase in Chinese vegetable gardens in Province Wellesley during the year. In some cases gardens have been established on land formerly used for padi cultivation.

School Gardens.—There are 67 school gardens in Malacca, 15 in Province Wellesley and 5 on Penang Island. Arrangements are being made to open a further 14 gardens in Province Wellesley and Penang during the coming year. All these gardens were regularly supervised by agricultural officers.

Rat control in Padi Areas.—The scheme of rat destruction, organised by the Department of Agriculture, was continued throughout the year in Province Wellesley and rewards were paid for over half a million rats. A similar scheme was inaugurated in Malacca in October. Poisoned baits were used on a large scale. Damage to padi by rats is reported to have been negligible throughout the year.

Soil Survey.—The work already carried out on the inland soils was consolidated during the first half of the year and a report was published. It was decided that the most immediate need was the elucidation of the coastal alluvial soils, owing to their importance for coconuts and padi. The second half of the year was devoted chiefly to this end.

(*b*) Forestry

The area of reserved forests was increased by the addition of 1,315 acres at Sungei Berih, 292 acres at Tuas and 65 acres at Pandan in Singapore, and by 29 acres at Balik Pulau in Penang.

Reserves were decreased in Singapore by 53 acres at Bukit Timah, for a rifle range, and by 25 acres at Pandan, for residential sites; in the Dindings by 3 acres at Lumut, and 180 acres at Batu Undan, both for agriculture; and by 8 acres at Merlimau in Malacca, due to the boundary of an adjoining estate overlapping that of the forest reserve. The total area of forest reserve is now 116,012 acres 0 roods 4 poles as against 114,580 acres 2 roods 2 poles at the end of 1928.

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Revenue and Expenditure were $60,426 and $102,096 respectively, as compared with $63,308 and $66,241 in 1928, expenditure in both cases excluding the cost of temporary allowances. There was therefore a deficit of $31,670 as compared with $2,933 in 1928. Both revenue and expenditure increased in Malacca, but fell off in all the other Settlements.

The outturn of Timber was 11,568 tons and of firewood and charcoal 36,657 tons as compared with 9,488 and 30,857 tons in 1928. Minor forest produce yielded $5,397 as compared with $3,815 in 1928.

One hundred and three cases of breach of the forest law were reported. Sixty-one of these offenders were not detected. Fines inflicted in Court amounted to $1,518, cases settled departmentally realised $137, and compensation amounting to $122 was awarded for damage to the forests. Fines for breaches of leases and agreements realised $283.

(*c*) FISHERIES

Experimental work was engaged in during the year to ascertain the possibilities of fishing by means of drift-nets for the tunny ("tongkol"). This work was carried out off the East Coast until the advent of the N.E. Monsoon. It would appear that few tunny are to be caught by this method, although other fishes, mainly *Carangidae*, promise some prospect of success; but as the weather was not good at any time it is possible that the results are not a true indication of the usual conditions.

Carp cultivation has been receiving the attention of the Fisheries Department and the experimental ponds at Woodleigh, Singapore, were furnished with a satisfactory water-supply. A small laboratory with aquarium tanks has been fitted up, and research is being undertaken into the properties of the pond-water and the life-histories of various local fresh-water fishes of economical value.

Turtles are being reared in an experimental pond on Pulau Ubin, in the Johore Straits and an endeavour was made to decrease the mortality by farming them until they are of an age to fend for themselves.

The long-felt need of a study-collection of local fishes, accurately classified, has at last been supplied by Professor L. F. DE BEAUFORT, of Amsterdam, who has published a considerable amount of work on the fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago.

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(*d*) Mining

Mining operations in the Colony are confined to the Settlement of Malacca.

All mining came to a complete standstill in 1929 and, although many applications for prospecting were received early in the year, it is not anticipated that any revival is likely to take place unless the price of tin rises considerably.

The Revenue from Tin was $708 only as against $8,822 in the previous year.

IV.—Trade and Economics

Prices.—Tables of Average Prices and Declared Trade Values for 1928 were published during the year and material for 1929 was collected.

The following remarks are a Summary of the material collected for 1929:—

(i) Average wholesale prices of principal articles quoted locally showed, when compared with 1928, a general downward tendency. Exceptions included white pepper, gambier, coir rope, gum benjamin, hides, rattans, rice, sandalwood and betel-nuts. Prices of articles regarded as Straits Produce, quoted by the London Chamber of Commerce, also showed a downward tendency, except white pepper, petrol, petroleum and tapioca. Rubber decreased in London from 10.71 to 10.28 pence, in New York from 22.22 to 20.37 cents, and in Singapore from 36.55 to 34.45 cents, per lb.

(ii) Declared trade values in foreign trade returns also showed a downward tendency, except gums, hides, oils, spices, rice, arecanuts, gambier, gutta percha, and white pepper. The index number of the value of 20 principal exports was 102.5, as compared with 103.4 in 1928, and of 40 principal imports was 91 in 1929, as compared with 93.6 in 1928.

(iii) The average for the year of the demand rate on London was 27.66 pence, or 1.21 per cent in favour of sterling, as compared with 27.815 pence and 0.67 per cent in 1928.

(iv) The value in circulation of Straits Settlements Currency was 105.2 million dollars at the end of the year, as compared with 115.6 million dollars at the end of 1928.

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(v) The index number of market (retail) prices declined in Singapore from 110 to 105, in Penang from 127 to 124, and in Malacca from 125 to 119, market prices appearing to become progressively cheaper in Singapore than in Malacca or Penang. The index number for 1929 in the General Table of the Food Budget was 140, as compared with 143 in 1928 and 100 in May, 1914.

(vi) Municipal assessment values, regarded as equivalent to rentals, indicated in Singapore a general increase in rents of .4 per cent, in Penang a general fall of .8 per cent, and in Malacca a general increase of 1.3 per cent at the end of 1929 as compared with the end of 1928. A general upward tendency has been maintained since 1925, except in Penang where rents at the end of 1929 commenced to decline.

(vii) There was, at the end of 1929, a slight increase in the cost of cold storage supplies and of European men's wearing apparel, and no change in the cost of lamp oil and gas.

General Trade.—The Trade of Malaya, including bullion and specie, amounted in 1929 to $1,830 million, as compared with $1,732 million in 1928, of which $1,572.7 million represented the direct trade of the Straits Settlements, as compared with $1,532.2 million in 1928. Imports in 1928 exceeded exports, but the balance was redressed in 1929.

In total trade values, Malaya's best customers in 1929 were the United States of America, the Netherlands East Indies, the United Kingdom and Siam, with $425, $358, $267 and $122 million, respectively, the principal import trade being conducted with the Netherlands Indies, the United Kingdom, Siam and India and the principal export trade with the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Indies.

Of principal imports of merchandise in 1929, the first in value (as in 1928) was rice, $95 million, followed by rubber, $82 million, tin-ore, $63 million, motor spirit, $54 million, cotton piece goods, $39 million, and cigarettes, $27 million.

Of principal exports the first was rubber at $435 million, followed by tin, $182 million, motor spirit, $37 million, copra, $33 million, and rice, $28 million.

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Rubber.—The quantity of rubber imports, including latex, amounted to 162,109 tons valued at $81,613 thousand, as compared with 150,197 tons at $88,428 thousand in 1928. The average import for the last five years has been 161 thousand tons. Imports were principally from the Dutch Indies, 84%, other countries being Sarawak, Siam, Indo-China, British North Borneo and Burma.

Exports of rubber increased from 411 to 581 thousand tons in volume, and in value from $331,763 thousand to $435,325 thousand, exports being principally to the United States of America, 64%, the United Kingdom, 19%, the Continent of Europe, 10%, Japan, 5%, British Possessions, 1.8%, and .2% to other countries, proportional increases in exports of 1929 over those of 1928 being to the Continent of Europe, 108%, the United Kingdom, 75%, British Possessions, 59%, the United States of America, 30% and Japan, 14%.

Tin.—Imports of tin-ore increased in volume from 44.4 to 48.8 thousand tons, gross values declining from $66.9 to $62.8 million, imports being principally from the Netherlands Indies, 61%.

Exports of tin increased in volume from 99 to 102 thousand tons, gross values declining from $191.3 to $182.1 million, exports being principally to the United States of America, 57%.

Cotton Piece Goods.—Imports of cotton piece goods showed a total value of $39 million, as compared with $30 million in 1928, the quantity increasing from 126 to 166 million yards. Exports fell slightly from $10 million to $9½ million and in volume by 455 thousand yards.

Other Articles.—Other Imports which showed an increase in volume were arecanuts, cigarettes, coal, milk, pepper, kerosene, sago, sarongs and sugar. Imports showing decreases in volume were copra, dried fish, motor spirit, rattans and rice. Other Exports showing an increase in volume were arecanuts, benzine, copra, milk, pineapples and sago. Other Exports showing decrease in volume were cigarettes, dried fish, pepper, kerosine, rice, rattans, sarongs and sugar.

Pineapples.—Exports of canned pineapples increased in volume from 46,401 to 58,690 tons and in value from $8,421 to $9,234 thousand.

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Distribution of Trade.—Local Trade movements ceased to be recorded at the beginning of March, 1929. The following is a comparative statement of the value of the foreign trade of Malaya, including bullion as distributed between the different States, Settlements, and Islands, for the last five years, in millions of dollars:—

	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Christmas Island	F. M. S.	U. M. S.	Total
1929—								
Imports ...	655—	154+	5+	·7—	·3+	80—	3+	899
Exports ...	517—	202+	34+	1·7+	2·0+	157—	17+	931
Total Trade ...	1,171	357	40	2·4	2·3	236	21	1,830
1928—								
Imports ...	648—	143—	5—	·7—	·1+	81—	3—	880
Exports ...	518—	197+	23—	1·7—	1·8+	100+	11—	852
Total Trade ...	1,165	340	28	2·3	2·0	181	13	1,732
1927—								
Imports ...	780—	161+	4—	·9	·1	68—	4+	1,018
Exports ...	649+	220+	38—	1·8	2·0	143+	15—	1,069
Total Trade ...	1,429	382	41	2·7	2·1	211	19	2,087
1926—								
Imports ...	815	172	3+	1·0	·1	56+	2+	1,050
Exports ...	728+	249+	60	2·0	2·0	214+	18—	1,274
Total Trade ...	1,543	421	63	3 0	2·1	271	20	2,324
1925—								
Imports ...	815+	150—	2—	2·1	·2	37+	2	1,008
Exports ...	781+	250—	62—	1·8	1·7	184—	10	1,290
Total Trade ...	1,596	399	63	3·9	1·9	221	12·0	2,298

The figures are those compiled by the Divisional Trade Registries and exclude transhipment trade at the ports. Malay States produce consigned to dealers in the Colony would, of course, appear as Colony trade. The trade of the Malay States shown in the statement is direct trade, either *via* Port Swettenham or *via* Shipping Agents (as distinct from dealers) at Colony ports. An examination of the trade returns of the Malay States will indicate what proportion of Colony foreign trade was in Malay States produce.

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Changes of imports and exports of merchandise in 1929, as compared with 1928, are summarised and explained in the following table, in millions of dollars:—

	Imports	Reason	Exports	Reason
	$		$	
Class I (Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco) ...	+ 7	Decrease in quantity and value of Cattle ...	− 9	Reduction in volume of rice re-exports
Class II (Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured) ...	−13	Lower prices of rubber and tin-ore, in spite of increase in volume of both	+10·5	Increase in volume of rubber exports and re-exports
Class III (Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured)	+27	Decrease in volume and value of Asphalt, Cotton piece goods, hollow-ware and motor cars	− 15	Reduction in price of tin dredges and kerosene
Total Merchandise	+21		+80·4	

The following is a Summary showing the distribution of trade, including bullion, between the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, and Foreign Countries, in 1928 and 1929, in millions of dollars:

IMPORTS

Countries	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total Merchandise	Bullion	Grand Total
1928						
United Kingdom ...	30	2	107	139	5	144
British Possessions ...	73	32	63	168	11	179
Foreign Countries ...	194	186	173	553	3	556
Total ...	297	220	343	860	19	879
1929						
United Kingdom ...	34	2	107	143	5	148
British Possessions ...	77	29	58	164	10	174
Foreign Countries ...	193	176	205	574	2	576
Total ...	304	207	370	881	17	898

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EXPORTS

Countries	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total Merchandise	Bullion	Grand Total
1928 --						
United Kingdom ...	17	55	26	98	·2	98
British Possessions ...	39	13	58	110	·8	111
Foreign Countries ...	81	333	223	637	6	643
Total ...	137	401	307	845	7	852
1929—						
United Kingdom ...	17	87	28	133	·002	133
British Possessions ...	36	17	53	106	1	107
Foreign Countries ...	75	401	210	686	5	691
Total ...	128	505	292	925	6	931

The following additional Tables show different aspects of Malayan foreign trade; an analysis of each Table is contained in the Annual Report for 1929 of the Statistics Department;

I. Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise between Malaya and Principal Countries for each year, 1925-1929;

II. Principal Imports: Quantities and Values, 1925-1929;

III. Principal Exports: Quantities and Values, 1925-1929

IV. Bullion and Specie: Imports and Exports, 1925 1929;

V. Coal: Imports, Exports and Bunker Coal shipped on steamers for use in foreign trade, 1925-1929;

VI. Cotton Piece Goods: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928 and 1929;

VII. Kerosene: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928 and 1929;

VIII. Liquid Fuel: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928 and 1929;

IX. Lubricating Oil: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928-1929;

X. Motor Spirit: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928 and 1929;

XI. Motor Vehicles: Summary of Imports and Exports, distinguishing Commercial and Passenger Cars, 1928 and 1929;

XII. Rice: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1928-1929;

XIII. Rubber: Imports and Exports, from and to Principal Countries, 1925-1929;

XIV. Tin Ore and Tin: Imports of tin ore and Exports of tin, from and to Principal Countries, 1925-1929.

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TABLE *I*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1925—1929

	Imports					Exports				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
					(Thousands)					
United Kingdom	121,855	136,913	132,609	138,904	143,301	178,160	205,932	158,632	98,244	132,990
Australia and New Zealand	18,328	15,357	17,193	16,950	15,128	26,447	42,081	40,789	27,637	27,926
British North Borneo	7,518	6,040	5,867	4,274	4,137	4,337	4,828	5,251	5,048	4,742
British India and Burma	77,386	88,257	81,220	70,040	73,586	36,899	35,982	32,964	29,179	32,570
Hong Kong	28,577	27,054	35,84	33,283	28,331	9,997	9,973	10,139	15,716	11,283
Sarawak	48,751	42,357	39,703	32,625	31,826	9,198	9,808	10,848	10,914	9,026
Union of South Africa	5,363	4,640	5,351	5,100	3,889	1,538	1,776	3,072	4,089	4,727
Austria	19	95	576	585	525	171	34	42	10	...
Belgium	3,076	5,106	4.830	4,209	5,224	2.762	2,434	1,519	1,744	2,464
Czecho Slovakia	...	...	332	537	992	...	...		...	...
Denmark	696	1,137	1,114	1,756	1,739	1,922	2,556	2,883	3,411	2,663
France	7,942	13,301	11,173	8,093	9,497	44,132	40,912	34,060	26,260	37,852
Germany	8,537	13,715	13,705	14,443	19,415	29,696	18,576	16,818	18,290	24,152
Italy	9,675	15,947	9,672	7,499	9,119	18,410	15,245	13,046	10,023	1,4794
Netherlands	9,487	10,859	11,583	0,905	12,129	29,543	29,673	41,575	35,535	32,670
Norway	762	467	588	702	823	161	145	20	227	324
Russia	34	98	176	6	2	141	53	54	177	57
Spain	77	129	71	60	100	3,815	3,780	2,252	3,354	3,204
Sweden	675	617	765	1,074	2,020	1,548	2,359	1,365	1,109	1,050
Switzerland	...	...	3,506	5,887	5,709	...	...	1	3	7
Other European Countries	290	232	512	1,082	2,145	48	67	115	263	551
United States of America	30,726	34,866	31,799	27,542	31,840	643.159	597,875	466,998	353,372	393,207
China	34,995	48,250	35,114	29,691	40,795	8,503	9,213	8,589	12,410	10,574
French Indo China	16,725	20,265	24,053	22,014	26,289	7,978	10,195	10,368	9,327	5 228
Japan	29,957	34,900	30,215	20,219	23,190	36,987	39,966	38,628	33,983	38,671
Netherlands East Indies	403,000	367,979	363,613	287,006	273,008	113,379	112,451	101,280	91,494	84,919
Siam	93,972	100,431	113,144	102,918	99,064	28,986	28,082	29,442	28,906	23,260

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TABLE *II*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED 1925—1929

Articles	How Stated	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
			('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $
Arecanuts	Tons	39,977	10,009	40,525	9,339	32,132	5,878	45,202	6,983	47,657	8,199
Cigarettes	lbs.	15,398,156	29,129	12 436,459	27,102	11,383,411	26,334	11,131 334	26.636	11,368,540	27,444
Coal	Tons	627,482	8,052	793,301	9,545	876,348	10,972	812,130	9,768	830,603	9,616
Copra	,,	66,815	13,036	81,010	15,178	56,538	10 040	87,230	15,496	86,209	13,262
Cotton Piece Goods ...	Yards	169,996,693	46,250	150,284,724	41,265	154,958,635	37,154	125,699,332	29,846	166,506,593	38,562
Fish, Dried and Salted ...	Tons	56,172	13,889	56,535	15,73	52,609	15,460	51,038	13.996	47,116	13,177
Machinery	Value	...	13,014	...	19,658	...	22,915	...	27,652	...	21,679
Milk, Condensed and Sterilized	Cases	1,081,456	13,780	1,271,956	15,857	1,283,771	15,141	1,368,091	15,491	1,548,726	15,896
Motor Spirit (Benzine) ...	Tons	225,840	62,546	273,270	75,269	269,319	65,426	290,877	55,310	280.425	53,937
Para Rubber ...	,,	158,931	237,617	151,511	170,497	183.250	171,913	150,197	88,428	162,109	81,613
Pepper	,,	14,212	9,391	14,350	12,225	11,915	15,028	12,710	16,378	13,960	18 087
Petroleum (Kerosene) ...	,,	110,070	18,095	91,316	15,114	134,994	18,951	147,074	15,640	153,819	17.386
Rattans	,,	19,852	3,547	21,077	4,468	20,786	3,990	20,779	3.723	18,358	3,019
Rice	,,	650,007	80,650	755,380	98,378	839,959	104,355	803,909	95,473	785,558	95,461
Sago	,,	47,504	4,225	37,625	3,245	42,298	3,722	39,268	2,806	40,076	2,568
Sarongs	Nos.	12,493,136	17,243	12,324,839	17,361	10,673,439	14,148	9,617.809	12,847	10 165.086	13,219
Sugar	Tons	112,919	15,808	108,829	15,169	110.683	15,367	111,733	12,905	114,483	12,316
Tin Ore	,,	39,489	60,984	36,891	62,599	42,254	73,362	44,389	66,950	48,785	62,814

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TABLE *III*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED 1925—1929

Articles	How Stated	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
			('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $		('000s) $
Arecanuts	Tons	58,908	18,293	63,021	17.288	49,879	10,300	69,259	12,196	72,127	14,412
Benzine (Motor Spirit) ...	,,	189,912	53,175	205,455	57,486	202,439	48,834	184,416	34,954	194,344	36,530
Copra	,,	153,236	32,110	185,404	36,988	140,042	26.578	182,858	34,165	198,638	32,925
Cotton Piece Goods ...	Yards	63,966,854	16,413	52,693,161	13,203	51,777,059	12,535	41,000,093	9,957	40,455,571	9,441
Cigarettes	lbs.	7,957,571	12,348	5,410 863	9,988	4,279,513	8,598	3,999,265	8,015	3,719,830	7,437
Fish, Dried and Salted ..	Tons	59,021	14,105	60,220	15,161	58,577	14,309	57,544	14,470	54,717	14,002
Milk, Condensed and Sterilized	Cases	208,595	2,744	249,591	3,251	220,666	2,710	212,261	2,536	217,312	2,261
Pepper	Tons	15,729	10,142	14,453	13,292	13,515	16,762	13,509	18,413	12,879	17,586
Petroleum (Kerosene) ...	,,	63,518	10,076	61,649	9,283	92,538	12,587	112,058	12,069	100,443	10,548
Para Rubber ...	,,	316,826	746,228	391,337	711,302	371,309	519,465	408,692	329,790	577,209	432,644
Preserved Pineapples ...	,,	43 208	8,237	40,634	7,670	40,134	8,297	46,401	8,421	58,690	9,234
Rubber Latex ...	Gallons	2,316,438	10,413	2,087,849	6,650	1,560,976	3,523	919,909	1,297	1,709,529	1,910
Rice	Tons	246,949	31,212	280,533	36,613	294,241	35,992	280,139	32,780	233,897	28,031
Rattans	,,	18,349	4,821	16,715	4,729	15,960	4,321	16,431	4,335	15,228	3,820
Sago	,,	51,165	5,641	41,685	4,497	44,280	4,664	44,195	3,991	46,763	3,742
Sarongs	Nos.	5,635,638	7,941	5,510,925	7,751	6,088,828	7,779	5,211,937	6,573	4,446,605	5,717
Sugar	Tons	26,049	3,692	20,218	2,984	18,065	2,534	20,227	2,530	14,596	1,659
Tin	,,	79,082	175,202	76,334	185,526	83,773	206,571	99,053	191,279	102,026	182,129

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TABLE *IV*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE FOR THE YEARS 1925—1929,

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Description	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Gold Bullion	15,538	3,342	21,766	4,672	11,195	3,542	6,643	4,275	7,719	3,391
„ Specie	21,681	3,297	21,746	3,377	15,413	2,480	8,736	1,979	8,793	1,760
Silver Bullion	411	173	731	461	504	316	613	494	714	441
„ Specie	2,478	1,295	1,970	2,337	119	430	2,869	214	157	96
Copper coin	...	2	50	32	20	197	2	...	12	...
Nickel coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	40,108	8,109	46,263	10,879	27,251	6,965	18,863	6,962	17,397	5,688

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TABLE V

IMPORTS OF COAL IN THOUSANDS OF TONS FOR THE YEARS 1925—1929, DISTINGUISHED SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
United Kingdom ...	38	12	60	56	92
Australia and New Zealand	32	15	28	19	7
British India and Burma ...	19	112	138	76	70
Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei	3	1	...	...	...
Union of South Africa ...	177	163	182	235	183
Japan	135	237	200	147	226
French Indo-China ...	1	3	1	5	2
China	23	14	9	17	4
Dutch Borneo	95	126	174	168	155
Sumatra	55	61	48	54	90
Other Places	49	49	36	35	1
Total thousands of Tons ...	627	793	876	812	830

Bunker Coal shipped on board for the use of steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade—

	Tons	$
1925	457,745	6,901,707
1926	559,728	8,330,368
1927	529,997	8,235,833
1928	571,433	8,840,372
1929	563,066	8,645,011

EXPORTS OF COAL FOR THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Netherlands East Indies ...	618	1,242	2,034	1,171	1,273
Siam	9,195	12,623	2,540	1,343	846
Other Countries ...	108	1,453	154	26	29
Total Tons ...	9,921	15,318	4,728	2,540	2,148
Value in thousands of $	132	218	59	32	27

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TABLE *VI*

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards
United Kingdom ...	97,780,629	80,623,332	80,882,040	65,867,796	86,012,937
British India and Burma	2,522,528	3,945,307	4,174,341	3,400,374	3,102,648
Hong Kong ...	7,970,681	2,994,982	6,173,836	6,661,461	6,619,096
Italy ...	6,498,970	6,572,309	5,286,813	4,398,404	6,495,401
Netherlands ...	3,536,073	3,648,315	3,855,791	3,483,050	4,761,259
Switzerland ...	..	...	443,791	1,512,795	1,685,385
United States of America	456,346	649 216	1,021,143	1,147,393	1,630,998
China ...	16,572,237	17,205,632	14,167,044	13,102,250	18,128,000
Japan ...	30,844,138	31,298,240	35,607,466	23,098,804	34,732,075
Other Countries ...	3,815,091	3,347,391	3,346,370	3,027,005	2,338,794
Total Yards ...	169,996,693	150,284,724	154,958,635	125,699,332	165,506,593
Value $ ...	46,249,760	41,265,319	37,154,174	29,846,460	38,561,671

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards
British North Borneo ...	2,231,841	2,648,284	2,633,955	2,543,392	2,616,483
Sarawak ...	3,314,477	2,580,451	2,800,509	2,438,570	2,778,227
Other British Possessions	2,177,246	1,838,955	1,142,328	1,188,180	1,171,328
Netherlands East Indies	33,476,883	28,590,615	27,352,657	22,785,836	24,805,350
Siam ...	21,484,202	15,800,145	17,003,374	11,184,829	8,326,475
Other Foreign Countries	1,282,205	1,234,711	844,236	859,286	757,708
Total Yards ...	63,966,854	52,693,161	51,777,059	41,000,093	40,455,571
Value $ ...	16,412,960	13,203,338	12,534,767	9,957,089	9,441,186

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TABLE *VII*

IMPORTS OF KEROSENE DISTINGUISHING SOURCES OF SUPPLY DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Dutch Borneo ...	13,113	7,019	29,236	22,219	26,095
Sumatra ...	47,875	36,310	45,758	63,877	65,017
United States of America ...	11,639	12,786	10,147	12,950	16,138
Sarawak ...	37,349	34,752	49,733	40,797	42,525
Other Countries ...	94	449	120	7,231	4,044
Total Tons ...	110,070	91,316	134,994	147,074	153,819
Value $	18,094,675	15,114,252	18,951,384	15,639,681	17,386,346

EXPORTS OF KEROSENE DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British North Borneo ...	1,038	1,198	1,235	1,253	1,456
Sarawak	2,698	3,152	5,154	2,823	3,250
British India and Burma	3,567	1,902	6,792	7,102	10,313
Ceylon	234	940	2,456	774	5,949
Hongkong	446	585	1,063	3,601	2,013
Australia	19,870	22,022	34,264	43,249	34,912
New Zealand ...	6,618	3,200	1,942	2,101	3,818
Union of South Africa	19	95	516	3,063	3,310
Other British Possessions	1,63	4,325	4,224	4,297	6,277
China	2,159	717	2,921	13,881	...
French Indo-China ...	5,125	5,246	6,207	8,659	4,573
Japan	6,732	2,491	3,356	1,430	2,252
Netherlands East Indies	6,333	3,158	6,520	3,886	4,843
Siam	6,357	11,898	15,176	15,108	16,645
Other Foreign Countries	692	720	712	831	832
Total Tons ...	63,518	61,649	92,538	112,058	100,443
Value $ ...	10,076,153	9,283,412	12,587,354	12,068,552	10,547,676

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TABLE *VIII*

IMPORTS OF LIQUID FUEL DISTINGUISHING SOURCES OF SUPPLY DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sarawak ...	14,015	83,124	44,320	4,748	29,513
United States of America ...	17,054	...	32,582	7,340	17
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	4,189
Dutch Borneo ...	205,607	172,651	280,775	379,600	368,829
Sumatra ...	66,855	60,871	98,603	114,135	133,952
Other Countries ...	2	29,966	18,764	19,056	10,079
Total Tons ...	303,533	346,612	475,044	524,879	546,579
Value $	11,991,653	13,057,415	18,986,141	21,047,892	22,222,605

EXPORTS OF LIQUID FUEL DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British India and Burmah	434	158	6,653	3,979	4,027
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	14	4,593
Australia ...	366	1,061	473	647	1,492
Other British Possessions	2,292	939	6,109	1,224	1,294
Egypt ...	17,969	27,404	14,064	16,539	22,868
China ...	21	...	134	57	2,208
French Indo-China	2,438	3,084	3,183	5,960	6,986
Netherlands East Indies	5,110	5,833	13,179	15,382	13,995
Siam ...	5,219	7,389	11,518	18,163	26,634
Other Foreign Countries	852	93	70	353	1,200
Total Tons ...	34,701	45,961	55,383	62,318	85,297
Value $	1,413,293	1,856,284	2,288,561	2,683,139	3,639,596

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TABLE *IX*

IMPORTS OF LUBRICATING OIL DISTINGUISHING SOURCES OF SUPPLY DURING THE YEARS, 1925—1929

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
United Kingdom ...	130,719	165,382	253,828	291,164	398,980
British India and Burma	88,958	47,753	99,832	66,454	66,636
Hong Kong ...	45,958	12,351	37,160	32,844	17,246
United States of America ...	1,249,932	1,672,781	1,590,329	2,022,626	2,437,355
Netherlands India :—					
Dutch Borneo ...	3,776,369	3,654,006	3,449,232	2,916,084	2,722,958
Java ...	42,488	443,365	70,821	87,045	2,019
Sumatra ...	884,269	232,774	388,420	246,853	409,171
Other Countries ...	7,935	14,400	39,063	32,904	39,631
Total Gallons ...	6,226,628	6,242,812	5,928,685	5,695,974	6,093,996
Value $	4,183,793	5,067,192	5,150,192	4,531,619	5,186,448

EXPORTS OF LUBRICATING OIL DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
British North Borneo ...	13,397	12,558	17,084	19,040	20,369
Sarawak	71,278	114,846	136,450	100,025	105,381
British India & Burma	535,175	352,045	208,026	75,275	24,000
Ceylon	68,406	46,414	39,666	48,069	34,705
Australia	53,208	47,450	63,644	33,788	25,632
Hongkong ...	15,501	10,398	9,335	14,247	8,706
Mauritius	...	..	2,352	22,322	4,700
Union of South Africa	49,623	102,722	63,640	51,464	48,411
Other British Possessions	27,881	21,772	12,370	20,279	26,135
China	148,053	..	79,510	39,701	79,024
French Indo-China ...	679,859	148,813	109,937	139,598	146,330
Netherlands East Indies	833,265	708,851	964,800	490,712	389,961
Pailippines and Sulu ...	51,348	27,228	4,561	12,921	5,062
Siam	297,909	348,893	415,853	467,053	518,125
Other Foreign Countries	131,835	515,627	920	22,535	30,589
Total Gallons ...	2,976,738	2,457,617	2,128,148	1,557,029	1,467,130
Value $ ...	1,850,362	1,767,160	1,636,532	1,204,746	1,187,159

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TABLE X

IMPORTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT DISTINGUISHING SOURCES OF SUPPLY DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country from which imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sarawak ...	63,195	44,006	47,542	83,146	57,560
United States of America ...	770	2,576	5,217	542	407
Dutch Borneo ...	33,825	59,921	57,944	30,083	36,612
Java ...	13	...	...	8,208	5,655
Sumatra ..	127,874	166,635	158,476	168,895	179,655
Other Countries ...	163	132	140	3	536
Total Tons ...	225.840	273,270	269,319	290,877	280,425
Value $	62,545,924	75,268,955	65,426,497	55,310,235	53,936,681

EXPORTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which exported	1925	1936	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ceylon ...	2	1	3,507	4,311	4,578
Australia ...	44,783	79,250	88,275	82,002	74,839
New Zealand ...	6,052	8,886	17,996	5,697	6,751
Union of South Africa ...	3,784	3,853	9,155	17,393	20,798
Other British Possessions	78,097	53,919	40,177	39,553	30,454
France ...	...	...	...	...	4,165
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	6,849
French Indo China ...	130	10,300	8,198	8,950	1,343
Egypt ...	13,078	7,025	...	...	11,421
China ...	60	...	...	...	1,370
Japan ...	2,898	2,873	44	6,501	17,534
Argentine Republic ...	...	...	...	...	7,840
Netherlands East Indfes	38,172	35,086	28,559	14,315	2,868
Siam ...	2,732	3,594	6,507	5,694	2,999
Other Foreign Countries	124	668	21	...	535
Total Tons ...	189,912	205,455	202,439	184,416	194,344
Value $	53,175,329	57,485,938	48,834,219	34,953,522	36,530,103

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TABLE *XI*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MOTOR CARS DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

—	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Pagr.	Coml.	Pagr.	Coml.	Pagr.	Coml.	Pagr.	Coml.	Pagr.	Coml.
Imports ...	7,761	1,135	9,138	2,125	6,196	1,857	4,293	1,437	5,751	1,658
Exports ...	909	143	750	80	575	117	572	98	455	79
Consumption ...	6,852	992	8,388	2,045	5,621	1,740	3,721	1,339	5,296	1,579

TABLE *XII*

IMPORTS OF RICE DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country from which Imported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British India & Burma	235,483	258,953	218,363	209,646	266,802
French Indo-China ...	49,769	69,772	69,506	78,402	103,604
Siam	361,851	422,651	549,866	513,714	414,193
Other Countries ...	2,904	4,004	2,224	2,147	959
Total Tons ...	650,007	755,380	839,959	803,909	785,558
Value $ ...	80,649,592	98,378,269	104,354,775	95,473,000	95,461,000

EXPORTS OF RICE DURING THE YEARS 1925—1929

Country to which Exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British North Borneo	10,994	10,969	13,070	13,254	10,850
Sarawak ...	14,828	15,505	21,790	19,523	16,027
British India & Burma	200	205	17,105	13,959	699
Ceylon ...	2,499	21,563	37,630	16,250	4,413
Other British Possessions ...	3,788	2,998	2,705	3,042	7,391
Netherlands East Indies	207,168	222,020	198,746	211,518	191,886
Other Foreign Countries	7,472	7,273	4,195	2,593	2,631
Total Tons ...	246,949	280,533	294,241	280,139	233,897
Value $ ...	31,212,380	36,612,889	35 991,562	32,780,066	28,031,407

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TABLE *XIII*

IMPORTS OF PARA RUBBER IN THE YEARS 1925—1929

—	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $
British North Borneo and Sarawak	11,330	24,848	11,629	18,691	14,198	18,738	13,359	10,317	14,529	10,152
Burma	2,135	4,581	1,717	2,802	2,625	3,505	2,054	1,816	2,542	1,821
Netherlands Indies	138,870	195,881	132,987	141,587	157,837	139,286	126,400	69,941	134,736	62,895
French Indo-China ...	737	1,387	449	699	2,249	3,204	2,893	2,574	4,392	3,225
Siam	5,377	9,965	4,027	5,653	5,471	6,026	4,819	3,269	5,024	2,916
Other Countries	482	955	702	1,065	870	1,154	672	511	886	604
Total ...	158,931	237,617	151,511	170,497	183,250	171,913	150,197	88,428	162,109	81,613

EXPORTS OF PARA RUBBER IN THE YEARS 1925—1929

—	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $
United Kingdom	45,698	121,367	83,998	155,493	76,398	111,234	60,993	50,311	106,234	82,197
United States of America ...	226,530	519,489	254,343	461,935	241,352	333,455	284,200	229,721	367,770	271,947
Continent of Europe	28,066	66,057	27,588	49,033	26,378	36,813	29,377	22,740	60,556	46,111
British Possessions	4,757	11,078	7,942	15,382	7,388	10,616	7,262	5,882	11,523	8,986
Japan	11,532	27,711	17,324	29,167	19,623	27,043	26,381	20,623	29,935	22,411
Other Countries	243	526	142	292	170	304	479	513	1,191	992
... Total ...	316 826	746,228	391,337	711,302	371,309	519,465	408,692	329,790	577,209	432,644
Latex	3,619	10,413	3,262	6,650	2,628	3,807	2,247	1,973	3,575	2,681
Total ...	320,445	756,641	394,599	717,952	373,937	523,272	410,939	331,763	580,784	435,325

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TABLE *XIV*

IMPORTS OF TIN ORE IN THE YEARS 1925—1929

—	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $
Burma	1,832	2,653	1,802	2,967	2,226	3,614	2,306	3,733	2,323	2,806
Union of South Africa ...	1,823	2,566	1,537	2,419	1,808	2,911	1,839	2,225	1,650	1,777
Netherlands Indies	25,342	40,263	23,429	40,884	27,157	48,684	28,801	46,652	29,964	40,191
Siam	10,210	15,132	9,706	15,764	10,335	17,131	10,464	14,099	13,806	17,078
Other Countries	282	370	417	565	728	1,022	979	941	1,042	962
Total ...	39,489	60,984	36,891	62,599	42,254	73,362	44,389	66,950	48,785	62,814

EXPORTS OF TIN IN THE YEARS 1925—1929

—	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $		Thousands $
United Kingdom	13,970	30,815	11,101	26,785	9,453	22,986	12,910	24,843	15,395	27,159
United States of America ..	45,120	99,895	44,513	108,013	46,370	114,812	56,986	109,929	57,696	103,456
Continent of Europe	13,881	30,916	14,189	34,789	19,771	48,498	19,767	38,360	20,619	36,679
British Possessions	4,203	9,312	3,819	9,337	4,968	12,347	5,312	10,297	4,998	8,937
Japan	1,185	2,628	1,613	3,910	1,922	4,744	2,399	4,617	2,045	3,631
Other Countries	723	1,636	1,099	2,692	1,289	3,184	1,679	3,233	1,273	2,267
Total ...	79,082	175,202	76,334	185,526	83,773	206,571	99,053	191,279	102,026	182,129

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V.—Communications

(*a*) Shipping

The total tonnage of merchant vessels arriving and departing was 45,435,395 as compared with 42,987,154 in 1928. *See* Table on page 48.

In the last five years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1925	...	...	35,032,127	tons.
1926	...	...	38,028,630	,,
1927	...	...	39,693,766	,,
1928	...	...	42,987,154	,,
1929	...	...	45,435,395	,,

Of the small craft (steamers under 50 tons and native vessels) the combined arrivals and departures in 1929 were 66,242 in number and 2,321,889 in tons as compared with 68,530 and 2,282,501, respectively, in 1928.

One new steam-vessel and five motor-vessels, with a tonnage of 190 tons gross, and twenty-six sailing-vessels (2,716 tons) were registered during the year under the Imperial Shipping Acts. Under Ordinance No. 125 (Merchant Shipping), 16 new sailing-vessels (1,662 tons) were licensed under section 424, and 684 vessels (7,773 tons) under sections 425 and 426.

(*b*) Harbour Boards

The income and expenditure of the Singapore Harbour Board for the last two years have been as follows:—

	Income	*Expenditure*
	$	$
Year ended 30th June, 1928 ...	10,744,189	8,180,919
Year ended 30th June, 1929 ...	11,902,138	8,758,414

The capital debt due to the Government amounted to $52,622,268 at June 30th, 1929, in respect of which sum the Board pays interest half yearly, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on $50,050,840 and on the balance of $2,571,428 at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

In addition to this working capital the Board has expended on new works and other services of a permanent nature a sum of $7,176,332 from reserve accounts.

The total gross earnings of the Penang Harbour Board for the year ended 30th June, 1929, were $2,521,655 and the expenditure was $2,000,276.

The capital debt due to the Government stood on 30th June, 1929, at $4,785,464.

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Statement showing total tonnage (Arrivals and Departures) of Merchant Vessels for the Years 1928 and 1929

NATIONALITY	1928					1929					Increase in 1929 as compared with 1928	Decrease in 1929 as compared with 1928
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Christmas Island and Labuan	Total tonnage (Entered and Cleared)	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Christmas Island and Labuan	Total tonnage (Entered and Cleared)		
Portuguese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	...	1,026	1,026	...
Belgian ...	13,312	...	...	...	13,312	35,754	...	...	...	35,754	22,442	...
American ...	568,870	431,510	...	...	1,000,380	678,520	476,665	812	...	1,155,997	155,617	...
Austrian ...	10,710	...	...	...	10,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,710
Russian ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,528	...	...	...	14,528	14,528	...
British ...	12,286,244	8,068,159	408,508	220,758	20,983,669	12,552,012	8,181,147	435,506	237,038	21,405,703	422,034	...
Chinese ...	44,370	...	...	...	44,370	40,030	...	...	...	40,030	...	4,340
Danish ...	492,641	384,956	76,172	...	953,769	580,858	307,529	130,864	...	1,019,251	65,482	...
Dutch ...	6,435,707	1,491,180	2,374	7,018	7,936,279	7,054,726	1,797,757	594	2,004	8,855,081	918,802	...
French ...	2,065,290	...	...	...	2,065,290	1,874,295	...	...	...	1,874,295	..	190,995
German ...	1,576,134	782,216	...	...	2,358,350	1,699,029	847,714	17,906	...	2,564,649	206, 99	..
Italian ...	330,056	210,006	...	...	540,062	596,149	337,054	...	...	933,203	393,141	...
Japanese ...	3,841,421	1,049,340	...	102,080	4,992,841	4,118,176	953,116	...	125,870	5,197,162	204,321	...
Norwegian ...	1,196,801	207,942	71,042	...	1,475,785	1,268,120	189,086	79,238	...	1,536,444	60,659	..
Sarawak ...	156,821	...	...	3,032	159,853	167,987	...	...	1,888	169,875	10,022	..
Siamese ...	181,972	...	3,008	...	184,980	189,118	...	9,838	...	198,956	13,976	...
Spanish ...	29,572	...	...	...	29,572	30,504	...	...	...	30,504	932	...
Swedish ...	159,892	78,040	...	...	237,932	262,373	140,664	...	...	402,937	165,005	...
TOTALS ...	29,389,813	12,703,349	561,104	332,888	42,987,154	31,162,079	13,230,732	675,784	366,800	45,435,395	2,654,286	206,045
										Net Increase ...	2,448,241	

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(*c*) RAILWAYS

A railway, the property of the Federated Malay States Government, traverses the island of Singapore and connects, by a causeway across the Johore Straits, which was opened for traffic in October, 1923, with the peninsular system, thus affording rail communication with Johore, the Federated Malay States, Malacca, Province Wellesley, Penang, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Siam.

(*d*) ROADS

The metalled roads of the Colony (exclusive of those maintained by the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca) measure 595·92 miles, distributed as follows:—

	1928	*1929*
Singapore ...	... 103·48	*102·76
Penang and the Dindings	... 99·77	100·34
Province Wellesley	... 178·25	178·25
Malacca ...	... 184·66	198·66
Labuan ...	... 12·67	15·91

Of these 595·92 miles of metalled road 463·06 miles are now treated with asphalt.

In addition to the metalled roads 208·25 miles of gravel road, natural road and hill path are maintained in the various Settlements.

The re-surfacing of all metalled road with granite was continued, a further 5·86 miles in Singapore, 23·47 miles in Penang and the Dindings, 16·81 miles in Province Wellesley and 14 miles in Malacca being carried out in 1929.

(*e*) POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

The work of the Postal and Telegraph Sections of the Post Office during the year 1929 continued to increase.

The Postal rates are as follows:—

	LETTERS		POSTCARDS		PRINTED PAPERS
	1st oz.	Each succeeding oz.	Single	Reply	For every two ozs.
Foreign ...	12 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.	12 cts.	2 cts.
Imperial ...	6 „	6 „	4 „	8 „	2 „
Local ...	2 ozs. / 4 cts.	Each succeeding 2 ozs. / 2 cts.	2 „	4 „	2 „

*The decrease is due to the Siglap area having been handed over to the Municipality and the 1929 figure does not include roads keptup by Government within the Municipal Limits. These roads total 25 miles and form the approaches to Government Buildings and Government Quarters.

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The number of Postal articles (excluding parcels) posted in the Colony was 26,697,000, an average of 25.19 per inhabitant, as against 24.15, the average in the previous year. The number received for delivery was 20,410,000 as compared with 18,276,000 in 1928. The number of messages forwarded over the Government Telegraph Lines during the year 1929 was 592,269, as compared with 565,150, whilst the number received was 498,518, as compared with 486,365 in 1928. The number of subscribers to the Government Telephone Exchanges increased from 1,836 to 2,003, excluding extensions.

The estimated amount at the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1929, was $4,315,615.87, an increase of 8 per cent as compared with the actual amount on the 31st December, 1928. The average amount at the credit of each depositor was $188.79. There was a profit on the year's working of $48,150.53. The estimated present value of investments was $4,598,543.46. These figures are subject to revision after audit.

In addition to the General Post Offices at Singapore, Penang, Malacca and the Post Office Labuan, there were on the 31st December, 1929, 47 Sub-Offices in the Colony including eight Railway Post Offices. Of these 33 were Telegraph Offices and 2 were Postal Agencies.

The operations of the Money Order Branch amounted in 1929 to $8,363,146.77, the principal business done being with India, Federated Malay States, Great Britain, Netherlands East Indies, Ceylon, China and the United States.

Eleven Submarine Cables radiate from Singapore:—

To Penang	5,	thence to Madras	3
		,, ,, Colombo	2
		,, ,, Deli	1
Batavia	2,	,, ,, Cocos	1
Banjoewangi	1,	,, ,, Port Darwin	2
Hongkong	1,	direct, thence to Manila	1
		,, ,, North China	1
		,, ,, Macao	1
Cochin-China	1,	thence to Hongkong	1
Labuan	1,	,, ,, Hongkong	1

There are also Government Telegraph lines from Penang to Province Wellesley and thence to Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Siam, Johore, Malacca and Singapore. The land line from Singapore to Penang *viâ* Kuala Lumpur was opened for traffic in June 1909. In Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings there are 228¼ miles of Telegraph wire, 20 miles

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of Submarine Cable containing 148½ miles of wire, 2,163¼ miles of overhead telephone wire, 154½ miles of spare overhead wire, 37 miles 32 chains of underground telephone cables containing 6,515¾ miles of wire.

In Singapore the route and wire mileage between the General Post Office and Woodlands (Johore Causeway) is as under:—

	Route mileage	Wire mileage
On Public Roads ...	1 mile 40 chains	9 miles 00 chain
On Posts and Telegraphs Poles (within Railway Reserve)	13 miles 00 chain	66 ,, 10 chains
On Railway Pole line (rented) ...	2 ,, 00 ,,	6 ,, 00 chain

There are 199¼ miles of Telegraph line and 1,932¾ miles of Telephone line in Malacca.

The Telephone Exchange in Singapore is worked by the Oriental Telephone Company and the Exchanges in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca are worked by the Post Office.

(*f*) Wireless Telegraphy

There are two Government Wireless Stations in the Colony, situated respectively at Paya Lebar (Singapore) and Penaga (Penang). The Station at Paya Lebar carries out a point to point communication with Kuching (Sarawak) and Christmas Island, and a ship to shore service. The Station at Penaga communicates with ships stations and receives the British Official Wireless Press transmitted by Rugby. The point to point service between Penaga and Rangoon was discontinued from the 1st August owing to lack of traffic. The machinery and apparatus at both Stations were maintained in good working order throughout the year and point to point and ship to shore communication was carried on without interruption.

At Paya Lebar and Penaga the reception tests of the short wave programmes radiated from the experimental station of the British Broadcasting Corporation at Chelmsford, England, (G5SW on 25.53 metres) indicated no improvement on those conducted in 1928. The programme

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transmitted between 7 P.M. and midnight (G.M.T.) (2 A.M. to 7 A.M. local time) is generally receivable, but cannot be relied upon. The 12-30 P.M. to 1-30 P.M. (G. M. T.) programme (7-30 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. local time) is seldom received in Malaya. These tests were discontinued from the 31st October, 1929. The 8 P.M. (G. M. T.) transmissions of British Official Wireless Press from Rugby have been regularly received. The noon (G. M. T.) transmissions are readable in Malaya from November to March annually.

Simultaneous transmissions of the Rugby long wave Press are being conducted on Short Waves and observations are being made on these transmissions with a view to improving the Press service.

(*g*) Communication by Sea

Over 50 lines of sea-going steamers touch at Singapore. There is regular communication with Europe weekly, alternately by British India steamers *viâ* Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay homewards, *viâ* Bombay and Negapatam outwards, and by the Peninsular and Oriental vessels, and fortnightly by the Messageries Maritimes *viâ* Ceylon. In addition there is a weekly service to Europe by the Steamship Company "Nederland" and Rotterdam Lloyd alternately, and a service at frequent intervals by Holt, Chargeurs-Réunis, Glen, Shire, Japanese and other lines.

With China and Japan there is fortnightly communication by the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritimes lines, and by other lines frequently; with Cochin-China fortnightly by the Messageries Maritimes and the Société des Affréteurs Indo-Chinois, monthly by Chargeurs-Réunis and frequently by vessels chartered by Chinese Agents; with Manila *viâ* Hongkong frequently, direct by Spanish Packets, Steamship Company "Nederland" and Rotterdam Lloyd by British Packets, Hamburg-Amerika Line and Norddeutscher Lloyd occasionally; with Bangkok frequently by Straits Steamship and other steamers and weekly by British India vessels; with Batavia and other Netherlands Indies ports frequently by steamers of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij and of the Nederland and Rotterdam Lloyd Companies and frequently by other vessels chartered by Chinese Agents; with Australian ports frequently by British India, Burns Philp, Ocean Steamship Company, Western Australian Steam Navigation Company, Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij and other lines direct, and occasionally *viâ* Colombo, with the sailings thence by Orient Packets; with Madras (direct) and other ports on the Coromandel Coast fortnightly by the British India steamers and monthly by the Messageries Maritimes steamers and with

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Rangoon and Calcutta weekly by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, British India, Apcar and other steamers; with South Africa (direct) fortnightly by Japanese vessels and in the absence of direct sailings in Peninsular and Oriental week *viâ* Colombo with the sailings thence by first available steamer and in British India week *viâ* Bombay with the sailings thence by first available steamer; with the United States of America *viâ* Suez weekly by British India steamers and Peninsular and Oriental vessels and frequently viâ Hongkong by vessels of other lines and fortnightly by Peninsular and Oriental steamers.

In addition to the above there is frequent communication with Penang, Malacca, and ports of the Malay States, Hongkong, etc. by local lines. Most of the larger steamers call at Penang. Letters from England reach Singapore in from 22 to 24 days.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons

Crime Statistics

Seizable offences reported during 1929 numbered 6,947, representing an increase of 68 over the corresponding figure for 1928. 2,589 convictions were recorded while 104 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Fifty-five murders were committed—a decrease of 22 compared with the 1928 figure—while attempted murders dropped from 41 to 25.

There was a remarkable decrease in the number of robberies and gang robberies as compared with the previous year, the figures being 122 (including 1 accompanied by murder) against 212 (including 2 accompanied by murder). In addition to the 122 there were 6 unsuccessful attempts at robbery.

Cases of causing hurt with a dangerous weapon (677) increased by 47, theft (2,080) by 116 and theft in a dwelling (1,821) by 96.

Housebreakings accompanied by theft (567) were fewer by 37 than in 1928, while there was also a decrease of 40 in the number of cases of extortion (87).

As regards seizable crime the year was a very satisfactory one. Under the more important heads, *i.e.*, murder, robbery and gang robbery, there were less than half the number of cases in 1927, the lowest figures for the last six

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years. This improvement was almost entirely due to a decline in crime in Singapore. The number of reports of non-seizable offences increased by 14,960 and reached the record total of 89,781, which is nearly double the number of reports for 1924, 1925 and 1926. This is mainly due to the growth of the larger towns and the expansion of the Police Force.

Chinese Secret Societies

The year 1929 was a comparatively quiet one. No trouble on an extensive scale occurred, although faction dissensions, involving a number of cases of shooting and stabbing, continued to require attention by the Police. With the further improvement of its Intelligence service the Department was able to exercise closer supervision, particularly as regards society and gang leaders, and to effect a marked reduction in their criminal activities.

In the early part of January, a powerful gang of the Cantonese Heng Yi group was rounded up. A number of gang robberies which occurred in May in quick succession were attributed to members of another Cantonese gang, the Khuan Yi and were found to cease altogether after a raid on its headquarters.

During March a serious quarrel due to personal rivalry occurred in a section of the Gi Hong San (Sin Gi Hin society), in the course of which murder was committed. This led to the speedy suppression of the gang. The incident brought to light the fact that the society membership included Hokkiens, Chawans, Hockchias, Teo Chius and Hailams.

There was little activity amongst Teo Chiu societies and the Police Department is to be congratulated upon the continued respite from the lawless feuds of recent years.

The local Chinese Communist Party, which had been to a great extent quiescent since 1928, took every possible opportunity during the year to issue propaganda to labouring classes throughout Malaya. Intimate touch with their activities was however maintained by the Police.

Prisons.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,255 prisoners in the three Criminal Prisons of the Colony (Singapore Penang and Malacca). Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-nine were admitted during the year as compared with

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5,628 during 1928 and 7,438 were discharged. One thousand three hundred and seventy-six (1,376) remained at the end of the year. There were 211 vagrants in the Houses of Detention at the beginning of the year; during the year 1,041 were admitted and 1,138 were discharged. Of the 1,138 vagrants discharged 124 found employment and 900 were repatriated.

"Middle-grade" prisoners are employed on industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making and mat and basket-making.

The "Upper-grade" men are mostly employed as cooks, orderlies, clerks, etc., the "Lower-grade" men at husk-beating, and the "Short-sentence" and "Revenue-grade" men at husk-beating and fatigue duties.

The sanitary condition of the prisons and the health of the prisoners have been satisfactory throughout the year.

VII.—Public Works

In Singapore the new Opium Packing Factory at Pasir Panjang and the Police Depôt at Thomson Road were completed and good progress was made with the new Chinese Protectorate Building.

In Penang the English Elementary School at Perak Road was practically completed and good progress was made with the reconstruction of the General Hospital and the Subordinates Quarters, 10 of which were built at Jahudi Road and 8 at Chow Thye Road.

In Province Wellesley the new Bridge at Nibong Tebal was completed and considerable progress was made with the New Ferry Road from Bagan Luar to the Prai River and the reconstruction of the road south of Bukit Tengah.

In Malacca the extensive repairs and strengthening of the Ferro Concrete Lighthouse at One Fathom Bank were completed and the construction of the new High School was begun and is progressing satisfactorily. In consequence of the death of the Contractor for the New Post Office, the contract had to be cancelled and fresh tenders were invited.

In Labuan a new 5″ water main was laid by the Depart ment from the Reservoir to Victoria Town, a distance of 3,100 lineal yards, at a cost of $8,999.00. Coal Point Road and McArthur Road were extended at a total cost of $8,699.00.

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VIII.—Public Health

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

The population of 1929 is estimated on that of the Census of 1921. The distribution is as follows:—

	Census Figures 1921	*Estimated* 1928	*Estimated* 1929
Singapore ...	423,768	559,270	580,694
Penang ...	304,572	342,023	351,205
Malacca ...	153,599	194,342	200,004
	881,939	1,095,635	1,131,903

The number of births registered during the year was 42,102 as compared with 39,479, and of deaths 29,544 as against 31,516, in the previous year.

The percentage of males born was 52.22. The highest birth rate by nationalities was 40.94 per thousand amongst Malays as against 41.43 in 1928.

The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 181.92 per thousand births as against 185.06 in 1928 and 214.14 in 1927.

The number of deaths registered as from infantile convulsions (deaths of children under one year) was 4,692 as against 4,575 and 5,831 in the two previous years. Dietetic errors, tetanus and malaria are common causes of convulsions.

The crude death rate was 26.10 per thousand as against 28.76 and 33.55 in the two previous years. This is the lowest death rate yet recorded. The average for the last ten years is 29.81.

Malaria was responsible for 4,648 deaths as against 5,798 and 6,296 in the two previous years, while fever unclassified accounted for 1,764 deaths as against 1,494 in 1928 and 1,983 in 1927.

Two thousand seven hundred and ten deaths were registered as due to tuberculosis as compared with 2,802 in the year 1928.

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Pneumonia accounted for 2,502 deaths as compared with 2,679 in the previous year. Only 205 deaths were registered as due to influenza as against 204 in the year 1928.

Beri-beri accounted for 944 deaths as against 1,146, 1,531 and 1,098 in the three previous years.

Dysentery caused 673 deaths classified as follows:—

Amœbic	...	...	194
Bacillary	...	...	136
Unclassified	...	...	343
			673

The number of deaths from dysentery in the previous year was 902.

Infectious Disease.—There were three deaths from plague, three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever, and two deaths from small-pox, (one of which was an imported case). The figures for 1928 were 4 deaths from plague, 14 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever, 2 deaths from small-pox and 11 deaths from cholera.

B.—HEALTH BRANCH

One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight visits as against 1,342 in Singapore and 532 visits as against 1,821 in Penang in 1928, were paid to ships by Port Health Officers who examined 788,524 persons as compared with 758,516 in the previous year.

One hundred and forty two thousand two hundred and ninety-five persons were retained under observation in the two Maritime Quarantine Stations, mostly for short periods, as against 57,266 in 1928.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases in the Singapore Quarantine Station was 10 for small-pox, and in Penang 3 for cholera, 4 for small-pox and 2 for cerebro-spinal fever. The figures for 1928 were—Singapore 14 for cholera and 6 for small-pox, and Penang 11 for small-pox.

Rural Conservancy

The Health Officers in each settlement continued to supervise and develop the sanitation and conservancy in rural areas.

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The Rural Sanitation Campaign in Penang has resulted in the erection of 2,010 sanitary latrines, of which 76 were flush latrines, 841 pail latrines, 1,065 pit latrines and 28 latrines overhanging the sea.

Anti-malarial Work

The sum of $236,319.06 was spent on anti-mosquito work and anti-malarial measures in a general reduction of all harmful mosquitoes. The chief item of expenditure has been permanent drainage, but large areas are also controlled by temporary oiling measures.

C.—KING EDWARD VII COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, SINGAPORE

The total number of licentiates of the College at the end of the year was 238, and the number of students 104 as against 225 and 105 in the previous year. The number of new students admitted was 23 as compared with 21 in the year 1928. Thirteen students completed their course and obtained the diploma of the College in 1929.

D.—HOSPITALS

Sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-one in-patients were treated in the Hospitals of the Colony as compared with 66,169 in the previous year. The malaria admissions were 10,939 as compared with 13,173 in 1928. Admissions for Venereal Disease were 4,324 with 124 deaths as against 4,754 with 157 deaths in the previous year.

E.—DISPENSARIES

General Diseases

Outpatients numbered 218,101, and the attendances 404,802 as against 190,749 outpatients and 333,106 attendances in 1928. The attendances at the Women and Children's Out-door Dispensary, Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, were 31,231 as compared with 35,222 in 1928. In the Women and Children's Out-door Dispensary, Penang, the attendances were 15,948 as against 17,342 in the previous year.

Motor Travelling Dispensaries

The number of attendances at the Motor Travelling Dispensary in Singapore was 14,504 as against 18,415 in 1928. In Penang Island, the attendances were 31,217 and in

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Province Wellesley 30,484 as against 31,688 and 17,712 respectively in the previous year. In Malacca, there were 19,776 attendances as against 15,037 in 1928.

Venereal Diseases

Outpatients treated for venereal diseases were 33,684 as compared with 28,568 in 1928. The attendances were 213,079 as against 191,534.

Yaws

The number of outpatients treated for yaws was 9,990 as compared with 7,870 in 1928.

F.—LEPERS

The number of lepers treated in the Leper Settlements was 1,186 with a total of 117 deaths as compared with 1,091 cases with a total of 128 deaths in the year 1928. With the continuance of modern treatment there is a steady fall in the death rate. Twenty-eight Lepers were discharged from Pulau Jerejak cured. The new settlement for male lepers at Trafalgar will be ready in the course of 1930.

G.—MENTAL HOSPITAL

One thousand and forty-three males and three hundred and fifty-nine females were treated during the year as compared with 1,015 males and 359 females in 1928. The numbers remaining at the end of the year were 794 males and 285 females as compared with 730 males and 270 females in 1928. Records of the Mental Hospital death rate are available for the past forty-one years. The rate for 1929, which is the first complete year spent by the patients in the New Mental Hospital—9.2 per cent—is the lowest on record.

IX.—Education

There were 22 Government English Schools in the Colony with an average enrolment of 9,577 pupils. The expenditure on these schools was $1,064,772. The figures for 1928 were 20 schools, 8,717 pupils and $1,032,806 expenditure.

There were 28 Aided English Schools with an average enrolment of 15,289 pupils as against 29 schools with 15,255 pupils in 1928. The grants paid by the Government in aid

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of these schools amounted to $937,691 as compared with $831,716 for the year 1928.

The expenditure on the 213 Government Vernacular Schools was $490,429 and their average enrolment was 20,459. The figures for 1928 were 215 schools, $454,611 expenditure, and average enrolment 19,421.

Excluding Chinese Vernacular Schools there were 28 Aided Vernacular Schools, with an average enrolment of 3,170, the grants to which for 1929 amounted to $10,043. The figures for 1928 were 19 schools, average enrolment 2,751 and grants $7,794.

The pupils in the secondary classes in the English Schools numbered 1,794 as against 1,499 in 1927 and 1,580 in 1928.

Forty-one students passed the final third year examination of the Normal Classes for teachers, as compared with 30 in 1928.

There was one student teacher from English Schools in Malaya studying at Hongkong University at Government expense and there were 37 at Raffles College. These students on the completion of their studies are employed as teachers in the Government and Aided Schools.

Nine candidates entered for the two Queen's Scholarships, revived in 1924 for boys or girls, chosen at a special competitive examination conducted by the Cambridge Delegates and approved by a selection Board, to enable them to complete their studies at a University in the United Kingdom. Competitors may be of any race or creed, but must be British subjects. One candidate from Singapore and one from Penang won the scholarships. One of the successful candidates proposes to study Law and the other Medicine.

The European Staff was still short of officers chiefly owing to the creation of supernumerary appointments for officers seconded to Kedah and Johore.

During the year one European Master and one European Mistress, appointed to the Malayan Educational Service, were allocated to the Colony.

A new Elementary English School for 480 pupils was opened at Serangoon, Singapore, in 1929.

A similar school at Perak Road, Penang, was completed at the end of the year.

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The new High School, Malacca, was in course of erection during the year.

The medical inspection of schools and pupils and instruction in hygiene and perhaps more than all physical education are creating an interest in public health.

The Singapore Evening Classes in Commercial and Technical subjects continue to satisfy a local want. Instruction was given in English, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typing, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Mechanical and Survey Drawing, Building Construction, Electricity and Magnetism, and Sanitary Inspection.

Nautical Classes under a European Instructor gave instruction in Malay for helmsmen, gunners and masters of local craft.

There were evening classes in Penang in commercial and technical subjects.

In Malacca there were evening classes in Typewriting and Shorthand.

The Sultan Idris Training College for Malay Vernacular teachers at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States accommodates one hundred students from the Colony. The Colony defrayed one-third of the expenditure, paying the sum of $54,000.

The Colony's total expenditure in connection with Chinese Schools was $23,341 as compared with $19,607 for the year 1928.

At the close of the year registered Chinese Schools numbered 332 with 23,518 pupils. In 1928 there were 335 schools with 22,591 pupils.

One Chinese School in Singapore received a grant-in-aid during 1929 amounting to $620. In Penang 12 Chinese Schools received grants amounting to $21,321 and two schools in Malacca received grants-in-aid amounting to $657. In 1928 one in Singapore received $964, 12 in Penang $18,508 and one in Malacca $135.

Raffles College:—The accounts showed at the end of the year a sum of $1,931,746 to the credit of the General Fund and the Funds for Buildings and Scholarships.

A second Hostel, for the erection of which the Federated Malay States Government contributed $200,000, was nearing completion at the end of the year.

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Four Professors and one Reader were in residence throughout the year and there were 72 Government students and seven private students at the College at the end of the year.

The Raffles College Ordinance was amended, mainly to revise the provisions regarding the Provident Scheme for the staff, and Regulations for the Provident Scheme were passed.

The Honourable Dr. R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT. (Oxon.), M.A., Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, continued to act as President.

X.—Lands and Surveys

A.—LANDS

(i).—LAND TENURE

Singapore.—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the 999-year leases issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first of the present 99-year leases for land in the town was issued in 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of freehold grants were issued for land outside the limits of the town. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is held under titles which were originally issued for land required for agricultural purposes. In the case of town lands the issue of 99-year leases continued.

After the transfer to the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were 99-year leases and 999-year leases. Ordinance No. II of 1886 now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands) provided for a Statutory form of Crown Title—the present Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent the form of which was simplified by the omission of various covenants and conditions previously inserted in leases, most of which are implied by virtue of the Statute.

The Statutory Grant has been the usual form of title issued but the policy hitherto has been to restrict the issue of

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Statutory Grants substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding 99 years. Monthly and annual permits are also issued for the temporary occupation of Crown Land. Leases of foreshore can be issued under Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores) for terms which must not exceed 100 years except in special cases with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown, by indenture, grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the documents were issued. In Penang eleven different kinds of title are in the hands of the public as compared with eighteen in Singapore. Unoccupied Crown land is obtainable on Leases. Alienation of foreshore is subject to Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores).

The rates of rent reserved in old leases vary in different localities.

Malacca.—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch.

The remainder of the land in the Town is chiefly held under leases of 99 years but there are a few leases of 999 years and a few Statutory Grants.

Occupied land in the country is held under Statutory Grants or 99 year leases from the Crown in the case of Estates but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Ordinance. There is special legislation, Ordinance No. 69, for the alienation of foreshore.

Land is obtainable without premium if held under customary tenure. Land to be held under Grant or Lease is generally sold by auction. The principal land Revenue consists of rents on Grants or Leases and of Mukim Assessment on land held under Customary tenure.

Labuan.—In Labuan Crown Land may be disposed of by public auction only.

The titles given are leases of 999 years or less.

Since 1919 leases for 30 years only have been granted.

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(ii).—LAND REVENUE

The Revenue in 1928 and 1929 was distributed as follows:—

——		Land Revenue	Reimbursements	Land Sales	Total
		$	$	$	$
Singapore	1928	499,806	35,028	407,394	942,228
	1929	438,168	67,831	506,283	1,012,282
Penang	1928	210,053	37,159	28,442	275,654
	1929	221,270	44,873	64,743	330,886
Malacca	1928	677,481	23,460	326,066	1,027,007
	1929	700,577	23,912	169,212	893,701
Labuan	1928	6,475	1,742	1,200	9,417
	1929	6,958	3,830	1,275	12,063
Total	1928	1,393,815	97,389	763,102	2,254,306
	1929	1,366,973	140,446	741,513	2 248,932

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(iii).—ALIENATION OF LAND

The area of Crown Land alienated, and the number of Statutory Grants and Leases issued during the last five years, together with the amount of premia paid in respect of the same, are shown in the following table:—

——	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Singapore	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Area granted ...	1,059 1 29	441 1 00	33 3 18	7 1 32	132 1 38
	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
,, Town Lots ...	12,183	13,738	100,915	282,451	4,542
Number of Statutory Grants issued ...	41	60	101	58	86
Premia paid ...	$87,631.00	$71,241	$48,738	$196,272.00	$263,941.00
Penang	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Area granted ...	1,120 3 6·45	2,134 1 11	1.825 1 39·93	5,611 3 37	947 2 39
	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	
,, Town Lots ...	19,901	Nil.	5,539	4,418	0 0 3.13
Number of Statutory Grants issued ...	171 S. Grants (27-99 years' Leases.) 4-30 do.	391 Statutory Grants, 10 Penang Hill Leases 25-99 years' Leases 1-10 years' Lease	300 Statutory Grants, 99-99 years' Leases 1 Foreshore Lease for 80 years covering an area of 3,600 sq. ft.	(257 Statutory Grants, 110-99 years' Leases 4 Penang Hill Leases 1-30 years' Leases 2 Foreshore Leases for 99 years each; covering area of 677.5 sq. ft.	(111 Statutory Grants, 96-99 years' Leases, 18 Penang Hill Leases, 1-30 years' Leases, 2 Foreshore Leases, one for 79 years, covering an area of 15,000 sq. ft., & the other for 99 years, covering an area of 1*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.*
Premia paid ...	$410,795.00	$14,165.72	$19,424.00	$100,173.00	26,581.00
Malacca	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P	A. R. P	A. R. P.
Area granted ...	3,686 3 11·02	737 1 03·75	8,018 0 26	6,731 3 21	3,748 3 29.884 and 54,120 sq. ft.
	sq. ft.		sq. ft.		A. R. P.
,, Town Lots ..	Nil.	6 3 35	23,720	2 0 27	0 0 33 30
Number of Statutory Grants issued ...	80 & 1 Lease	48 & 34 Leases	79 Statutory Grants, 55-99 years' Leases, 2-30 years' Leases and 2 Mining Leases	(148 Statutory Grants, 156-99 years' Leases 1-21 years' Lease 1-999 years' Lease	(239 Statutory Grants, 68-99 years' Lease & 1-30 years' Lease.)
Premia paid ...	$254,040.10	$57,927	$109,297.00	$468,133.00	$92,290 00
Labuan	A. R. P.	A. R. P	A R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Area granted ...	146 3 00	457 3 24	557 2 06	614 3 25	306 2 09
,, Town Lots ...	Nil.	0 2 01	131	7 0 19	12 3 01
Number of Statutory Grants issued ...	52	124		72	158
	(22 new Grants, 24 Sub-division Grants and 6 in exchange for old grants)	(87 new Grants, 34 Sub-division Grants and 3 issued in exchange for old grants)	(73 new Grants, 49 Sub-division Grants and 9 issued in exchange for old grants)	(43 new Grants, 21 Sub-division Grants and 8 issued in exchange for old grants)	(144 new Grants, 11 Sub-division Grants and 3 issued in exchange for old grants)
Premia paid ...	$217.20	$936.75	$1,360.50	$1,200.50	$1,274.50

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B.—SURVEYS

(i).—General

Expenditure on Surveys amounted to $505,286 in 1929 against $509,085 in 1928. The revenue was $148,461 against $110,220.

There has been a small decrease in the demand for surveys and a considerable increase in the output of completed work. These factors, in combination, have resulted in a more favourable position than has existed for some years. In Penang, Survey arrears are negligible, in Malacca they have caused little if any inconvenience and in Singapore they have been reduced by more than a third.

During 1929 amendments to the Boundaries Ordinance, the Registration of Deeds Ordinance and the Limitation Ordinance were passed. The first permits resettlement and resurvey in areas in which unsurveyed sub-divisions exist. The second, designed to expedite final registration of deeds, permits the acceptance of Licensed Surveyor's plans for final registration but very little advantage has been taken of it by land owners or surveyors. The third extinguishes the title of any person incapacitated by the Ordinance from instituting a suit for the recovery of land.

(ii).—Meteorology

Steady progress was made by the meteorological Branch of the Department. Of the Malayan programme of seventeen second order stations fourteen were fully established by September. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining suitable sites for the remainder but these have now been overcome.

Mr. J. Dewar, Assistant Surveyor General, represented the Department at a Conference of Empire Meteorologists in London in August.

(iii) Map Production

A map of Penang Island on the scale of one mile to one inch, forming part of the Topographical series of Malaya, was published during the year. Several sheets of the Singapore four inch to one mile map were reprinted.

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XI.—Labour

(i).—General

The majority of labourers in the Colony are Chinese and South Indians. The latter are chiefly engaged in agricultural work and on public services, the former in agriculture and every other form of manual labour. Skilled work is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

In addition there are about 4,900 Javanese labourers immigrants from the Netherlands East Indies.

Conditions of Labour in the Colony are governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 197 (Labour), and by the Netherlands Indian Labourers Protection Ordinance, 1908. These Ordinances are administered by the Labour Department under the direction of the Controller of Labour, Malaya.

During the year under review, relations between employers and labourers continued to be satisfactory.

Throughout the year, standard rates of wages for South Indians in Province Wellesley were 50 cents a day for adult male labourers and 40 cents for adult females, these rates having remained unchanged since the 1st July, 1927. In other parts of the Colony, South Indian labourers earn from 50 cents to 65 cents (men) and from 40 cents to 55 cents (women). The rates in the larger towns are higher than these.

Javanese and Malays earn from 50 to 65 cents a day and Chinese who are usually employed on contract (*i.e.*, piece work) earn considerably more.

The health on places of employment throughout the Colony was satisfactory. The average number and death-rates of Indian labourers in the various settlements were as follows:—

	Average number of labourers.		*Death-rate per mille.*	
	1928	*1929*	*1928*	*1929*
Singapore ...	16,193	16,485	3·76	2·43
Penang ...	4,096	3,801	2·93	2·63
Province Wellesley	11,888	11,881	10·51	6·39
Dindings ...	2,367	2,405	8·87	12·06
Malacca ...	12,363	15,027	17·15	10·91

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The death-rate among Chinese labourers in Singapore was 2·88 per mille in a population of 15,981. The number of Chinese labourers in the other Settlements was inconsiderable.

The death-rate among labourers of other nationalities, of whom fewer are employed on estates, was low. In the Settlement of Penang it was 5·19 per mille in an average population of 2,695. In Malacca it was 8·53 per mille in an average population of 1,112.

(ii).—Immigration

Chinese.— The total number of immigrants arriving in the Colony in 1929 was 293,167, being ·8% less than the figure for 1928 and exceeding that for 1911, the highest year before the war, by 23,313 or 8·6 per cent.

Of the immigrants, adult males formed 69·9 per cent, exceeding the figure for 1928 by 4·7 per cent, and adult females 15·8 per cent, which is 3 per cent less than last year.

During the year the number of emigrants returning to China was 139,967, which is 9,387 less than the figure for 1928. The excess of immigrants over emigrants was 153,200, which exceeds the figure for 1928 by 6,854.

Women and children arriving numbered 87,028 as against 102,891 in 1928.

Southern Indians.—The immigration of labourers from Southern India is regulated by the Indian Immigration Committee (of which the Controller of Labour, Malaya, is *ex officio* Chairman) appointed by the Governor.

The Railway fares in India, Steamer passages, and transport expenses of such labourers to their places of employment are paid from the Indian Immigration Fund.

The total number of immigrants (deck passengers) arriving at Penang from Southern India during the year was 114,252 as compared with 63,072 in 1928.

These figures include both "assisted" and "other" immigrants.

The assisted immigrants are free labourers imported at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work on estates, mines, and elsewhere.

The other immigrants are deck passengers paying their own fares, 71 per cent of whom were of the labouring classes.

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The total number of immigrants arriving from Southern India was much larger than the corresponding number for 1928. This is, in part, due to there having been a considerable excess of departures over arrivals during 1928 (approximately 28,000) and, in part, to the increased demand for labour which manifested itself as soon as the first anxiety caused by the removal of rubber restriction had disappeared.

The number of Indians leaving the Colony for Southern India was 76,649 as against 91,252 in 1928. These figures include all deck passengers of whom it is estimated that 77 per cent were labourers.

The figures of arrivals for the last four years are as follows:—

	1926	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Assisted immigrants	149,414	123,826	27,240	82,183
Other immigrants	25,381	32,306	35,832	32,069
	174,795	156,132	63,072	114,252

The assisted immigrants consisted of 70,314 adults and 11,869 minors. Of the adults 52,104 were men and 18,210 were women. About 11,394 of the assisted immigrants remained in the Colony: the others proceeded to other parts of Malaya.

The Indian Immigration Fund

The income of the Fund is derived from a quarterly assessment levied on all employers of South Indian labour throughout Malaya based upon the number of days' work done by such labourers during the quarter.

The rate of assessment was fixed at $1 for males and 50 cents for females for the first two quarters of 1929 and at $2 for males and $1 for females for the third and fourth quarters of 1929 in respect of every 72 days work done.

Repatriation

During 1929, 5,323 adult and 1,408 minor decrepit or destitute Indians were assisted with passages to India, as compared with 13,819 and 4,328 respectively during 1928.

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MIGRATION

The following schedule shows total arrivals and departures by sea at Ports

ARRIVALS

	N. E. I. Ports				China Ports			
	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
Europeans	4,741	1,947	527	7,215	1,552	384	47	1,983
Eurasians	94	26	5	125	7	3	3	13
Japanese	852	144	74	1,070	60	24	6	90
Chinese	65,844	10,700	5,162	81,706	200,330	46,930	41,977	289,237
Malays	43,727	13,921	7,010	64,658	48	11	1	60
Northern Indians	1,474	64	54	1,592	397	11	8	416
Southern Indians	2,648	131	104	2,883	80	4	1	85
Other Nationalities	817	101	85	1,003	17	5	5	27
TOTALS ...	120,197	27,034	13,021	160,252	202,491	47,372	42,048	291,911

DEPARTURES

	N. E. I. Ports				China Ports			
	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
Europeans	4,922	2,075	571	7,568	1,899	579	152	2,630
Eurasians	73	24	7	104	2	1	...	3
Japanese	531	82	24	637	64	19	11	94
Chinese	75,588	12,553	5,202	93,343	137,031	19,585	13,757	170,373
Malays	41,816	10,725	5,175	57,716	21	1	...	22
Northern Indians	1,150	98	62	1,310	497	2	...	499
Southern Indians	3,311	148	103	3,562	84	3	7	94
Other Nationalities ...	285	30	12	327	33	5	...	38
TOTALS ...	127,676	25,735	11,156	164,567	139,631	20,195	13,927	173,753

EXCESS OR

	N. E. I. Ports				China Ports			
	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
Europeans	−181	−128	−44	−353	−347	−195	−105	−647
Eurasians	21	2	−2	21	5	2	3	10
Japanese	321	62	50	433	−4	5	−5	−4
Chinese	−9,744	−1,853	−40	−11,637	63,299	27,345	28,220	118,864
Malays	1,911	3,196	1,835	6,942	27	10	1	38
Northern Indians	324	−34	−8	282	−100	9	8	−83
Southern Indians	−663	−17	1	−679	−4	1	−6	−9
Other Nationalities ...	532	71	73	676	−16	...	5	−11
TOTALS ...	−7,479	1,299	1,865	−4,315	62,860	27,177	28,121	118,158

Notes—(i) In the above tables the column "C" Children, includes
"Malays" include all natives of the Malayan Archipelago,
"Northern Indians" include natives of the Presidency
"Indian Ports" include ports in Burma and Ceylon.
"China Ports" include Hongkong.
The above figures do not necessarily show the final "Deficit Arrivals," i.e. excess of departures, is connoted
(ii) Excess arrivals in 1928 were 82,614.

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STATISTICS

of the Straits Settlements, from and to Foreign Ports, during the year 1929:—.

FROM

Indian Ports				Miscellaneous Ports				Total Foreign Ports			
M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
1,361	701	150	2,212	6,645	3,554	748	10,947	14,299	6,586	1,472	22,357
54	58	24	136	112	39	35	186	267	126	67	460
71	7	10	88	971	315	144	1,430	1,954	490	234	2,678
1,148	250	175	1,573	17,084	3,618	2,261	22,963	284,406	61,498	49,575	395,479
335	25	17	377	8,275	3,101	1,938	13,314	52,385	17,058	8,966	78,409
15,652	1,455	1,245	18,352	1,231	41	22	1,294	18,754	1,571	1,329	21,654
44,630	8,507	9,142	62,279	2,228	273	245	2,746	49,586	8,915	9,492	67,993
195	128	43	366	1,200	349	172	1,721	2,229	583	305	3,117
63,446	11,131	10,806	85,383	37,746	11,290	5,565	54,601	423,880	96,827	71,440	592,147

TO

Indian Ports				Miscellaneous Ports				Total Foreign Ports			
M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
1,414	885	76	2,375	5,358	2,571	868	8,797	13,593	6,110	1,667	21,370
29	22	4	55	67	45	18	130	171	92	29	292
62	12	8	82	861	328	178	1,367	1,518	441	221	2,180
2,714	243	149	3,106	14,532	2,777	1,547	18,856	229.865	35,158	20,655	285,678
279	38	19	336	8,549	3,218	1,935	13,702	50,665	13,982	7,129	71,776
8,038	661	323	9,022	759	100	34	893	10,444	861	419	11,724
49,891	5,996	5,187	61,074	1,522	84	33	1,639	54,808	6,231	5,330	66,369
504	174	27	705	924	441	202	1,567	1,746	650	241	2,637
62,931	8,031	5,793	76,755	32,572	9,564	4,815	46,951	362,810	63,525	35,691	462,026

DEFICIT ARRIVALS

Indian Ports				Miscellaneous Ports				Total Foreign Ports			
M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total
−53	−184	74	−163	1,287	983	−120	2,150	706	476	−195	987
25	36	20	81	45	−6	17	56	96	34	38	168
9	−5	2	6	110	−13	−34	63	436	49	13	498
−1,566	7	26	−1,533	2,552	841	714	4,107	54,541	26,340	28,920	109,801
56	−13	−2	41	−274	−117	3	−388	1,720	3,076	1,837	6,633
7,614	794	922	9,330	472	−59	−12	401	8.310	710	910	9,930
−5,261	2,511	3,955	1,205	706	189	212	1,107	−5,222	2,684	4,162	1,624
−309	−46	16	−339	276	−92	−30	154	483	−67	64	480
515	3,100	5,013	8,628	5,174	1,726	750	7,650	61,070	33,302	35,749	130,121

all children under 15 years of age.
(i.e. the Malay Peninsula, the Netherlands East Indies, the Island of Borneo and the Philippines.)
of Bombay.

destination of the passengers.
by minus sign (−). Absence of sign connotes excess of arrivals.

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XII.—Miscellaneous

LEGISLATION

Twenty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1929. Of these two were Supply Ordinances and sixteen were purely Amending Ordinances.

The Ordinances which are not Supply or Amending Ordinances are:—

(i) The Malay States Revenue Vessels Ordinance (No. 3) which empowers revenue vessels owned by the Governments of certain Malay States to operate in the waters of the Colony.

(ii) The Retiring Allowances (Nurses) Ordinance (No. 8) which provides for the grant of retiring allowances to certain nurses in respect of public service in the Colony.

(iii) The Naval and Air Bases Ordinance (No. 9) which vests in the Admiralty and Air Council respectively certain areas of foreshore and sea-bed free from any public rights and privileges with the object of establishing a Naval Base and an Air Base.

(iv) The Estate Duty Ordinance (No. 11) which amends and consolidates the law for the levying of estate duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

(v) The Trustees Ordinance (No. 14) which consolidates and amends the law relating to Trustees. It adopts as far as may be suitable to the Colony the main provisions of the English Trustee Act, 1885, and gives wider powers to trustees in regard to investments.

(vi) The Stamp Ordinance (No. 16) which re-enacts, with amendments, those portions of Ordinance No. 103 (Stamps) relating to stamp duties as distinct from estate duties.

The Amending Ordinances are:—

(i) The Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1) which gives effect to a number of miscellaneous amendments to Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal).

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(ii) The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2) which enables a contributor, who is a widower with children of pensionable age and retires or is removed from the service of the Government before he is entitled to a pension, to continue to contribute under the Ordinance. It also exempts from liability to contribute under the Ordinance officers transferred to the Colony who are contributing under a similar law in force in certain other Colonies or Protectorates.

(iii) The Boundaries and Survey Maps (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4) which empowers the Surveyor-General to determine the boundaries of holdings which have not been demarcated and surveyed and to delineate the same upon the map.

(iv) The Registration of Deeds (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5) which permits the final registration of instruments if the Surveyor-General is satisfied with the accuracy of a survey performed by a licensed surveyor.

(v) The Governor's (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6) which exempts the Governor from the payment of rent on furniture.

(vi) The Rubber Lands Assessment (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7) which re-imposes the assessment on rubber lands of 100 acres or more for the purposes of Ordinance No. 114 (Education Board).

(vii) The Limitation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 10) which is based on the provisions of section 34 of the Real Property Limitation Act 1833, whereby a person holding land by adverse possession for a period of twelve years obtains an actual title, the title of the previous holder being extinguished.

(viii) The Raffles College (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12) which introduces a scheme of endowment policies in substitution for the Superannuation and Provident Fund for the staff of the College drawing a substantive salary of not less than four hundred dollars a month.

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(ix) The Forests (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13) which confers on additional officers the powers of a "Forest Officer". It also defines sea-sand, sea-shells, and shell-sand as "Forest Produce".

(x) The Agricultural Pests (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15) which changes the title of the Head of Department from Secretary for Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, to Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

(xi) The Railways (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17) which provides for the holding of inquiries into accidents occurring on a railway.

(xii) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18) which embodies the recommendations of the Paris International Sanitary Convention of 1926 regarding the pilgrim traffic, and introduces various improvements for securing the convenience and protecting the health of the pilgrims.

(xiii) The Maintenance Orders (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20) which makes provision for the enforcement in the Colony of maintenance orders made in other British possessions or protected territories.

(xiv) The Volunteer Force (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21) which enables the General Officer Commanding to place the volunteer force or any part thereof under the command of an officer of the regular forces when a state of emergency exists.

(xv) The Cinematograph Films (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23) which confers upon the official censor the authority to censor any music, speech or other sounds which may accompany the projection of any cinematograph film.

(xvi) The Tobacco Duties (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24) which provides for the payment of a drawback on the exportation of cigars made from tobacco on which import duty had been paid and introduces additional provisions for the safeguarding of revenue and punishment of fraud.

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REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

During the year 48 new companies were registered, with a capital of $13,451,000 of which 38 were private companies with a capital of $8,951,000.

At the end of the year 518 companies remained on the register of which 33 were in liquidation. The total subscribed capital of the 468 companies carrying on business was $238,519,663.

Five hundred and sixty-four companies not incorporated in the Colony have filed documents under the Companies Ordinance; of these, 450 are British, 22 are Japanese, 29 are Dutch, 2 are German and 27 are incorporated in the United States of America, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Apart from these, 14 British, 1 Japanese and 1 American companies have complied with the Life Assurance Companies Ordinance and private Ordinances have been enacted in respect of 6 foreign companies. Seventy-six companies do fire insurance business.

BANKRUPTCIES

There were 56 trade bankruptcies, of which 48 were Chinese, as against 58 trade bankruptcies, of which 38 were Chinese, in 1928. In 17 cases the bankrupts had absconded.

In 8 cases liabilities exceeded $100,000, in 5 cases $50,000 and in 28 cases $10,000.

Two deeds of arrangement were registered as against one in 1928.

CO-OPERATION

Progress was maintained in all branches of co-operation in each settlement. In Singapore, where Urban Co-operation makes more appeal, there are now 7 societies compared with 5 societies in 1928. The capital has increased from $125,562 to $235,546 and the membership from 2,106 to 3,250. The amount of loans granted has increased from $173,107 to $222,519. It is satisfactory to note that of the $235,546 subscribed no less than $149,617 is either in the Bank or invested in gilt-edged securities. The percentage of savers compared with that of borrowers rose from 55 to 58 in 1929.

In Malacca there are now 3 Thrift and Loan societies; and 6 Rural Credit Societies. In the Thrift and Loan societies the membership has increased from 675 to 927 and

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the subscriptions from $38,767 to $62,557. In the Rural Credit Societies, the subscriptions are now $4,805 as compared with $1,986. During last year the membership increased by 78.

In Penang and Province Wellesley there are now 5 Thrift and Loan Societies and 8 Rural Credit Societies, an increase of 2 and 1 respectively. In the Thrift and Loan Societies the membership has increased from 1,000 to 1,338 and the subscriptions from $54,768 to $83,160. In the Rural Credit Societies the subscriptions are now $5,770 and the membership stands at 231 as compared with $4,521 and 247 respectively a year ago.

A start was made to form Co-operative Societies amongst Indian Labourers on Rubber Estates in Penang and Province Wellesley and before the end of the financial year 3 societies were in process of formation.

Mr. C. F. STRICKLAND, I.C.S., visited Malaya at the invitation of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments and, after spending approximately 3 months in the country, prepared a report regarding the organisation and extension of the movement.

JOHN SCOTT,

Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements

SINGAPORE, *8th June*, 1930.

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.) 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.) 9*d.* (11*d.*).

Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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No. 1515.

STATE OF JOHORE

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1929.

(*For Report for 1928 see No. 1448 (Price 2s. 0d.)*

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C.

Acting General Adviser

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1930

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau separating the island of Singapore from the main land, and on the east by the China Sea.

2. The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

3. In area, Johore approximates to Wales; in population to Cyprus: though the area, revenue and trade of Johore are twice, thrice and seven times respectively that of Cyprus.

II.—HISTORICAL

4. In the 9th century the Arabs regularly visited the mart of Betumah, situated near the Straits, to collect the camphor and other valuable products which filtered down from the Endau district.

5. As the Budhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. The 'Ma-li-yu-erh' of Chinese writers had, in 1295, been long at variance with Siam: Marco Polo (1292) mentions the city of Malavir: Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own Kings: a Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah, Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states: one Raja Chulan, who reigned over the south of the Peninsula, had a fort of black stone on the Johore River.

6. This nascent development was nipped in the bud by the invasion of the Javanese from Majapahit, who in 1377 conquered the country and destroyed Singapore under circumstances of great brutality.

7. Malacca, however, grew to be the first trading-centre of the East: and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

8. The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic

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struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as premier Malay State: a port, with a customs officer, existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

9. After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: after some further fighting, the Malay Sultan and Bugis viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively. This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore.

10. Contemporary visitors emphasize the deserted character of the country: in 1847 the Capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the Capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.)

11. But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements 'helped Johore to grow populous again': moreover, the country has been governed since 1862 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan ABUBAKAR who died in 1895 and Sultan IBRAHIM the present ruler.

12. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, the Sultan, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883: a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till the opening of the railway across Singapore island in 1903: in 1909, the Johore State Railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed: finally in 1924, the

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completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok.

III.—FINANCIAL

13. The Revenue for 1929 amounted to $17,633,212, as compared with $20,698,077 for 1928 and $18,239,023 for 1927. The estimate of revenue for the year was exceeded by $3,853,322.

14. The 1928 total included a sum of $3,422,041, transferred to revenue from the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account in which it had accumulated during the period of restriction of rubber exports. The total for the year under review was $357,176 in excess of the 1928 revenue unenhanced by this transfer.

15. There were slight increases under the main heads Land Revenue, Licences and Excise, and Interest: comparatively large proportionate increases were registered under Fees of Court, Posts and Telegraphs and Municipal. Forests, Harbours, Miscellaneous, Land Sales and Customs showed decreases, the revenue under the two last named heads being respectively $290,450 and $2,953,425 less than the corresponding receipts in 1928; but as the Rubber Surplus Deposit was brought to the credit of revenue under Customs in 1928, the figures for that year apart from this item were actually surpassed in 1929 by $468,616.

15A. The following comparative statement gives the receipts for the years 1928 and 1929 under the more important heads of revenue:—

	1928	*1929*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,444,690	2,510,582	65,892	—
Customs—				
Copra, etc. ...	249,868	220,882	—	28,986
Rubber ...	5,053,729	1,592,981	—	3,460,748
Tobacco ...	1,345,078	1,595,964	250,886	—
Spirits ...	831,672	1,042,861	211,189	—
Petroleum ...	358,895	401,322	42,427	—
Matches ...	103,875	158.388	54,513	—
Tin Ore ...	186,969	150,146	—	36,823
Iron Ore ...	348,188	371,606	23,418	—
Licences—				
Chandu Revenue ...	4,221,619	4,262,242	40,623	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	252,238	303,329	51,091	—
Interest ...	932,012	993,467	61,455	—
Municipal ...	1,000,593	1,112,531	111,938	—
Land Sales ...	1,029,811	739,361	—	290,450

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16. Under Land Revenue, Land Rents (Recurrent) increased from $2,222,556 to $2,319,625, and Land Rents (Annual Licence) from $44,829 to $51,159.

17. The large decrease shown in the rubber export duty collections is almost entirely off set by the factor already referred to which enhanced the 1928 figure.

17A. There were unexpected increases in revenue from tobacco and spirits. Chandu revenue shewed little change. A considerable re-action under these heads is to be expected in 1930 unless conditions in the rubber market greatly improve. Stamp Duties, under both Death Duties and other services, realized only $204,126 as against $285,416; Death Duties being $54,993, and other services $26,297, less than the corresponding totals in 1928.

18. Telephone Rentals were again responsible for nearly the whole of the increased revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, bringing in $141,810 as compared with $94,299. The receipts from Telegrams fell by approximately twenty-five per cent. from $17,683 to $13,306, but improved returns from Commission on Money Orders, and Sale of Stamps, more than compensated for this loss.

18A. Practically all the major items of revenue under Municipal showed increases. Automobile Licences increased from $252,981 to $273,207; Electric Lighting from $125,537 to $162,924; General Assessment from $258,587 to $273,150; Market Fees from $97,996 to $100,523; Private Water Supplies from $76,664 to $92,829 and Conservancy Fees from $74,532 to $92,149.

19. General depression in the rubber and tin industries resulted in a large falling off in the revenue under Land Sales which is derived from premia on alienation of agricultural and mining lands.

20. The table hereunder shews the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue, exclusive of Land Sales, for the five years period ending in 1929:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Lands and Forests ...	14·5	12·8	14·8	13·3	15·8
Customs	37·2	39·8	34·5	45·0	34·9
Licences, Excise, etc.	33·3	35·7	35·7	25·7	30·0
Other Revenue ...	15·0	11·7	15·0	16·0	19·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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Expenditure

21. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $16,200,829 as compared with $16,445,473 in 1928 and an estimate of $17,135,478.

22. Contributions to the Opium Reserve Fund were made during the year to the extent of $1,000,000. Expenditure apart from this item was $15,200,829 as against $15,195,474 for 1928.

23. Pensions totalled $424,986; $72,640 more than in 1928 and $31,143 in excess of the Estimate for the year.

24. Personal Emoluments increased from $4,183,274 in 1928 to $4,525,760 in 1929. The Estimate was $4,763,612, showing that a saving of $237,852 was effected.

25. The sum of $2,967,666 was spent under Other Charges. This was $40,846 less than the corresponding expenditure in 1928; and represents a saving of $160,937 on the Estimate for 1929.

26. There was a large increase in the expenditure under the heading Miscellaneous Services which was $326,735 more than in 1928 and $267,033 in excess of the Estimate. This excess included $155,000, Allowances to His Highness the Sultan while in Europe, and $66,322 paid by the State as its share in the settlement of account on disposal of the Preventive Fleet in use during the period of restriction of rubber exports.

27. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure increased by $19,272, from $1,737,984 in 1928 to $1,757,256 in 1929, $89,044 less than the Estimated expenditure for the year.

28. The sum of $4,454,295 was spent on Public Works Special Services as compared with the Estimate of $5,220,210 for the year, and an actual expenditure of $5,219,528 in 1928. Works and Buildings cost $2,067,282; Roads, Streets and Bridges $1,792,448; and Miscellaneous Special Services $594,565. In 1928 the expenditure under these heads were $2,606,285, $1,740,071 and $873,172 respectively.

Investments

29. Remittances amounting to £316,145-16-8 were sent to the Crown Agents for investment. Owing to the weakness of the exchange rate there was a loss of $21,858 on these remittances.

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30. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities which stood at $12,877,503 on 1st January, 1929, were increased to $15,412,629 at the end of the year. Investments to the value of $1,000,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Reserve Fund.

31. In addition to these Sterling Securities the State held at the end of the year Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities to the value of $415,405. In November, the State's holding of Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan fell due for redemption and yielded a profit of $31,900. Of the proceeds, $107,950 was re-invested in Penang Municipal 4¾% Debentures.

32. On the 31st December, 1929, seven and a half million dollars were on Fixed Deposit in the local Banks.

33. By the annual transfer of Surplus Funds Investments and by re-investment of accrued interest, the Opium Reserve Fund was increased from $9,369,429 on 1st January, 1929 to $10,861,594 on 31st December, 1929. This is held exclusively in Sterling Securities.

34. The State's total investments at the end of the year amounted to $34,189,628.

35. As shown by the Balance Sheet the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities amounted to $26,511,045, as compared with $25,078,662 at the close of the previous year. On the Assets side, Cash in Treasuries and at Bank amounted to $2,564,427, and Cash at Crown Agents to $1,531,434.

36. Loans and Advances stood at $189,838 and $141,456 respectively. The former represents, in the main, loans made to Subordinate Officers for house building purposes, and on this account the sum of $130,588 was outstanding at the end of the year. Loans under the War Service Grant's Scheme were outstanding to the amount of $29,600. The balance covers special building loans to Senior Government Officers. Advances include the Public Works Stores Account Advance of $30,457 and the Post Office Money Order Advance of $50,000. The balance is comprised of small individual advances to Government Officers, for the purchase of means of transport, motor cars, cycles, etc., which are repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

37. A sum of $1,663,521 shewn as a Liability was held on deposit at the end of the year. Land Office deposits amounted to $1,346,580 and Court deposits to $85,180.

38. Including the Opium Reserve Fund, the gross surplus at the end of the year amounted to $37,372,639.

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39. The following statements will be found in the appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities for 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1924 to 1929.

IV.—TRADE

40. The total trade for the year amounted to $142,504,003 compared with $101,521,757 in 1928 and was constituted as follows:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Imports	37,502,279	45,372,067
Exports	65,327,031	99,206,986
	102,829,310	144,579,053
Less Re-Exports ...	1,307,553	2,075,050
	101,521,757	142,504,003

Imports

41. The following table shews, under the main heads, the values for 1928 and 1929:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	19,302,514	24,331,728
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,599,362	2,444,137
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	15,458,875	18,467,300
IV. Coin and Bullion ...	141,528	128,902
V. Sundries	—	—
	37,502,279	45,372,067

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EXPORTS

42. The following table shews, under the main heads, the quantity and value for 1928 and 1929:—

Articles	*How counted*	*1928 Quantity*	*1929 Quantity*	*1928 Value*	*1929 Value*
	—	—	—	—	—
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pkls.	183,891	227,257	1,199,915	1,644,360
Copra ...	,,	576,990	593,860	6,225,927	5,564,997
Pepper ...	,,	82	33	8,030	2,784
Gambier ...	,,	19,387	16,668	197,382	194,990
Coffee ...	,,	997	1,462	87,992	62,328
Rubber ...	,,	1,024,884	1,620,868	44,234,992	74,712,411
Sweet Potatoes	,,	26,399	26,656	103,029	79,987
Tapioca ...	,,	120,882	186,290	376,453	616,036
Pineapples ...	Nos.	21,478,497	27,275,908	603,375	561,933
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	857,819	1,182,609	4,780,358	4,730,436
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	800,290	856,080
Timber ...	Tons.	23,908	23,592	1,197,934	777,856
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	370,954	275,860
Tin-ore ...	Pkls.	18,424	15,675	2,038,064	1,179,685
Iron-ore ...	Tons.	584,588	743,209	2,658,193	7,432,090
China Clay ...	,,	985	741	19,700	14,820
Wolfram ...	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Produce	—	—	—	98,536	98,260
Swine ...	Nos.	3,624	1,918	89,536	58,101
Cattle ...	,,	24	15	2,508	955
Poultry ...	Dozs.	2,807	—	28,037	24,600
Goats and Sheep	Nos.	1	24	15	733
Eggs ...	,,	6,287,210	8,140,471	153,958	271,314
Miscellaneous ...	,,	—	—	52,250	46,370
			Total ...	65,327,428	99,206,986

V.—AGRICULTURE

43. The actual Field Staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Principal Agricultural Officer, nine Junior Agricultural Assistants and eight Sub-Inspectors. Three agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

44. *Rubber.*—Considerable interest has been shewn in the planting of new areas with improved material. Forty-five permits were issued during the year for the importation of some 110,000 metres of budwood, 687,000 seeds and 700 selected seedlings or budded stumps. On one estate isolated seed gardens were established and are reported to be doing well.

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45. Of diseases, Mouldy Rot gave less trouble than in previous years, as a result, possibly, of an improvement in the treatment of this disease on small and medium holdings assisted by spells of dry weather.

46. Brown Bast, though common on the older and badly tapped small holdings, was less prevalent on the larger estates under the conservative systems of tapping now in vogue.

47. Die-back was again common on the poorer rubber areas of South Johore and the Johore River. This disease is believed now to be dependent on adverse physiological conditions.

48. The area planted with rubber rose from 579,317 acres to 579,977 acres, and the area alienated for rubber cultivation from 767,555 acres to 771,434 acres. These figures, however, do not include certain new areas opened up with budded rubber during the latter portion of the year.

49. An officer of the Rubber Research Institute remained in the State throughout the year.

50. *Coconuts.*—The area planted with coconuts is estimated at about 117,500 acres as compared with about 97,000 acres in 1928. Copra production rose from 576,990 pikuls to 593,860 pikuls, but the total value amounted to $5,564,997 only as compared with $6,225,927 for the 1928 crop.

51. Coconut cultivation was further extended in the neighbourhood of the Muar—Batu Pahat—Ayer Itam road. The incidence of coconut disease was normal except for outbreaks of Artona Catoxantha in the early part of the year in the south-eastern portion of the State.

52. *Oil-Palm.*—The total area alienated for Oil-Palm doubled itself during the year, rising from 29,000 acres to 60,000 acres. The planted area at the close of the year totalled 9,092 acres as compared with 6,457 acres at the end of 1928.

53. *Pineapples.*—The total area under pineapple cultivation is estimated to have reached some 42,000 acres as against 35,000 acres in 1928. The output of tinned pines totalled 1,182,609 cases. This constitutes another record figure for the State. Improved methods of preparation were adopted by the newer factories.

54. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The total value of exports of fruit other than pineapples, mainly to Singapore, was $856,000. Exceptionally heavy crops of duku and durian were obtained in Muar District during the July to September fruiting season. Banana cultivation showed no signs of diminution, but figures for this fruit are difficult even to estimate.

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55. *Tapioca.*—A further 3,000 acres were planted with tapioca during the year, bringing the total average under cultivation to 17,000. The new areas are mainly in the vicinity of the Muar—Labis road, and along the railway line in Johore Bahru District.

56. *Areca.*—Exports of areca nuts rose from 183,891 pikuls in 1928 to 227,257 pikuls for the year under review. The West Coast districts are still the largest producers, but the largest individual holding is one of 500 acres at Kampong Lepan near Pengerang. Drought retarded growth in some of the peat-soil areas.

57. *Padi.*—Seven thousand and eighty-six acres planted with wet padi yielded 1,248,109 gantangs; the corresponding figures for 1928 being 7,049 acres and 844,000 gantangs. An already existing practice in Muar District of interplanting coconut holdings with dry padi showed signs of extension.

58. *Tuba.*—Tuba cultivation shows no appreciable difference from 1928, but was handicapped at Layang-layang by a serious beetle pest.

59. *Coffee.*—Paloh is still the centre of coffee cultivation, a new feature of which has been the interest shown by European estates. A 500-acre Japanese holding passed into European hands, and other European Companies imported grafted plants and seed from Java for planting and multiplication purposes. One oil palm estate had cleared 154 acres at the end of the year for this crop. The Bee-Hawk pest reported in 1928 had practically disappeared by the middle of 1929.

VI.—GARDENS

60. A regular policy of soil improvement was commenced in the Istana Besar and State Gardens, accompanied by systematic removal of diseased trees.

61. Many new plants were added, amongst others specimens of the Giant Orchid obtained from the banks of the Tebrau River.

62. In the neighbourhood of the Bandstand an old water storage tank was broken up and a lily tank was erected on the same site.

63. Plant nurseries were kept well stocked, and an area of some 14 acres in the neighbourhood of Saujana was allotted to the Department for fruit nurseries.

64. Expenditure for the year amounted to $35,737.

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VII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

65. Seven Chinese societies were exempted from registration and eighteen were registered. At the end of 1929 there were 74 exempted and 183 registered Chinese societies in Johore.

66. Twenty-one mixed (boys' and girls') schools and one boys' school were registered. Two schools closed down voluntarily. At the close of the year registered Chinese schools totalled 135.

67. Work under the provisions of the Women's and Girls' Protection Enactment proceeded.

68. Chinese secret societies were again active.

69. Eighty-four claims for wages amounting to $57,220 and involving about 1,280 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate.

70. The number of labourers employed in 1928, and 1929, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

	1928	*1929*
Indians	32,475	34,642
Chinese	19,607	26,912
Javanese	5,494	6,403
Others	1,154	1,594

71. Fifty-one estate hospitals were maintained as in 1928. Ten orders under Part VIII of "The Labour Code, 1924" were issued during the year on matters relating to the health of labourers.

72. Fifty estates maintained Tamil schools.

VIII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

73. The Council of State met on four occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
2. The Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, 1929.
3. The Revenue Vessels Enactment, 1929.
4. The Pensions Enactment, 1929.
5. The Mining Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
6. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929.
7. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

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8. The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

9. The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929.

10. The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

74. The Executive Council met on 46 occasions during the year.

IX.—CUSTOMS

75. The gross revenue collected by the Department totalled $5,865,674, showing an increase of some $465,000 over 1928 but a decrease of some $1,300,000 from 1927.

76. REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	1,759,927	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666	739,992
Batu Pahat ...	871,718	904,692	855,090	756,040	836,773
Kukup ...	227,663	270,080	297,700	232,225	181,874
Johore Bahru ...	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208	3,445,857
Kota Tinggi ...	461,924	606,132	677,641	427,595	366,275
Endau ...	152,599	139,658	139,398	102,432	77,460
Segamat ...	261,514	329,109	420,517	222,468	217,443
Total ...	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,634	5,865,674

77. REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	82,054	86,187	79,098	85,293	93,270
Copra ...	258,198	269,273	223,398	252,286	215,842
Gambier ...	41,509	17,806	13,067	12,341	12,085
Pepper ...	616	—	494	339	102
Pineapples ...	—	42,824	46,357	65,178	72,197
Rubber ...	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872	1,592,860
Tapioca ...	64,503	39,248	22,328	24,076	30,110
Other Agricultural Produce ...	70,847	30,894	15,986	46,520	48,422
Forest Produce ...	71,059	79,276	93,055	116,128	82,869
Minerals ...	427,311	372,075	403,116	536,142	521,486
Marine Produce ...	13,996	15,290	8,222	9,804	9,806
Miscellaneous Produce ...	5,457	7,645	5,030	5,226	4,822
Alcoholic Liquor	707,069	909,007	964,326	834,426	1,021,797
Tobacco ...	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520	1,586,909
Petroleum ...	169,938	322,130	365,529	358,875	401,174
Matches ...	92,632	107,793	114,989	102,809	160,265
Live Animals ...	44	—	—	—	—
Weighing Fees ...	83	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Licences	1,870	2,484	1,341	8,800	11,384
Sale of Rubber Dealers' Books ...	—	—	—	—	274
Total ...	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635	5,865,674

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78. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

PERCENTAGE

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Arecanuts	1.07	1.24	1.10	1.58	1.59
Copra	4.17	3.86	3.11	4.67	3.69
Pepper	0.71	—	0.01	0.01	0.02
Gambier	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.20
Pineapples	—	0.61	0.65	1.21	1.23
Rubber	50.55	48.22	46.94	29.77	27.21
Tapioca	1.11	0.56	0.31	0.45	0.51
Other Agricultural Produce	1.21	0.44	0.22	0.86	0.83
Minerals	7.16	5.33	5.61	9.94	8.91
Forest Produce ...	1.22	1.14	1.30	2.16	1.41
Marine Produce ...	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.18	0.17
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.08
Alcohalic Liquor ...	11.79	13.03	13.43	15.48	17.45
Tobacco	16.22	18.82	20.27	24.81	27.11
Live Animals ...	0.01	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	2.85	4.62	5.09	6.66	6.85
Matches	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.90	2.74
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXPENDITURE

79. Expenditure totalled $282,867, of which $211,410 was under Personal Emoluments and $71,457 was under Other Charges, as against $266,872 for 1928.

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

80. Details of prosecutions are as follows:—

	1928		*1929*	
	Prosecutions	*Convictions*	*Prosecutions*	*Convictions*
Customs ...	208	169	348	294
Excise ...	447	403	628	550
Chandu ...	315	257	573	447

81. The above figures explain, and appear amply to justify, the increase in expenditure. They do not include prosecutions under the Explosives, Quarantine and Prevention of Disease, Ganja, Deleterious Drugs, Forest, Mining, Arms, Poisons, Minor Offences, and Rubber Dealers Enactments and the Penal Code. Altogether there were 1,614 prosecutions in 1929 as against 1,099 in 1928 and 556 in 1927.

82. The increased activity of the Preventive Branch, with probably an increased efficiency in revenue collection, is also revealed in the revenue obtained from dutiable imports, to wit liquor, tobacco, petroleum and matches.

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The Commissioner of Trade and Customs points out that the present duties were fixed in 1925, and that the 1929 revenue under each of these four heads is greater than that in any of the three intervening years, despite a marked decline in 1929 in industrial prosperity.

83. One hundred and eighty-five illicit stills were seized as against 148 in 1928.

X.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

84. Sales of Chandu amounted to 393,820 tahils, as against 380,827 tahils in 1928, and 500,500 tahils in 1927. The net revenue from 1929 sales totalled $4,208,047 as against $3,988,282 in 1928 and $5,058,798 in 1927. The relatively low figures for 1928 and 1929 reflect the industrial depression which characterised those years.

85. Dross recovered in 1929 amounted to 12,601 tahils only, as compared with 16,415 tahils recovered in 1928. The decrease in dross recovered, concomitant with an increase in sales, is ascribed partly to economic causes and partly to dislike of registration.

86. In May, 1929, registration of smokers was made compulsory by law.

87. During the year 23,426 smokers were registered. 15,384 of these being classed as regular smokers. The old difficulties attending this policy still subsist, but it is believed that on the whole a creditable system of registration has been established.

88. The use of Government Smoking Saloons shewed signs of dwindling away in many places.

89. More than half of the registered purchasers of chandu were Hokkiens and Tiechius.

XI.—EDUCATION

90. Mr. H. R. CHEESEMAN, the first Superintendent of Education under the system inaugurated in 1928, gives the following general outline of the year's work:—

"The Education policy of the Government of Johore was defined in 1928 as a result of the report on the Malay and English Schools submitted by the Superintendent of Education:—

A. MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a sound primary education for boys from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to the local crafts and industries, and to gardening in rural areas. Education is to be free and where practicable compulsory.

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2. *Girls' Schools.*—In these schools also it is the aim to provide a sound primary education for girls from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to Needlework, Cookery, Domestic Economy, Handwork and Art. Education is to be free, and every encouragement is to be given to girls to attend schools.

3. *Religious Schools: Girls and Boys.*—It is the aim to organise these schools so as to ensure proper control and inspection and to prepare a suitable syllabus and text-books. For pay, discipline and routine, the Religious School teachers are to be under the Education Department, but for the teaching and the syllabus under the Committee for Religious Schools.

4. *Training of Teachers for Malay and Religious Schools.*—Normal Classes are to be instituted in all centres in order that the teaching staffs may be improved. Examinations to be set and marked centrally, are to be held annually, and certificates are to be awarded. The Examinations for Religious School Teachers are to be conducted by the Department for Religious affairs. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days. The classes to be held on the sixth day. All teachers, except those specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education on account of experience or qualifications, to be required to attend. In addition, fifteen Johore Students are to be sent annually for training to the Sultan Idris College, the Training College for Teachers for Malay Boys' Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. (The Johore residential Malay Training College was closed in 1928).

5. *Furniture and Equipment.*—All Schools, Malay Vernacular and Religious Schools for Girls and Boys are to be properly furnished and equipped.

6. *Games and Physical Exercises.*—Emphasis is to be placed on Games and Physical Exercises and the practical lesson of Hygiene.

In order that there may be room for playgrounds and gardens no new school site is to be less than two acres in area, and sites of present schools are to be enlarged under a progressive programme.

7. *Text-Books.*—Text-Books in use in the schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are to be introduced and Malay Newspapers are also to be provided for all schools.

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8. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirely except that the introduction of gardening has been postponed until the first Johore Students return from the Sultan Idris Training College.

Kitchens are gradually being provided for all Girls' Schools and specialist teachers in Cookery and Needlework have been appointed.

A syllabus is in course of preparation, and textbooks are being written for the Religious Schools.

Special Courses in Physical Training are held in all centres and certificates are granted on the results of the practical examinations. Once a year there are district competitions for Schools in Drill and Mass Games.

B. English Schools

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a Primary and Secondary Education in day schools for selected boys from Malay Vernacular Schools from the age of 10 years to 18 years, and for selected boys of races other than Malay from 7 years to 18 years. (The residential school that formerly existed and was run on the lines of an English public school for Malays, destined for the public service, was closed on 30th April, 1928 as it was regarded as not fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded).

The enrolments of the schools are to be fixed from time to time in accordance with a number of posts, available for boys with an English Education, in Government or private employment, in the State of Johore. The maximum enrolments as fixed at present are shown in Appendix 1.

The number of admissions to Primary Classes are to be determined by the vacancies remaining after promotion; the totals at present are fixed approximately as shown in Appendix 1. All Malays transferred by the Superintendent of Education from Malay Vernacular Schools are to be accepted in the first place; the remaining vacancies to be filled by other races.

Boys transferred from Malay Vernacular Schools are not to pay fees, but boys of other races in Standard IV and below are to pay fees at the rate of $30 per annum, payable in twelve monthly instalments of $2.50, and in Standard V and above $48 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of $4.

All boys *unless specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education* are to pay book fees of $12 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of $1 in

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return for which in the Primary Classes (*i.e.*, classes below Standard I) they are to get books and equipment free and in other classes text-books, handwork and Drawing Materials and Instruments, but not Exercise Books, Drawing Books and other stationery.

2. *Staffs.*—The Permanent European Staff by arrangement with the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is to consist of seconded officers of that Department.

The Local Staff is to continue to be recruited by the Johore Education Department but the same qualifications are to be required as for the Local Staff of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in each centre in Johore there are to be Normal Classes to enable Local Teachers to qualify for the Normal Class Certificate of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days a week.

Playing fields are to be provided for all schools and emphasis is to be placed on games and physical exercises.

All schools are to be properly furnished and equipped; there are to be school and teachers' libraries for all schools.

3. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety.

4. *Girls' Schools.*—It is not at present intended to provide Government English Schools for girls since Malay Vernacular Education for girls is in its infancy; but a Grant is paid to the Convent School, an English Grant-in-Aid School for girls.

5. *Private Schools.*—Private Schools that conform with the Registration of Schools Ordinance are to be permitted to exist.

6. *Higher Education.*—Any Malay pupils of marked ability and of good character may be recommended by the Superintendent of Education for Higher Education.

There are at present Government Students at the University of Hongkong and the Medical College, Singapore.

C. Tamil Schools.—Tamil Vernacular Schools are to continue to be awarded Grants in accordance with the standard of work attained and the average attendance on the same scale as that of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

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The Inspection is conducted by the Inspector of Tamil Schools, an Indian member of the local staff of the Johore Education Department.

D. Evening and Technical Classes.—The clerical classes to prepare clerks for the Government Clerical Services are to continue and the Institution of Technical classes is to be considered.

E. Vocational Training.—The provision of Trade Schools or any other Institutions for vocational training is not to be considered until the new organization of the Vernacular and English Schools is on a stable basis.

F. Chinese Vernacular Schools.—These are to remain for the present under the Protector of Chinese."

91. The year 1929 saw the reorganisation of the Malay Vernacular as 1928 had seen that of the English Schools. This involved the appointment of one European Inspector, two Malay Assistant Inspectors, seventeen Group Teachers and over one hundred new teachers.

92. During the year $221,400 was expended on new buildings, extensions to existing buildings and replacement of temporary buildings by permanent structures.

93. Grants to estate Tamil Schools totalled $4,014 as against $2,980 in 1928.

94. Fifteen students were sent for training to the Sultan Idris Training College.

95. The two Johore students in the Faculty of Engineering at Hongkong University completed their fourth year. Two new students entered the King Edward Seventh College of Medicine, Singapore.

96. In the Johore Bahru Normal Classes experiments were made in the use of gramophone records for class teaching.

97. There was a complete medical inspection of all boys' schools. In Johore Bahru, in addition, the Lady Medical Officer conducted a medical inspection of the girls' schools.

98. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Dental inspections were conducted as previously. In Johore Bahru English boys' schools there was an ophthalmic inspection in addition, boys unable to afford payment being provided with spectacles free of charge.

99. In English Schools games were organised under the House system. Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were handicapped in this branch of training by lack of playgrounds, but this difficulty is gradually being remedied. A

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commencement was made in Malay Girls' Schools with badminton and other selected games.

100. The first Annual District Drill and Games Competitions were held in connection with His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations in October at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat.

101. The Scout Troops in the English Schools made good progress. A successful five-day State Camp was held at Batu Pahat. A few patrols were formed in Malay Vernacular Schools.

102. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held. A new experiment in the way of a short Intensive Course immediately prior to the Annual Clerical Examinations seems to have produced good results.

103. The "Johore Teachers' Association," formed in 1928, showed commendable vitality during 1929, every Teacher in the English Schools being a member.

XII.—FORESTS

104. By the end of 1929 exploration for new Forest Reserves had been completed.

105. A preliminary notification was gazetted for a proposed Forest Reserve over an area of 75,000 acres in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lenggui and Sungei Madek, where a good stocking of Kapur and Chengal is reported. Five extensions to existing reserves in Muar District to an area of 86,400 acres, were gazetted.

106. In Johore Bahru, Segamat and Endau Districts, Labis Forest Reserve, with an area of 225,000 acres, and another area of 77,440 acres, known as Kluang Reserve, were gazetted.

107. In Segamat District five areas covering 383,899 acres were finally constituted Reserved Forests.

108. An area of 74,880 acres to the east of Gunong Belumut was preliminarily notified as a proposed extension to Kluang Reserve.

109. Mersing Reserve was extended to cover 63,783 acres.

110. In Kota Tinggi District, Panti Reserve of 26,394 acres was finally constituted.

111. An area of 209 acres was excised from Rengam Reserve for rubber planting.

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112. Comparative percentages at the end of the year were as follows:—

Reserve Forest	...	...	10·0
State Land	...	...	64·5
Alienated Land	...	...	25·5
		Total ...	100·0

113. The number of forest offences reported was 173 compared with 232 in 1928.

114. An experiment on the principle of selection fellings to encourage regeneration was commenced in the latter part of the year over an area of 600 acres in Rengam Reserve.

115. For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been (in tons),—

1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
64,367	83,081	128,231	134,781	138,620

116. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was $242,865 as compared with $291,304 in 1928. The causes for the decrease are believed to be:

(*a*) Low timber prices prevailing at Singapore;

(*b*) Increased demand for steel and stone in preference to timber for building purposes.

117. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was $89,334 as compared with $78,699 in 1928.

XIII.—GAME WARDEN

118. The departmental establishment was as in 1928.

119. Expenditure totalled $18,903 as against $17,697 in 1928.

120. Amongst the animals shot when destroying crops were 30 elephants, 19 pigs and 16 deer.

121. One hundred and sixteen passes and 8 licences were issued during the year.

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122. In February, by a departmental arrangement in which H. H. the Sultan concurred, the Game Warden's activities were limited to the portion of the State lying east of the railway and north of Layang-layang Station, together with His Highness's reserve near Kluang.

123. In April further steps were taken whereby, even within this area, the Game Warden could not institute any prosecution without the consent of the Public Prosecutor or his Deputy.

XIV.—JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

124. Fifty-five criminal cases and 41 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, 4 at Muar and 4 at Batu Pahat.

125. Three hundred and forty-seven civil suits, 32 civil appeals, 142 administration suits and 306 miscellaneous applications were registered.

126. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

Magistrates' Courts

127. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore Bahru	5,063	742
Kota Tinggi	985	265
Kukup (including Benut) ...	867	216
Muar	3,872	1,217
Batu Pahat	2,478	676
Endau	197	53
Segamat	1,526	335
Kluang	1,299	93
	16,287	3,597

128. Mr. Justice McCabe Reay, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge throughout the year.

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XV.—LAND

129. Land Revenue for 1928 and 1929 was as follows:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Rents—		
Land Rents Recurrent ...	2,220,422	2,328,237
Land Rents Annual Licences ...	44,938	51,254
Mining Rents	10,434	10,396
Rents of Government Plantations	172	451
Licences—		
Gravel, Stones, etc.	4,252	11,450
Mining	60	230
Prospecting	5,728	5,732
Fees—		
Miscellaneous	5,663	7,197
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	13,601	14,338
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	20,046	24,417
Survey and Demarcation ...	101,820	71,926
Total ...	2,427,136	2,525,628
Land Sales—		
Premia on Agricultural Land ...	1,021,593	733,010
Premia on Mining Land ...	9,610	4,790
Total ...	1,031,203	737,800

130. Other sums collected in 1928 and 1929 but not credited as Land Revenue were:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Licences—		
Rubber Dealers' Enactment ...	99,108	108,175
Burial Enactment	—	100
Mineral Ores' Enactment ...	500	500
Reimbursement-in-aid—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	11,469	10,475
Sale of Plans	1,849	1,885
Miscellaneous	16,170	739
Total ...	129,096	121,874
Grand Total ...	3,587,435	3,385,302

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Registration

131. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment

	1928	1929
Number of Grants registered ...	1,148	1,342
Number of Transfers registered	984	1,475
Number of Charges registered	844	839
Other transactions	1,268	1,753

Mining Enactment

	1928	1929
Mining Leases issued ...	1	—
Mining Certificates issued ...	26	25
Prospecting Licences ...	44	48
Other transactions	24	30
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$119,320	$76,282

132. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1928	1929
Mukim Registers	2,458	4,493
Surat Sementaras	6,557	8,550
Miscellaneous transactions ...	1,023	968
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$29,840	$41,277

133. One thousand three hundred and forty-two Grants were registered as against 1,148 in 1928. Land Offices received 3,591 Mukim Register Extracts from the Survey Department, but at the end of the year Endau District was still without a Mukim Register and Kota Tinggi had only four titles so registered.

134. In Endau District the application books were open as usual, but in other Districts they remained closed throughout the year except for genuine "small holdings" applications for padi and other foodstuff, and applications for the cultivation of Oil Palm.

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135. Some 77,000 acres of land were alienated during the year, of which 31,000 acres were for Oil Palm. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,180,193 acres.

136. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 139 to 147, 13 Companies being registered and 5 being struck off.

XVI.—MARINE

137. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ...	123	395,958	123	395,958
Coasting steamers ...	10,121	186,928	10,180	187,151
Sailing vessels ...	4,643	193,886	4,643	193,886

138. These figures shew an increase of 39,645 tons entered and an increase of 44,710 tons cleared as compared with 1928.

139. All the 123 ocean-going steamers recorded above as entered and cleared were Japanese steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore, of which 743,209 tons were shipped as compared with 584,588 tons in 1928.

140. The following figures shew the growth of the maritime trade of Johore during the last five years:—

	Total tonnage entered	*Total tonnage cleared*
1925 ...	510,835 gross tons	511,928 gross tons
1926 ...	544,670¼ ,, ,,	539,487¼ ,, ,,
1927 ...	576,111½ ,, ,,	574,712½ ,, ,,
1928 ...	737,127 ,, ,,	732,285 ,, ,,
1929 ...	776,772 ,, ,,	776,995 ,, ,,

141. Marine Department Revenue from all sources totalled $50,970.30 as compared with $51,523.40 for 1928, – a decrease of $553.10.

142. The steel-work structure of the inner light at Kuala Benut was renewed and the light thoroughly overhauled. The erection of the new light at Tanjong Tenggaroh on the East Coast was completed, and the light was put into operation in June. This light continues working for 12 months without alteration.

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143. The silting in the Johore River and along the foreshore of the Straits showed signs of increasing.

144. A proposal to construct a new wharf on the north side of the Muar River about two miles above Bandar Maharani was under consideration at the end of the year.

XVII.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

145. The estimated population for the year was 344,965. This estimate is exclusive of immigrants and emigrants, of whom no check is kept.

Births

146. The Birth rate again shows an increase, being 55·09 per mille as against 54·21 and 50·35 per mille for 1928 and 1927. The actual number of births registered was 18,567 (9,877 males and 8,690 females).

147. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 59·48 per mille amongst the Chinese, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 53·58 per mille. The lowest birth rate was amongst Europeans at 13·85 per mille.

Deaths

148. A total of 11,994 deaths were registered, - 7,908 males and 4,086 females, giving a death rate of 34·77 per mille, as against 35·85 per mille in 1928 and 46·71 per mille in 1927. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 180·64 per mille as against 161·27 per mille in 1928, but the 1928 figure is the lowest on record for the State.

Communicable Diseases

149. *Malaria Fever.*—Thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety cases with 821 deaths were reported, as compared with 35,350 cases and 890 deaths in 1928.

150. *Blackwater Fever.*—Eleven cases with 5 deaths occurred during the year.

151. Enteric Fever.—Seventy cases with 25 deaths were reported.

152. *Beri-beri.*—One thousand four hundred and ninety-two cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, as against 1,514 cases in 1928 and 2,159 cases in 1927.

153. *Pneumonia.*—Five hundred and eighty-seven cases with 265 deaths, as compared with 1,473 cases and 530 deaths in 1928 and 639 cases with 304 deaths in 1927.

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154. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—Seven hundred and thirty-seven cases with 282 deaths were treated in Government and Estate hospitals. In 1928 there were 683 cases with 279 deaths and in 1927 there were 800 cases with 286 deaths.

155. *Dysentery.*—Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three cases and 221 deaths as compared with 2,865 cases and 386 deaths in 1928.

156. *Diarrhœa.*—Two thousand and forty-five cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, with 69 deaths. In 1928 there were 2,617 cases with 80 deaths.

157. *Yaws.*—Five thousand three hundred and ninety-two injections were given, 3,892 new cases being treated.

158. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Eight thousand three hundred and four cases, with 75 deaths, were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, the 1928 figures being 8,165 and 135 deaths.

Dangerous Infectious Diseases

159. No cases of plague or cholera are reported. Sixteen cases of smallpox occurred during July and August in Batu Pahat District. Twenty-one cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with 19 deaths were reported. One (fatal) case of Encephalitis Lethargica and three (fatal) cases of diphtheria occurred.

160. The vaccination figure for the year was 31,093 as against 21,157 in 1928.

Meteorological

161. The Government of the Federated Malay States has erected two observation stations in Johore, one at Kluang and one at Mersing.

162. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals in 1929 and 1928:—

	1929	*1928*
Johore Bahru (South) ...	73·83 inches	111·69 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	100·46 ,,	103·34 ,,
Kukup (South-west) ...	81·62 ,,	115·23 ,,
Kluang (Central) ...	90·43 ,,	84·43 ,,
Batu Pahat (West) ...	93·36 ,,	100·08 ,,
Mersing (East) ...	120·35 ,,	130·13 ,,
Segamat (North) ...	61·02 ,,	77·31 ,,
Tangkak (North-west) ...	85·59 ,,	—
Muar (North-west) ...	87·99 ,,	110·86 ,,

The rainfall in all Districts was decidedly less than in either 1928 or 1927.

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163. *Temperature.*—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Kukup on 28th July.

164. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 73° F. at Kluang on the 7th January.

165. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 82° F. at Tangkak on the 12th October.

166. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 65° F. at Mersing on the 28th January.

Hospitals

167. *In-patients.*—Admissions were 27,549 as against 28,900 in 1928. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·26.

168. *Out-patients.*—The number of out-patients treated was 44,121 compared with 37,802 during 1928, and the number of attendances was 86,096 as against 78,192 during 1928.

169. *Maternity Work.*—Eight hundred and thirty-seven cases were admitted to Government Hospitals as against 1,186 in 1928. Four hundred and twenty-five confinements were attended at patients' own houses.

170. *Infant Welfare Centre.*—One hundred and ten confinements were conducted at patients' own homes, 238 antenatal and 2,588 post-natal visits being made.

171. During the year 42 certified midwives were practising in the State and 15 probationer midwives were in training.

Mental Hospital

172. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1928, was 267. There were 188 new admissions, making a total of 455. Of these 61 were discharged, 2 absconded, 2 were transferred and 56 died. Three hundred and thirty-four patients remained at the end of the year.

Leper Asylum

173. There were 76 male lepers at the end of the year 1928. During 1929 there were 42 new admissions with 7 deaths, 26 cases of absconding and 2 discharges. On 31st December, 1929, there remained 79 male patients. In Singapore Asylum 13 female cases from Johore remained at the end of the year.

Health Department

174. A programme of anti-malarial work was carried out, involving expenditure of about $160,000, of which $60,000 was expended on permanent works.

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175. The usual administrative and executive duties under the Labour Code, the Town Board Enactment, the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, the Anti-malaria Enactment, the Vaccination Enactment, the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, were carried out.

176. *Estates.*—The general death rate amongst estate coolies for the year was 21·06 per mille as compared with 26·47 per mille in 1928, 32·64 per mille in 1927 and 28·09 per mille in 1926. The death rate for malaria alone was 4·21 per mille as against 5·90 in 1928, 7·87 in 1927 and 6·62 in 1926.

Financial and General

177. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $952,592 as compared with $867,087 in 1928. Revenue amounted to $69,324.

178. The Infant Welfare Centre, Johore Bahru, was opened on the 1st March.

179. At the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, a new block containing 22 1st class wards was erected on high ground overlooking the Straits, with new quarters for ten Nursing Sisters in the vicinity.

180. At Muar Hospital a new administration block containing offices, dispensary, surgery and X-ray Room was in course of erection, together with new second class wards for 24 patients and a Maternity block for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class patients.

XVIII.—MILITARY

181. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 656, being 11 short of the authorized strength.

The signal section reached an actual strength of 20 against an establishment of 24, difficulty being experienced in finding recruits able to write English fast and correctly.

182. Health and discipline remained satisfactory.

183. The Band, as usual, had numerous engagements, including in the particular year under review the opening of the Singapore Naval Base. The "newness" of the new instruments issued late in 1928 has now worn off, and the men play with confidence.

184. The musketry was not quite up to the standard of 1928, but the Johore Military Forces again won the Royal Johore Challenge Cup for the sixth year in succession. In addition, B Company won the Warren Shield and the Overseas Ceylonese Cup.

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185. A contingent from the Johore Military Forces again took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

186. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble DATO ABDUL HAMID acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

187. The Johore Volunteer Forces were only 4 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A team from this force obtained 5th place out of 12 entries in the Royal Johore Challenge Cup Competition.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

188. The percentage of efficiency was 87·5.

189. The musketry showed striking improvement. The unit's team won the Falling Plate Competition, though one man short, at the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting.

190. Expenditure totalled $46,904 or about $234 per volunteer and $358 per efficient volunteer.

XIX.—MINES

191. Expenditure amounted to $18,975 as compared with $17,502 in 1928.

192. Revenue amounted to $543,133 as against $547,277 in 1928 and $428,603 in 1927. Details are as follows:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Export duty on—		
(i) Iron-ore	322,318	371,606
(ii) Tin-ore	197,643	149,138
(iii) China Clay ...	985	741
Rents on Leases ...	10,433	10,396
Premia on Leases ...	9,610	4,790
Licences—		
(i) Prospecting ...	5,728	5,732
(ii) Ore Buyers ...	500	500
(iii) Individual	60	230
	547,277	543,133

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193. Minerals to the value of $8,626,595 were exported and paid $521,485 in duty, the 1928 figures being $5,342,295 value and $520,945 duty.

194. *Tin Ore.*—Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty pikuls were exported against 18,424 in 1928—a decrease of 2,864 pikuls.

195. *Iron Ore.*—Seven hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and nine tons were exported against 644,635 tons in 1928,—an increase of 98,574 tons.

196. *China Clay.*—Seven hundred and forty one tons were exported against 985 tons in 1928, a decrease of 244 tons.

197. A census of labour at the end of the year showed a decrease of 1,040 men on 1928, but this was counterbalanced by an increase of H.P. 135 in machinery.

198. Details are:—

(i) Open Cast Mines	3,396
Lampan Workings	331
Underground	64
(ii) Working on Tribute	1,508
,, ,, Wages	1,164
,, ,, Contract	1,119
(iii) Working in Tin Mines	2,257
,, ,, Iron Mines	1,519
,, ,, China Clay	15

199. Ten thousand two hundred and three acres were held under mining titles and approved applications at the end of the year as against 11,870 at the end of 1928. This is a natural shrinkage from lands being worked out and leases being cancelled.

200. Forty-five prospecting licences covering 33,194 acres were issued as against 43 licences covering 33,950 acres in 1928. Selections amounting to 637 acres were made under 10 licences, one of these being for iron ore.

201. Boring permits were introduced for the first time in Johore. These permits convey no right to a mining lease and are intended for the preliminary and rapid examination of a large area about which insufficient is known to justify a prospecting licence. Nine such permits were issued, of which one proved a dredgable area and another revealed a deposit of iron ore rich in manganese.

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XX.—POLICE

202. The strength of the Force was, on the 31st December, 1,116 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,118.

203. At the close of the year there were 68 Police Stations, of which 12 are Headquarters of Police Districts. Arrangements were made to increase the number of Police Districts from twelve to seventeen from the beginning of 1930.

Recruitment and Discipline

204. During the year 204 Malays and 8 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 495 Malay and 67 Sikh applicants.

205. Discipline improved, there being 765 offences against 1,032 in 1928 and 1,022 in 1927, 310 being cases of absence from duty.

Health

206. Five hundred and eighty-four members of the Force were admitted to Hospital and 2,937 were treated as outpatients. There were 11 deaths. Thirty-seven men were discharged on gratuity, or pension or medically unfit.

Crime

207. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 22,003 compared with 12,271 in 1928 and 14,954 in 1927,—an increase of 80%.

208. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Murder and Homicide	44	50	69	54	28
Gang-robbery ...	7	14	17	24	6
Robbery	36	26	78	73	43
House-breaking ...	57	74	94	84	138
Thefts (over $100) ...	170	174	164	121	111
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	3	—	10	8	3
Unlawful Societies ...	—	14	4	26	28

A gratifying reduction in serious crime is noticeable.

209. Uulawful Societies remain a serious menace. One hundred and fifty-five persons were banished from the State as compared with 156 in 1928. Seventy Chinese and four of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

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Firearms

210. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-three firearms were registered against 3,373 in 1928 and 3,639 in 1927.

Weights and Measures

211. Twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-seven weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

212. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers, Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Segamat, continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Nineteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 26 were suspended for varying periods.

Noxious Animals

213. Eleven tigers, 3 leopards, and 5 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 48, being 12 by tigers, 34 by crocodiles, 1 by poisonous snakes, nil by elephants and 1 by other animals.

Expenditure

214. The expenditure was $754,595.97 compared with $734,952 in 1928.

XXI.—POST OFFICE

215. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1927	*1928*	*1929*
Letters, papers and parcels received	4,200,067	4,335,873	4,791,940
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	2,800,466	2,595,971	3,026,234
Value of Money Orders issued	$872,940	$821,580	$961,989
Value of Money Orders paid	$235,644	$242,212	$273,725

216. The revenue was $304,522, showing an increase of 22% over 1928. Total expenditure was $483,453 as against $499,576 in 1928.

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217. Wire mileage under maintenance increased from 1,641 miles in 1928 to 2,835 miles in 1929.

218. Telephone revenue totalled $141,819 as compared with $95,299 in 1928 and the total number of subscribers rose from 614 to 704.

219. Direct trunk telephone lines between Muar, Kluang and Johore Bahru were opened on the 25th July and between Batu Anam and Gemas on the 24th July.

XXII.—PRISONS

Prison Regulations

220. There were 1,505 admissions to the two State Prisons (Johore Bahru and Muar) as against 1,598 in 1928 and 1,774 in 1927.

221. The daily average numbers for 1928 and 1929 are shown in the following table:—

	1928		*1929*	
	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru*	*Muar*
Convicted Prisoners	388·02	143·94	297.84	96·56
Civil Prisoners (including Banishees and Remands) ...	45·14	23·94	49·56	18·62

222. Convicted Prisoners in the two State Prisons:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1929	344	114
Admitted during 1929 ...	943	562
Total ...	1,287	676
Released during 1929 ...	968	529
Transferred	5	29
Died	7	4
Executed	7	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 (excluding Banishees and Remands)	300	114
Total ...	1,287	676

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223. Classification of Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1929.

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Long Sentence	161	5
Short Sentence	139	109
Prisoners on Remand ...	21	25
Awaiting Banishment ...	17	7
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure	3	—
Total ...	341	146

RECIDIVISM

224. Of prisoners admitted during the year, 55 had one, 22 had two, and 14 had three or more previous convictions.

EXECUTIONS

225. Seven executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

HEALTH

226. There were 8 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and 5 deaths at Muar. The average daily numbers in Hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	17·00
Muar	6·33

DISCIPLINE

227. At Johore Bahru one hundred and ten offences by Prisoners were dealt with. Eight floggings were inflicted but of this total two were by order of the Court. There were no serious disorders in this Prison.

The discipline amongst convicted prisoners at Muar was excellent. There were no serious offences and no cases in which it was necessary to order corporal punishment.

LABOUR

228. At Johore Bahru an average of 105·22 Prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, consisting principally of earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were also employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture making,

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coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 53·60. Useful work has been done by the extramural gang in clearing sites and reclaiming the Tanjong area.

Staff

229. At Johore Bahru the European Staff consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, Gaoler and five Warders was maintained at full strength and unchanged throughout the year.

At Muar the Assistant Adviser acted as District Superintendent of Prisons with a Gaoler and one Warder as in 1928.

Expenditure

230. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $145,752.06 as against $167,104.52 in 1928.

The expenditure at Muar was $48,960.07 as against $57,873.33 in 1928.

Revenue

231. At Johore Bahru the Revenue from the Laundry, Bakery and Workshops amounted to $11,239.58 as against $9,995.71 in 1928.

At Muar a revenue of $750.19 was collected as against $330.67 in 1928.

Vagrant Wards

232. Statistics for the State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar, in their capacity of Vagrant Wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, are as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1929 ...	9
Admitted during 1929	92
	101
Released during 1929	4
Died during 1929	7
Repatriated during 1929	83
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 ...	7
	101

On the vagrants admitted 91·40 per cent were Chinese.

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General

233. The number of Malays convicted in the two prisons showed a further decrease, to wit from 160 in 1928 to 114 in 1929. Out of the total of 1,505 convicted prisoners 1,155 were Chinese.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

234. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

	$
Provision	8,886,616
Expenditure	6,828,214

The corresponding figures for 1928 were—

	$
Provision	9,868,230
Expenditure	7,506,474

Works and Buildings

235. The expenditure was as follows:—

	$
Annually Recurrent	226,965
Special Services	2,053,764

236. In Johore Bahru the following buildings, amongst others, were completed:—

The Leper Asylum

The Supreme Court Building

The Johore Civil Service Club

The Central Medical Administration Bureau

First Class Ward, General Hospital

Barracks for 100 Police

Fire Station.

237. In Muar and Batu Pahat Districts were completed a Club House for Malays, and various vernacular schools, barracks and cooly lines.

238. In Batu Pahat in addition were completed quarters for a European Officer and for a Headmaster and 6 teachers.

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239. At Kluang (at present in Johore Bahru District) were completed quarters for a European Officer, five sets of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs, twelve terrace houses for subordinates and a barracks for nine subordinates.

240. In Kukup District were completed the new Government Offices at Pontian Kechil, which became the headquarters of the District in June; also quarters for the Assistant Adviser, Assistant Engineer and clerks.

241. In addition there were many other buildings still under construction at the end of the year. A new English school and a new Senior Officers' Rest House at Segamat, hospital buildings at Muar, and the conversion of the Malay Training College into an English College at Johore Bahru, may be mentioned.

242. Expenditure by Districts on Works and Buildings, Special Services, was as follows:—

	$
Head Office	70,059.05
Johore Bahru	918,584.92
Muar	406,981.89
Batu Pahat	217,277.79
Segamat	195,639.13
Kluang	120,166.46
Endau	44,261.33
Kota Tinggi	80,793.90
Total ...	2,053,764.47

Roads, Streets and Bridges

243. Provision and Expenditure for the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent		Special Expenditure	
Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
—	—	—	—
$	$	$	$
1,024,750	994,522	2,515,235	1,792,432

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244. The Mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

	Metalled Roads	Gravelled Roads	Earth Roads
	Miles Chains	*Miles Chains*	*Miles Chains*
Johore Bahru	111·09	39·22	9·36
Muar ...	71·38	74·08	12·72
Batu Pahat	93·55	—	8·73
Segamat ...	80·69	22·69	1·46
Kluang and Endau ...	141·37	2·44	3·58
Kota Tinggi	47·14	8·33	4·00
Total ...	545·62	147·16	40·45

The average of road maintenance was $1,290 per mile as compared with $1,361 per mile in 1928.

Road Extension Scheme

245. On the Ayer Hitam—Muar road earthwork and metalling were completed from Ayer Hitam to Parit Sulong and earthwork and surfacing were completed from Parit Sulong to Muar. The Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil road was resurfaced.

246. In all $63,972.97 was spent during the year on work under this scheme, which commenced in 1911, bringing the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1929 to the figure $5,732,025.

New Roads

247. Nearly 33 miles of new road were opened to the public during the year. Good progress was made on the West Coast Road, the Yong Peng—Labis Road, the Muar—Ayer Hitam Road, the Parit Jawa—Ayer Hitam Road, the Plintong—Masai Road and the Lubok Kedondong Road.

248. Steady progress was made on the Muar—Kepong, Mersing—Endau, and Mawai—Jemaluang Roads.

249. Approximately 70 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

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Traffic Census

250. A census of the traffic on all roads was taken from August 20—26 inclusive. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	*Weight per week in Tons*	*Intensity in Tons per foot per week*
Johore Bahru District—		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	17,645	706
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	21,891	842
(3) 8th Mile Main Road	13,997	874
(4) 46th Mile Main Road	3,734	233
(5) 14th Mile Pulai Road	5,335	381
(6) 27th Mile Pulai Road	3,061	235
Muar District—		
(1) Panchor Road ...	27,453	1,525
(10) Muar—Batu Pahat Road	12,654	791
(12) Parit Jawa ...	8,061	504
(16) Tanjong Agas Road	12,916	718
(23) Tangkak Fire Station	10,033	627
Batu Pahat District—		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	22,135	851
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	9,513	580
(13) Jalan Kluang 19th Mile	5,135	342
Segamat District—		
(*B*) Batu Anam—Gemas Road	2,881	240
(*H*) Muar Rd.—Segamat	8,068	576
(*M*) Segamat—Labis Rd. (Labis) ...	6,954	409
Kluang District—		
(6) Ayer Hitam—Yong Peng, 1st Mile ...	4,956	413
(1) 5th Mile Kluang-Mersing Road ...	7,127	577
Kota Tinggi District—		
(1) 11th Mile Johore Bahru—Kota Tinggi	4,128	575
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	4,729	296

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General

251. The most important items completed during the year are:—

(*a*) Removal and Erection of Johore Crushing Plant

(*b*) Transfer of Bukit Mor Crusher to Sungei Mati

(*c*) Water Supply, Buloh Kasap

(*d*) Electrical Installation, Supreme Court, Johore Bahru

(*e*) New Power Station, Johore Bahru

(*f*) Electric Lighting Scheme, Muar.

252. Expenditure of $103,138 is reported in connection with the Johore Bahru Water Supply Improvement Scheme. The length of mains at the end of the year were:—

Size	*Miles*
12″	4·17
9″	1·88
8″	1·30
6″	6·41
4″	1·19
Total ...	14·95

253. Sixty three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars was expended on Anti-Malaria works, and $52,000 on clearing rivers.

254. An asphalt mixing plant was installed at Johore Bahru, the output being 6,522 cubic yards at a cost, including metal and all charges, of $9.88 per cubic yard. A similar plant installed at Muar achieved an all-in cost of $7.69 per cubic yard.

255. During the year 1,084,521 square yards of road surface were rolled.

256. A canal from the Sungei Senggarang towards the Kluang Road was commenced with a Priestman half-yard drayline excavator.

257. Work was commenced on the Bukit Lunchoo Quarry for the supply of stone to the Singapore Naval Base.

258. Johore Bahru Power Stations show a profit of $12,774 on the year's working, with an approximate running cost of 13.28 cents per unit and an average revenue of 17.96 cents per unit.

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259. Muar Power Station was put into operation on July 1st, and a full 24 hours supply was commenced on November 1st.

260. Tenders received towards the end of the year indicated a substantial drop in the cost of building.

XXIV.—STATE RAILWAY

261. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of $11,676,310.

262. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of ...	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of ...	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 a rent of	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of	470,000

263. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and for passenger trains on the 1st October, 1923, replacing the passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock through which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge carrying the railway and road across the lock.

264. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

Running Lines						Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1928 Total of single track including sidings	
Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	4	63	125	56	7	35	133	11	133	51

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265. Amongst new buildings on which work was proceeding during the year under review are new Station Buildings at Johore Bahru and Kluang, a combined new Station Building and Station Master's Quarters at Kempas, and a store and Workshop for the Signal and Telegraph Department at Johore Bahru.

266. Two flag stations were added during 1929, under the Electric Trains Tablet System.

267. A reconnaissance for a new line through Johore and Pahang was carried out during August, September and October, in the general direction of Kulai—Kahang—Gunong Gunting Kriong, with a view to a possible railway service for Eastern Johore.

XXV.—SURVEYS

268. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 109 as against 82 in 1928, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

269. Expenditure amounted to $431,411, as compared with $305,612 in 1928. The main causes of the increase were the establishment of District Survey Offices in Johore Bahru and Kukup Districts, and the increase of the European staff by 3 officers.

270. The total revenue was $82,400 as compared with $114,762 in 1928, but a large number of surveys completed in 1929 were surveys for which fees had been collected in previous years.

271. The output for the year was—

(*a*) Theodolite Surveys 7,673 lots, 42,566 acres and 193,098 chains, including 43 miles of standard traverse.

(*b*) Compass Surveys 10,683 lots, 28,350 acres.

(*c*) Special and Topographical Surveys 5,140 chains.

In addition private firms completed surveys for title totalling 10,569 acres in 3 lots.

272. A feature of the year was the introduction of a scheme for a rapid and provisional compass survey of occupied small holdings to form the basis of agreements under Land Rule 7, known as Surat Sementara, to be exchanged later for Titles under the Mukim Register on confirmation by a theodolite survey. A commencement was made with this new policy towards the end of the year.

273. A Topographical Survey of each of the following towns and villages was carried out,—Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat), Segamat, Kulai, Paloh, Kota Tinggi, Kluang, Scudai, Bekok, Batu Anam, Labis, Jementah and Layang-layang.

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274. A revised set of one mile to the inch sheets covering the whole State, and a 4 chain map of the town of Johore Bahru were published.

XXVI.—TOWN BOARDS

Johore Bahru

275. During the year full Town Board areas were gazetted for the villages of Bekok, Senai and Kulai; and the village of Plintong and a strip along the Gunong Pulai Road from the 20th mile to the 22½ mile were gazetted as areas under section 50 of the Enactment.

276. At the close of the year this Road was in charge of full Town Board areas at the following places, Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Kluang, Rengam, Sedenak, Senai, Paloh, Bekok, Scudai and Kulai; and of areas under section 50 of the Enactment as follows:—

(*a*) Layang-layang

(*b*) Mengkibol

(*c*) From the Johore Bahru Town Board area boundary to 3rd mile Scudai Road

(*d*) From 5th mile Scudai Road to the 10th mile Scudai Road

(*e*) From 20th mile Scudai Road to 22nd mile Scudai Road

(*f*) From the 18th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road

(*g*) From 6th mile Kota Tinggi Road to 7th mile Kota Tinggi Road

(*h*) From 7½ mile Kota Tinggi Road to the 1st mile beyond Plintong Village

(*i*) Plintong Village

(*j*) From 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 22½ mile Gunong Pulai Road.

277. The total revenue collected was $434,090 as against $389,998 in 1928.

278. Expenditure for 1929 was $203,213 as against $164,429 in 1928.

279. The Fire Brigade had 7 calls during the year. Expenditure on the Brigade was $19,498 as against $16,618 in 1928.

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Kota Tinggi

280. The revenue in 1929 was $26,249 as against $23,182 in 1928. The approaches to the river bridge were raised. The surface of Jalan Besar was raised. Jalan Workshop was regraded. Some reclamation work was done in the vicinity of the Post Office.

Segamat

281. With the exception of a small extension at Buloh Kasap the area controlled remained the same as in 1928.

282. Revenue rose from $62,901 in 1928 to $79,533 in 1929.

283. There was noticeable expansion in the towns of Segamat and Labis. At the latter place 23 new brick houses were built during the year, attap houses being demolished. Thirteen new houses were constructed at Buloh Kasap.

284. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted $31,198 as against $21,876 in 1928.

Endau

285. Revenue increased slightly from $22,162 in 1928 to $23,356 in 1929; including $6,125 and $6,260 respectively from motor vehicle taxation.

Muar

286. A total of $98,356 was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles as compared with $92,350 in 1928. Total revenue amounted to $357,853 as against the previous year's total of $313,163. Areas under the Board's control remained the same as in 1928.

Batu Pahat

287. Revenue amounted to $202,990 as compared with $196,274 in 1928, taxes on motor vehicles totalling $7,977.

XXVII.—VETERINARY

288. This Department was in charge of H. H. Tungku Abu Bakar, who had to assist him four Veterinary Inspectors, two at Johore Bahru, one at Muar and one at Batu Pahat.

289. There is little to report except a solitary case of suspected rabies in Johore Bahru District. Drastic quarantine measures were put into operation and no further cases came to light.

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290. There were a few local and mild outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among imported cattle.

291. Imports and Exports of animals were as follows:—

	Horse	*Cattle*	*Sheep and Goats*	*Swine*	*Total*
Imports ...	5	3,257	3,003	13,574	19,839
Exports ...	77	60	162	138	437

292. A marked diminution in the number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals was noted, due possibly to the gradual replacement of draught cattle by motor vehicles.

XXVIII.—STAFF

293. Malay Staff

H. H. the Tungku Mahkota and the Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar were appointed Regents from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H. H. the Sultan.

Lt. Col. the Hon'ble Dato Abdul Hamid, Second-in-Command was appointed to act as Colonel-Commandant, The Johore Military and Volunteer Forces, from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H H. the Sultan.

H. H. the Tungku Temenggong (Tungku Ahmad) was appointed State Commissioner, Muar, from 1st May, 1929.

Major the Hon'ble Dato Haji Mohamed Said bin Haji Suleiman was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 15th December, 1929.

294. The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

The Hon'ble Y. M. Ungku Mansur bin Ahmad, 2nd Magistrate, Johore Bahru.

The Hon'ble Dato Daud bin Haji Suleiman, State Commissioner, Muar.

Wan Ibrahim bin Idris, Office Assistant, Malay Branch, State Secretariat, Johore.

295. European Staff

Mr. M. L. Wynne was appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Johore, from 7th January, 1929.

Mr. W. L. Blythe, m.c.s., was appointed to act as Protector of Chinese, Johore, from 10th January, 1929.

Mr. G. E. Shaw, m.c.s., o.b.e., was appointed General Adviser, Johore, from 15th February, 1929.

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Mr. L. V. J. LAVILLE, M.C.S., was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. A HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON, M.C.S., was appointed to act as Controller of Labour, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Major H. F. WATERS, M.C., was appointed State Engineer, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. C. E. NUGENT, M.C., was appointed to act as Superintendent of Surveys, Johore, from 18th March, 1929.

Mr. G. SAVAGE was appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Johore, from 1st September, 1929.

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C., was appointed to act as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Johore, from 10th November, 1929.

Mr. A. F. RICHARDS, M.C.S., was appointed to act as General Adviser, Johore, from 15th November, 1929.

XXIX.—GENERAL

296. The retrospect of the year is marred by the prolonged ill health of H. H. the SULTAN. In March His Highness proceeded to Europe for six months on medical advice. Having returned in September according to programme, apparently in improved health, His Highness was again advised to seek a cooler climate. His Highness accordingly proceeded back to Europe in October and the end of the year saw no prospect of his early return to Johore. It is hoped that the current year will see His Highness make a complete recovery. His Highness came to the throne of Johore in 1895, and since that year has devoted himself with unremitting energy to the government and welfare of his State. His Highness has taken no real holiday since 1905.

T. P. COE,

Acting General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,

28th April, 1930.

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APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1929, with corresponding figures for 1928

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1929	ASSETS	31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1929
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Deposit	1,737,892 40	1,663,521 15	Cash in Treasuries at Bank and with Crown Agents	4,908,154 99	4.095,860 43
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	9,369,428 64	10,861,594 07	Cash in Transit	223,547 03	185,947 87
			INVESTMENTS (at cost):—		
Suspense	30,616 61	2,424 23	$ c.		
Surplus	25,078,661 72	26,511,045 13	Sterling Securities ...15,412,629 24 S. S. Government and Municipal Securities 415,405 14 Fixed Deposits ... 7,500,000 00	20,425,057 71	23,328,034 38
			INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost):—		
			Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	9,369,428 64	10,861,594 07
			Due by other Governments ...	123.105 53	156,156 98
			Stock of Chandu	33,850 01	79,696 89
			Advances	130,806 34	141,455 96
			Loans	145,506 26	189,838 00
			Suspense (Temporary Investment) ...	857,142 86	...
Total ...	36,216,599 37	39,038,584 58	Total ...	36,216,599 37	39,038,584 58

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APPENDIX *B*

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1928 *and* 1929

Heads of Revenue	Actual 1928	Actual 1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,444,690	2,510,582	65,892	...
Forest Revenue ..	176,812	160,123	...	16,689
Customs	8,846,787	5,893,362	...	2,953,425
Licences, Excise etc. ...	5,052,533	5,073,011	20,478	...
Fees of Court etc. ...	278,953	312,501	33,548	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	252,238	303,329	51,091	...
Railways	587,500	470,000	...	117,500
Port and Harbour Dues ...	43,316	41,322	...	1,994
Interest	932,012	993,467	61,455	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	52,832	23,623	...	29,209
Municipal	1,000,593	1,112,531	111,938	...
Land Sales	1,029,811	739,361	...	290,450
Total ...	20,698,077	17,633,212	344,402	3,409,267

APPENDIX *C*

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1928 *and* 1929

Heads of Expenditure	Actual 1928	Actual 1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions ...	352,346	424,986	72,640	...
Personal Emoluments ...	4,183,274	4,525,760	342,486	...
Other Charges ...	3,008,511	2,967,666	...	40,846
Transport ...	50,777	64,854	14 077	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	1,249,999	1,000,000	...	249,99
Miscellaneous ...	436,458	763,193	326,735	...
Purchase of Land	206,594	242,819	36,225	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,737,984	1,757,256	19,272	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	5,219,528	4,454,295	...	765,233
Total ...	16,445,472	16,200,829	811,435	1,056,078

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APPENDIX *D*.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1925 - 1929.

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	—	—
	$	$
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829

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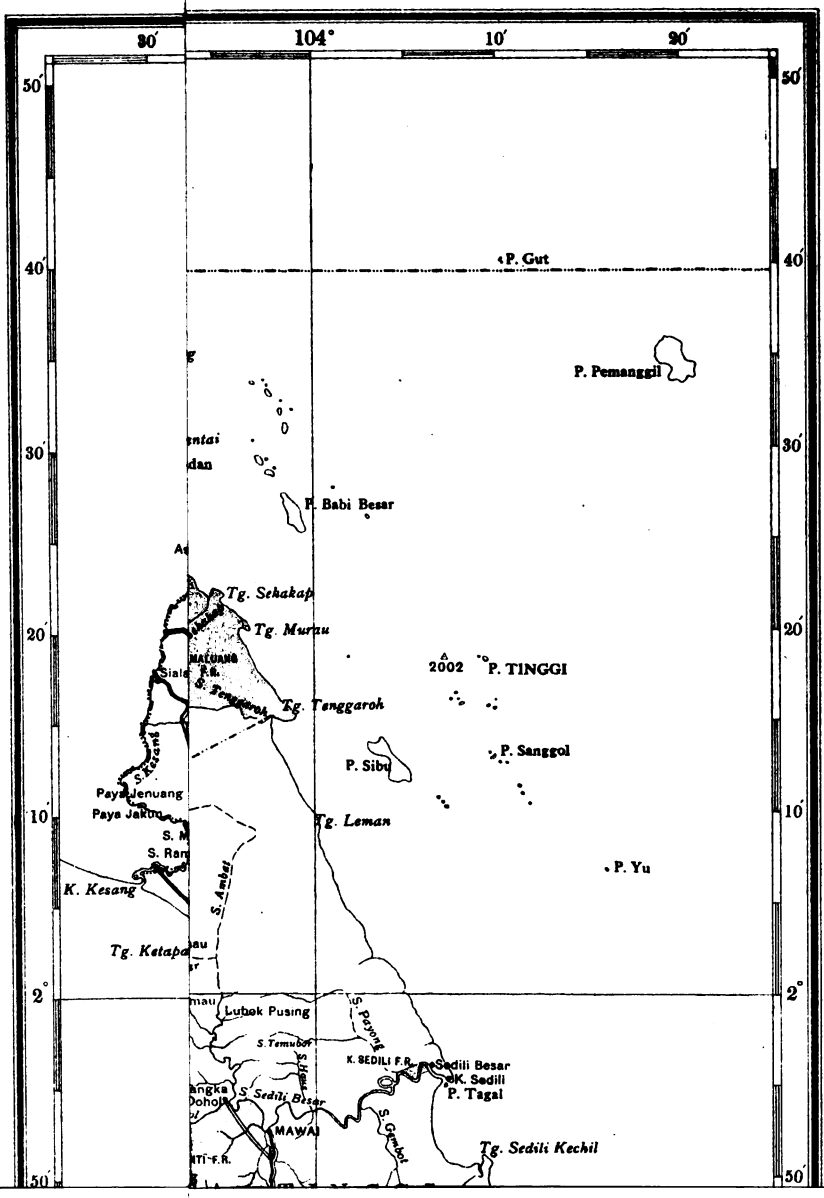

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NORTHERN RHODESIA.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1929.

PREFACE.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33′ E. and between latitudes 8° 15′ S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South-West Africa; comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 287,950 square miles. The River Zambezi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the Rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory. The curtain of obscurity lifts for a moment when we read the diaries of the Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, who led an expedition in 1798 from Tete into Kasembe's country, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru. He was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and José, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Muati Yamvo, the dynastic title of the Paramount Chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any very great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and visited the Victoria Falls, that the civilized world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous, and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasions from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the

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present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time statistics are available of seventy different tribes resident in the territory, of which the most important are the Awemba (108,565), Achewa (75,058), Angoni (51,004), Awisa (49,039) in the Eastern Districts; the Barotse (55,250), Batonga (94,545), Balenje (37,662), Balala (40,880), Balovale (32,672), Bakaonde (35,397), Baila (21,485) in the Western Districts; and the Asenga (62,294) and Alunda (60,761) members of which are resident in both Eastern and Western Districts. There are said to be 30 distinct native languages in use, of which Chiwemba and Chinyanja have been adopted for educational purposes in the Eastern Districts and Chitonga (closely allied to Chila) and Sikololo in the Western. In addition to these, Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is, in reality, a Nyasaland language—the word means "Language of the Lake"—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north; the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory; and the Makalolo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who, in the beginning of the 19th century, fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Basubia, and the Barotse and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makalolo kingdom was short. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Barotse rebelled and massacred the Makalolo to a man. The influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Barotse under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering one or two of the surrounding tribes, such as the Bankoya and the Balovale. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral. In the year 1890 Lewanika asked for British protection and on the 27th June the Barotse Concession was signed, by which Lewanika recognized the Protectorate of Queen Victoria and gave to the Chartered Company certain mining and commercial rights over the whole of his dominion. Lewanika, on his side, received a yearly subsidy of £2,000.

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During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893, the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary, and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavedom. This social serfdom was brought to an end by an edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Previous to 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the administration of the western portion of the country by the Company on a firm basis; and this was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 with similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924, when, in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

The currency in use consists partly of English coinage and partly of notes of the Southern Rhodesia issue of the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) both of which have branches and agencies in this country. The coins and notes of the Union of South Africa are also current at par.

English weights and measures are employed.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the country. The Zambezi, the Luangwa, and the Kafue Valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the mean maximum is 97° in the Zambezi valley stations and 85° at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90.3° with a mean minimum of 64.5° while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 78.7° and 46.6°.

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The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1929 :

Place.	Highest mean Max.° F.	Month.	Lowest mean Min.° F.	Month.	Absolute Max.° F.	Month.	Absolute Min.° F.	Month.
Livingstone, 3,000 ft. ...	98·8	Oct.	47·9	June	105·3	Nov.	39·0	July
Broken Hill, 3,753 ft. ...	90·8	Oct.	49·0	June	96	Nov.	43	Aug.
Abercorn 5,110 ft. ...	87·1	Oct.	50·3	July	92	Sept. Oct. Nov.	44	July Aug.

Highest Temperature ... 111° Feira in October.
Lowest ,, ... 26° Sesheke June and July.

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April, after which month rain is rarely experienced and then in negligible quantities.

Rainfall was much below normal for the closing months of the season, there being a general drought during the month of February. The rainy season towards the close of the year was late in beginning but good normal rains were reported generally.

Temperatures during the cold season were generally below normal but increased to above normal in September and October before the beginning of the rains.

I.—GENERAL.

The illness of His Majesty the King was a subject of grave concern to the people of Northern Rhodesia, who, in common with the rest of the Empire, observed Sunday, 7th July, as a thanksgiving day for his happy restoration to normal health.

A strike on the Rhodesia Railways occurred in February and traffic was at a standstill for nearly three weeks, but the Government had been able to take preliminary measures to provide for the maintenance of essential services and, although considerable economic loss and general inconvenience to the public were incurred, food supplies were nowhere exhausted. The strike occurred in the middle of the rainy season and some apprehension was felt lest the roads might become impassable, but special work was promptly undertaken and in spite of the increased volume of traffic, through communication on the Great North Road was maintained.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge, visited Livingstone from the Victoria Falls

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in October, and Sir José Bebiano, G.B.E., Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, passed through the Protectorate in June on his return from opening the Benguella Railway.

Towards the close of the year an archaeological expedition under the leadership of Professor Cipriani arrived in the territory. They propose to embark during 1930 on an exploration of several areas which are reported to contain relics of palaeontological interest.

The year was for the natives a period of progress and prosperity. Rapid mining development reacted throughout the territory, and the economic situation of natives is steadily improving. The average number of natives in employment during the year was 62,500, of whom over 22,000 were employed in mines. The labour situation was generally satisfactory, though certain employers (notably farmers) complained of periodical shortages.

To natives, the most important event of the year was the passing of the Native Authority and Native Courts Ordinances. It was found impossible to put into practice the system of indirect rule based on these Ordinances before the end of the calendar year but the Chiefs and people were fully informed of the terms of the Ordinances, and appear to welcome the change.

Movement into Reserves continues slowly in the railway line area, and is almost completed in the East Luangwa Province. Movement in the Tanganyika Province will commence in 1930.

The native population of the territory is now estimated at 1,298,651, an increase over the 1928 figure of 36,679 or nearly three per cent.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in 1929, exclusive of natives, numbered 1,861, of whom 1,646 were British subjects. The following comparative figures of immigration, exclusive of visitors, are indicative of the increasing progress being made by the territory :—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
260	438	474	756	1,038	1,066	1,861

The majority of these immigrants were absorbed by the mining areas, the white population of Ndola increasing from 1,775 at the end of 1928 to 4,247 at the end of 1929.

Seventeen persons were deported, six being criminals, and eleven being indigents. Of these deportees one was a native. No figures of emigration are available.

Accurate statistics of native immigration are not available, but at least 4,000 appear to have entered the country during 1929 for purposes of domicile, apart from the large number who came to seek employment on the mines. The majority of these mmigrants came from Mozambique and Angola.

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II. FINANCE.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the financial year 1929–1930 showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £117,762, thus exceeding the result of the previous year, when the series of annual deficits was broken for the first time within the financial history of the territory. The expansion in revenue has been well maintained and reflects a constant development of the resources of the territory with a consequent increase in the prosperity of both Europeans and Natives. Townships in the mining areas have continued to grow and considerable revenue was derived from the sales of Government land therein for which competition remained keen. Following the expansion in revenue, expenditure also increased but was kept in check by the exercise of strict economy.

The revenue from all sources for the year amounted to £672,289, an increase of £130,683 or 24.12 per cent. over the previous year. Revenue from Customs produced £251,330, an increase of £75,366 or 42.83 per cent. Licences, taxes and internal revenue produced £259,194, an increase of £13,702, or 5.58 per cent., mainly due to substantial increases under motor vehicles and stamp duties. The increase in the latter is mainly in respect of a single transaction and does not represent a normal increase. Fees of Court or Office produced £54,655, an increase of £4,320. Post Office revenue of £49,473 shows an increase of 27.54 per cent. The steady expansion of postal business, noticeable in previous years, is being maintained. Rent of Government property realised £11,642 compared with £10,208. Interest, £2,700, is more by £1,401 due to larger surplus balances held. Miscellaneous, £10,088, compares with £9,459 collected in the previous year and is accounted for mainly by increased timber royalties. Land sales realized £33,208, compared with £10,059, an increase of £23,149, owing to sales of plots in the Ndola and Luanshya Townships.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £554,527, compared with the sanctioned estimate of £550,861, or a net excess of £3,666. As in the previous year, economy has been exercised but it has not been possible, owing to various circumstances, either to carry out or to complete all the services for which funds were provided in the estimates. On the other hand, a number of additional services became necessary after the Estimates were approved, notably under Public Works Extraordinary, the actual expenditure on which amounted to £20,119, as compared with the Estimate of £3,750. Personal emoluments show considerable savings mainly accounted for by delay in filling new posts. Estimated and actual expenditure on personal emoluments including pensions were £310,983 and £301,586 respectively, resulting in a saving of £9,397. Actual expenditure under other charges exclusive of extraordinary was £230,781, as compared with the Estimate of £234,106, a decrease of £3,325.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO THE END OF MARCH, 1930 :—

	Head of Expenditure.	*Actual Expenditure to 31st March*, 1930.
		£
I.	The Governor	6,339
II.	Secretariat	7,746
III.	European Education	20,697
IV.	Printing and Stationery	8,489
V.	Native Affairs	18,709
VI.	District Administration	111,055
VII.	Treasury and Income Tax	12,123
VIII.	Customs	7,966
IX.	Posts and Telegraphs	37,120
X.	Lands	2,142
XI.	Survey	12,245
XII.	Audit	3,489
XIII.	Judicial	6,445
XIV.	Legal	4,425
XV.	Northern Rhodesia Police	65,820
XVI.	Prisons	12,945
XVII.	Health	54,716
XVIII.	Veterinary	20,575
XIX.	Agriculture	15,281
XX.	Mines	2,668
XXI.	Public Works	6,927
XXII.	Public Works Recurrent	26,018
XXIII.	Percentage of Tax	8,650
XXIV.	Miscellaneous Services	27,928
XXV.	Pensions and Gratuities	24,949
XXVI.	Interest Account	6,900
	Total Ordinary	£532,367
	Extraordinary.	
XXIX.	Posts and Telegraphs	1,008
XXX.	Public Works	20,119
XXXI.	Land Purchase	1,033
	Grand Total	£554,527

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL REVENUE TO THE END OF MARCH, 1930.

	Head of Revenue.	*Actual Revenue to 31st March, 1930.*
		£
I.	Customs	251,330
II.	Licences, Taxes and Internal Revenue ...	259,194
III.	Fees of Court or Office, etc.	54,655
IV.	Post Office	49,473
V.	Rent of Government Property	11,642
VI.	Interest	2,699
VII.	Miscellaneous	10,088
	Total	£639,081
VIII.	Land Sales	33,208
	Grand Total	£672,289

The surplus for the year thus amounted to £117,762.

The following statement gives the financial position as at 31st March, 1930 :—

	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities at 1st April, 1929 ...	97,219
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, 1929–1930 ...	117,762
Excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st March, 1930 ...	£214,981

The following is a statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1930 :—

Liabilities.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Deposits (various)	46,940	5	11
Post Office Savings Bank	7,882	9	6
Administrator-General and Registrar	8,830	12	4
Crown Agents for the Colonies : Overdraft ...	132,000	0	0
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	214,980	0	8
	£410,633	8	5

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Assets.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash	126,718	0	0
Investments	6,000	0	0
Administrator-General and Registrar	8,830	12	4
Advances pending receipt of Loan Funds ...	225,822	7	2
Advances (various)	17,436	10	7
Unallocated Stores	25,825	18	4
	£410,633	8	5

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.* *Ordinary.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1925–26	371,046	372,847	21,298	394,145
1926–27	421,035	421,584	33,867	455,451
1927–28	474,683	475,175	43,631	518,806
1928–29	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929–30	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527

In addition to the recurrent and extraordinary expenditure, the Government expended during 1929–1930 the sum of £129,967 on development schemes in anticipation of loan funds under the Palestine and East African Guaranteed Loan. The total amount sanctioned by the Legislative Council is £784,500, of which £96,205 was expended during 1927–1928 and 1928–1929, making a total of £226,172 expended at the 31st March, 1930. This expenditure is at present financed partly by advances from the Crown Agents and partly from surplus balances. The development schemes that are being undertaken by the Government are as follows :—

	Estimated Total Cost.	*Expenditure as at 31st March, 1929.*	*Expenditure during 1929–30.*	*Total Expenditure at 31st March, 1930.*
	£	£	£	£
Civil Buildings	157,500	—	36,119	36,119
Municipal Requirements	42,500	—	18,325	18,325
Communications	241,250	74,584	51,023	125,607
Air Surveys	75,075	3,250	14,061	17,311
Agricultural Development	105,000	18,371	8,348	26,719
Investigation and Survey in relation to further Land Settlement ...	16,000	—	875	875
Development in Native Reserves...	79,000	—	531	531
Miscellaneous	50,650	—	685	685
	766,975	96,205	129,967	226,172

The Banks that operate in Northern Rhodesia are the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, which has branches, sub-branches, or agencies, at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Luanshya,

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Lusaka, Mazabuka, Mufulira, Ndola, and Nkana, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which has branches, sub-branches or agencies at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Chambesi, Fort Jameson, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mufulira, Nchanga, Ndola, and Nkana.

The total amounts deposited with these Banks at the 31st December, 1929, was £782,509, as compared with £545,463 at the 31st December, 1928.

The Post Office Savings Bank has increased its operations, the deposits at 31st March, 1930, amounting to £7,682, as compared with £5,987 at 31st March, 1929. During the year the amount invested on behalf of depositors increased from £5,000 to £6,000. The sums deposited during the year 1929–1930 amounted to £8,499, as compared with £5,569 in 1928–1929. At the 31st March, 1930, there were 503 depositors, a net increase of 105 for the year. The Savings Bank continues to grow in popularity and provides a much needed service.

III.—PRODUCTION.

A.—Land and Agriculture.

Of the total approximate area in the territory of 184,288,000 acres, the North Charterland Exploration Company holds a concession over 6,400,040 acres, subject to the assignment of native reserves amounting to 2,148,440 acres. The British South Africa Company owns, subject to the assignment of native reserves of 1,094,475 acres, three freehold areas in Tanganyika District, comprising 2,758,400 acres. 2,753,023 acres have been otherwise alienated for purposes of European settlement, not including 32,321 acres of land leased without option to purchase. The total area of alienated land is, therefore, 11,943,783 acres, about 6½ per cent. of the whole territory. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing, some of it is cultivated, but a large area is unsuitable for either grazing or cultivation owing to the absence of water. The following table will give a comparative idea of the acreage of the various staple crops under cultivation in the six previous seasons :—

Season.	*Maize.*	*Tobacco.*	*Wheat.*	*Cotton.*	*Total under Cultivation.*
1923–24 ...	42,377	2,462	1,250	2,331	52,243
1924–25 ...	35,568	4,323	2,633	16,702	61,712
1925–26 ...	36,470	4,939	3,387	11,849	60,297
1926–27 ...	44,837	6,719	2,780	693	69,837
1927–28 ...	43,889	7,339	1,819	286	62,928
1928–29 ...	39,215	3,232	2,698	234	67,207

Smaller areas were planted with fodder crops, groundnuts, potatoes, kaffir corn, oats, etc., which are considered minor crops.

The season 1928–29 was, on the whole, not unfavourable. During the normal planting time the rainfall was, in some districts, so small

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as to cause some uneasiness, but late and adequate rains caused crops to be planted in good time for normal growth. A break in the rains, accompanied by considerable heat, in February, caused some further uneasiness. The crops appear to have been well up to the average, but the second dry spell undoubtedly lowered the yields in some parts of the territory. In the higher altitudes of the north and north-eastern districts, the rainfall was heavier and the crops, mostly grown by natives, were heavy. It is now well established that in the districts referred to heavier rainfalls than in the lower altitudes may be expected.

The maize crop amounted to 201,530 bags the yield being 5.5 bags per acre, as compared with 183,870 bags and an average of 4.9 bags per acre for the previous season. The acreage abandoned fell from 3,836 in 1927–28 to 2,721 for 1928–29.

The acreage planted was 39,000 as compared with 43,000 the previous season. In view of the enormously increased demands for maize in the territory, this decrease of 4,000 acres is to be deplored. On the other hand, the acreage yield increased by .60 bags per acre to 5.5 bags per acre, a yield only once equalled (1927) and never exceeded. This increase is a welcome indication of a tendency to better husbandry. The season, as already pointed out, was by no means an ideal one, and had more favourable climatic conditions prevailed, it is highly probable that a record yield would have been obtained. It is not possible to estimate the amount of maize grown by natives, nor to give more than an approximation of the amount sold to Europeans for the market. It is estimated that some 35,000 bags were so disposed of.

The following table gives maize statistics from 1921 onwards :—

Year ending 31st December.	*Acreage in thousands of acres.*	*Average yield per acre.*	*Yield in thousands of bags.*	*Farm consumption in thousands of bags.*	*Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.*
1921 ...	29	4·88	145	18	127
1922 ...	25	3·49	99	18	81
1923 ...	38	5·18	199	32	167
1924 ...	35	3·08	129	28	101
1925 ...	36	2·67	95	23	72
1926 ...	36	4·87	177	37	140
1927 ...	44	5·50	250	36	214
1928 ...	43	4·59	183	32	151
1929 ...	39	5·50	201	33	168

After satisfying all local requirements, the maize grown has supplied a considerable amount for export to the Belgian Congo. A large amount of the farm grown maize is handled by a Co-operative Society, which, in the past, has secured large contracts for the Congo mines, and it is hoped that similar contracts will be obtained in the future. Owing to the development in mining areas in the territory, the local demand for maize has increased very considerably and the general position is satisfactory. The average price

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of farm grown maize, which must be regarded as the territory's staple crop, has been about 11s. 6d. per bag of 200 lb. net.

The tobacco crop amounted to 1,447,329 lb. of which 1,347,640 lb. was produced in the Fort Jameson district. Conditions in the tobacco market, due to the overproduction of the years 1926–1928, remain difficult. In the two markets in which the leaf has been disposed of, the English and South African, there is still accumulated a quantity of tobacco very far in excess of that required for immediate consumption. In the English market, particularly, very large stocks are held and, although it is questionable whether more than a limited quantity is of good quality, the fact causes prices to remain low, and some difficulty is experienced in disposing of new consignments. The assistance rendered to growers in the Fort Jameson area by Government has been continued. It having been proved that the production of poor grade leaf would result in further disaster, every effort has been made to limit that exported to a quality which would be liable to find a market and maintain the reputation which Northern Rhodesia leaf has earned. With this in view, financial assistance has been divided into instalments payable at certain stages of production. It has thus been possible to withhold further advances at any stage when, through neglect in supervision or cultivation, it was evident that the resultant leaf would be of an undesirable quality. The grading and classification have been supervised by the Tobacco Adviser, who was authorized to refuse any leaf which, in his opinion, was unlikely to find a satisfactory market.

The leaf produced during the 1927–28 season, and against which advances had been made by Government, remained in store at the beginning of the year under review. As a result of the efforts of the Trades Commissioner for the East African Dependencies, a firm of brokers became interested and offered to defray the cost of transport to the home market. When the first consignment arrived, the reports received were most satisfactory and subsequent sales at satisfactory prices have shown that the policy adopted has been the right one. The whole of the 1928–29 crop is now in England and is being steadily disposed of.

The crop in the north western districts was produced without any financial assistance from Government and was handled by the Co-operative Society at Choma. The services of a Tobacco Adviser were loaned to the Society for the supervision of the grading. The bulk of the better quality leaf was shipped to England, but a portion was sold in South Africa as was almost the whole of the lower grade leaf. It is possible that these later sales were only effected because of the duty which became payable on Southern Rhodesia leaf, exported to the Union of South Africa, when the Customs agreement lapsed, and no dependence can be placed upon similar sales in the future.

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The position of the tobacco growing industry is still, and is likely to remain, one of considerable difficulty. It is now quite proved that, in spite of the advantage of the preference on Empire leaf, the increased consumption is to be slow. The bright leaf, of which a considerable amount is produced, is used in the manufacture of cigarettes and the tobacco in those lines which have the largest sale has been blended for many years so as to obtain a distinctive flavour. The leaf produced in Northern Rhodesia, although from Virginia seed, undoubtedly possesses a distinctive flavour which would be imparted to the cigarette if large quantities were used in the mixture and the majority of the cigarette smokers of the United Kingdom have not yet acquired the taste for Rhodesian tobacco. It is to be hoped and anticipated that increasing quantities of our leaf will be absorbed in the future.

The immediate outlook is much more hopeful as regards leaf for pipe mixtures. Many of these mixtures now contain a large proportion of Rhodesian leaf and there is no indication that the proportion will not still further increase.

The total acreage planted with wheat was 2,698 and the yield 12,141 bags, an increase of 879 acres and 3,387 bags on the previous year. The acreage yield was 4.5 bags. The increase in the acreage planted is satisfactory, but a still greater acreage is undoubtedly indicated. An irrigation expert is to tour the territory to report upon the prospects of irrigation schemes in certain districts, and it is hoped that, in due course, a greatly increased acreage will be available for winter crops under irrigation. It has been pointed out in previous reports that very large quantities of flour are imported each year, and, with a rapidly growing European population in the mining areas, the increase must be steadily maintained. It cannot be expected that the flour produced at the mill at Lusaka can immediately enter into favourable competition with the carefully blended and established brands now offered for sale. It is equally certain that a much greater amount of wheat must be available before an organized attempt can be made to blend and establish a local flour. In the meantime the demand for the output from the Lusaka mill is steady and much larger quantities could be disposed of. During the period January to November, 1929, flour to the value of £24,310 was imported. It is hoped that an attempt will be made to endeavour to obtain some of this trade for Northern Rhodesia growers. Comparative figures for wheat for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Acreage Planted.*	*Yield in Bags of 200 lb. Net.*
1925	2,633	9,895
1926	3,387	11,687
1927	2,780	10,586
1928	1,819	8,754
1929	2,698	12,141

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As regards cotton-growing, experience has shown that the variety of seed used in the past is unsuitable for local conditions. The policy of Government, therefore, is to persuade farmers severely to limit the acreage put under cotton until a satisfactory variety of seed is available. To this end, experimental work is being actively prosecuted at the Research Station in close liaison with departments of other Governments and stations of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Africa. The information gained during the season 1928–29 was most satisfactory and the position is rendered more hopeful by the fact that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation have seconded an officer to the department who is devoting the whole of his time to the problem. As a result of his work, this officer considered that the time had arrived when somewhat larger experiments could be tried, and there have been planted during the present season a number of four-acre plots in various districts. In addition the Agricultural Officers at Abercorn and Fort Jameson are supervising further experiments at those stations. It may be stated that the officer specially seconded is satisfied with the progress made, and the information available is such as to cause a feeling of increasing optimism. The work will be continued in the endeavour to improve still further those varieties which appear to be suitable.

Up to the present, coffee planting has been in an experimental stage. It may now be said to be definitely established as an industry. During the season 1926–27 the amount produced was more than six short tons. Almost the whole of this was exported to the United Kingdom and the price obtained was most satisfactory. Last season, the amount produced was increased to a total of nearly seven short tons. Increased planting is taking place in the Abercorn district where, during the past two years, twenty new settlers have taken up land with the intention of planting coffee. There appears to be no reason why coffee planting should not become of considerable importance.

The citrus export trade is increasing rapidly. Last season 3,873 cases of fruit were exported, of which a large proportion went to the Belgian Congo.

Crops grown by natives are at present confined to food-stuffs for their own consumption, though in certain districts, especially those in proximity to the mines, additional quantities are grown for sale. Preliminary investigations have been made with a view to ascertaining whether other economic crops could be introduced to areas remote from the railway line and the means to enable the natives to produce such crops at their own villages.

It is becoming more and more evident that the exodus of youths and men from the villages, consequent upon the greatly increased demands for labour, is having a serious effect upon native agriculture. Although the major portion of the cultivation of crops has always fallen upon the women, the men have been responsible for the work in connection with opening up new lands for gardens. It has been

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reported, from certain districts, that the number of able-bodied men remaining in the villages is so small that the women have been compelled to cultivate old gardens in which the soil has become impoverished. The crops reaped have, naturally, been poor, more particularly in those cases by no means rare, where rotational methods have been absent and crops such as maize and *male* have been grown for some years in succession.

There is every indication that the demand for labour will still further increase and, therefore, the problem of opening up new gardens becomes more acute. The problem will, however, be more easily solved if proper rotations of those crops which can be used as food-stuffs are instituted. This type of farming is just as essential for the prosperity of native as for European agriculture. In some districts, a certain rotation is evident in the native methods and the aim should be the adoption of such as a basis and the introduction of still further progressive principles.

Native agricultural produce which is available for local markets is practically limited to that grown in the vicinity of the railway line. Under present conditions, the native has no means of transport over long distances. Certain districts are, however, being opened out and, in some cases, markets are becoming available where such had not been anticipated. It is considered that there are certain natives who would prefer life in the village to that in the compounds of industrial undertakings. When the native becomes too old for the more arduous labour on the mines, he will have little means of supporting himself and his family under present conditions or of providing for those wants which have been occasioned by his sojourn in more civilized surroundings.

The wants of the territory are increasing rapidly and large quantities of food-stuffs can be absorbed which can be produced by natives. A very considerable amount of the ground nuts used as rations on certain mines have been purchased in, and transported from Dar-es-Salaam. The expenses incurred in the sea voyage to Beira, and the long haulage from that port to Ndola, would allow such a margin as to enable producers in the territory to obtain a certain profit. In many areas where ground nuts and other produce could be grown, no means of transport exists at present.

The rainy season of 1929 was characterized by considerable variations in the total rainfall in the various parts of the territory. The total rainfall is detailed in Appendix " A." In the higher altitudes of the Tanganyika Plateau good rains were experienced. In Barotseland, the Guimbe Valley, and other outlying districts, the fall was satisfactory, but in the more settled areas of the western portion of the territory, and in the areas immediately adjoining them an almost total drought was experienced during February. The relief from the heavy rains, at a period when the grazing was already ample, resulted in cattle becoming in good condition. The rainfall received in March was insufficient

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and the result was that, towards the end of the dry season, animals in some parts commenced to lose condition because of the scarcity of grazing, particularly during those months when cold nights were experienced. Many ranchers had difficulty in procuring sufficient grazing to carry their cattle until the improvement of the pasture, following the early rains of the 1929–1930 season, became apparent. This was especially noticeable where the ranches were heavily stocked. In those districts and on those farms where cattle form only a portion of the general operations, cattle remained in comparatively good condition.

At the end of the year the rainfall in all districts had been sufficient to cause adequate grazing and stock was improving rapidly.

It can quite safely be said that never in the history of the territory have prospects in the cattle raising industry been so bright. The year has been characterized by extremely good prices and sufficient buyers, and yet little organized effort is evident, except in isolated cases, to make such arrangements as might tend to result in a more adequate supply of slaughter stock becoming available in the future.

For years now, the scarcity of animals in good condition during the later months of the dry season has been most marked, and for those animals which were offered for sale high prices have been received. There is no doubt that the lessons of the past years have caused some of our cattle owners to endeavour to arrange that the animals in the best possible condition shall be available during the period indicated. During the year under review, when the price of good slaughter bullocks was in the neighbourhood of £8 per head, one breeder received over £10 per head for animals which had been selected and kept on the best pasture available on the ranch.

The practice of providing extra food-stuffs during the months when grazing is at its worst, is, of course, hardly practicable upon ranches, but upon general farms it could be followed with benefit to the owner and to the industry. In the rotation of crops which is so essential in general farming operations there are many which can be utilized as foodstuffs. On those farms where grading up has been practised for some years, the extra feeding becomes essential. There is no doubt that the state of the pastures is insufficient to maintain highly improved cattle in good health during the whole of the year. The results of investigations in other Colonies have shown that a mineral deficiency exists in the soils and it is extremely probable that a similar deficiency exists in Northern Rhodesia. An endeavour will be made to solve this problem but, in the meantime, it is obvious that the grading up of stock cannot be carried on beyond a certain point if the animals are to be reared under ranching conditions.

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It has been recognized for some time that improvements are necessary in the cattle industry in the territory and the Government arranged a scheme whereby such assistance could be given. The condition of the territory's finances, in the past, has been such that funds were not available for the work indicated. Increasing prosperity, due in no small measure to the development of the mining industry in the north, has changed the situation. The Governor announced, at the November session of Legislative Council, that sanction had been received for a sum of £160,000 to be devoted to assisting the agricultural industry. A small amount of this sum will be utilized for obtaining herds of cattle, to be kept at the Research Station, for the investigation of the genetic and nutritional problems to which reference has already been made. The remaining funds will be used, in the form of loans, repayable over long periods and at a low rate of interest, for

(*a*) The erection of dipping tanks;
(*b*) The erection of fencing;
(*c*) The importation of breeding stock.

An amount has been reserved for the improvement of the native cattle industry. In addition, a sum of £4,000 is available for equipping a creamery. It is felt that, with the assistance now available, a considerable advance will be made in the cattle industry of the territory. Well dipped, well nourished cattle will be in a position to withstand, to a greater extent, the attacks of disease, and it is anticipated that the mortality, at present not unduly high amongst cared-for stock, will be further lowered.

The number of native-owned stock in the territory is estimated at 378,569 head but this figure is only approximate; the difficulty in obtaining a correct estimate being increased by the fact that many tribes resent, and endeavour to prevent their cattle being counted. Considerable apathy is displayed by the majority of natives towards the welfare of their animals. The native looks upon his cattle as a source of wealth, and it might be thought that an effort would be made to adopt those primary principles of cattle-mastership which would be to their advantage, but in all too few instances is evidence of this to be found. There can be no possible doubt as to the potentialities of native-owned stock and, although every attempt has been made in the past to give such instruction to the owners as would tend to bring about a better state of affairs, it has only recently become possible to attempt energetic practical measures. It is realized that before the introduction of new blood can take place the standard of cattle-mastership must be improved, and with this in view Government has decided to build tanks for dipping stock. The average native does not understand the value of dipping and is inclined to be prejudiced against it. The strictest supervision will be exercised over the dippings as it is imperative that accidents be avoided from the first.

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The inspectors in charge will endeavour to supervise the cattle in the neighbourhood, to teach natives the necessity for building kraals in suitable places and for choosing the grazing which will be utilized during the various months of the year, to emphasize the benefits which will follow the segregation of immature heifers and the sale of old cows and, generally, will attempt to bring about a greater interest in the welfare of the herds. At a later date, slightly improved bulls will be introduced and the compulsory castration of all male animals, except those suitable for breeding purposes, will if possible be brought about. The grading will have to be a very slow process and great importance is attached to a policy of selection for many years to come. A too sudden lowering of the natural immunity to disease, especially those which are tick-borne, must be avoided. To what extent the native will respond to the policy remains to be seen. In many ways he has shown that he is not unappreciative of certain reforms which result in financial benefit to himself. It may be and it is hoped that the actual examples of the good resulting from the policy which is now to be begun will cause an awakening of the native to the advantage of bestowing greater care and attention upon his herds.

If all the animals available in the territory for slaughter purposes were placed upon the market, only a proportion of the demands available to our cattle owners would be met and evidence is available to the effect that much greater numbers will be required in the future. It is estimated that over twenty thousand head of slaughter stock will be required to meet all local requirements during the next twelve months. The requirements of the Belgian Congo, if no greater than the number imported during the year under review, will be thirty thousand head. The markets open to our stock owners will, therefore, absorb over fifty thousand head of slaughter stock during the year 1930. Some ten years only have elapsed since Northern Rhodesia supplied all the cattle for both the markets named, but now the territory will not be able to supply her own demands for many years to come.

In order to assist stock owners sums of money are available as loans to assist in the purchase of breeding stock for importation to the territory. The whole of the freightage on pedigree animals purchased in the United Kingdom will be defrayed from funds provided by the Government and the Empire Marketing Board, and half the freightage on approved animals from Southern Rhodesia or the Union of South Africa will be repaid to importers by Government. It is hoped that, by reason of this inducement and the assistance available for the erection of fencing and dipping tanks, together with a general advance in the methods of animal husbandry, a general improvement in the size and quality of our herds will result and that, in the future, we may be in a better position to take advantage of the increasing markets which have lately become available.

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B.—Mining.

Bwana Mkubwa Mine.—This mine has continued to work the large tonnages of oxide ore throughout the year and the treatment plant has given satisfactory results. Diamond drilling has been carried on to prospect the ore-body with a view to determining the future prospect of sulphide ores when the present opencast ores are depleted.

Roan Antelope Mine.—This mine has carried on an active drilling campaign throughout the year and the results obtained in the Roan Antelope area, where the work has been mainly confined to the deeper centre holes of this syncline, have shown approximately the same widths and grades of ore as the neighbouring shallow holes. On the westerly extensions of the Roan Antelope Mine, known respectively as the Roan Extension and Muliashi, diamond drilling has been carried out and has furnished very satisfactory data about ore-bodies. The Roan Antelope Mine, as a result of this data, exercised their option and purchased both properties towards the end of the year.

Underground working on the mine has been carried on steadily, the drives on the various levels being worked from several shafts and development in the ore-bodies is in progress.

The sinking of the main haulage shaft, a large five-compartment vertical shaft, has commenced; this shaft is being equipped with steel setts.

The ore-body from development work has been treated in the pilot plant and several tons of concentrates have been obtained. The pilot plant tests carried on during the year have confirmed the previous year's result of satisfactory treatment of the sulphide ore and the main plant is to be erected at an early date for the treatment of 5,000 tons of ore per day. The plant is expected to be in operation towards the end of 1931.

Nkana Mine.—The surface and underground work on this property is being carried on rapidly and the branch line from Ndola will be completed early in the coming year. Diamond drilling to the north-west has proved a large tonnage of payable ore in the Mindola areas. These operations will be continued, and it is anticipated that the results will at least double the tonnage of ore reserves for the mine.

In anticipation of the requirements of a plant designed to treat 5,000 tons of ore a day development work in the mine is being carried on through several shafts, and a large five-compartment vertical shaft is to be sunk shortly to handle this quantity of ore. Three 400 horse-power producer gas engines using wood fuel have been installed to meet power requirements.

Nchanga Mine.—The activity of the Nchanga Mine has been mainly confined to shaft sinking and diamond drilling. The shafts

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have been sunk to the required depth and development work from these will be commenced when the new power units are in commission.

The branch line to Nkana is to be extended to this property and will pass through Chambishi on the way. Diamond drilling during the year has proved a large tonnage of good grade ore to the west of the present workings which will ensure the possibility of large scale production at no distant date.

Two vertical shafts have been laid out and will be commenced early in the year.

All the ore-bodies on the mine are mixed oxides and sulphides and an extensive study of a suitable metallurgical treatment for the ores on the mine is being carried out.

Mufulira Mine.—A branch line has also been constructed from Mokambo in the Belgian Congo to the Mufulira Mine. The ore-body on this mine is of exceptional width and very large tonnages of ore reserves have been proved by diamond drilling.

Four incline shafts were sunk in the ore-body, all of which encountered water difficulties, with the result that two of these shafts have now been stopped.

A plant designed to treat 5,000 tons of ore a day is being erected with the necessary shops and very rapid progress is being made towards production.

Kansanshi Mine.—Underground development work on this mine has been carried on throughout the year on the high grade ore-bodies that run through the property, and very satisfactory results have been obtained, showing that in spite of the narrow width of the ore the high grade is consistent.

Very thorough experimental work is being carried out to determine a suitable method of metallurgical treatment and design of plant.

The estimate of the ore reserves of some of the large copper mines have been calculated as :—

	Long Tons.	*Per cent. Copper.*
Bwana Mkubwa	2,624,200	3·91
Nkana	56,400,000	4·00
Roan Antelope	67,500,000	3·33
Mufulira	45,000,000	4·68
Nchanga		
Original ore bodies :—		
Long Tons. / *Per cent. Copper.*		
2,278,000 / 4·21		
8,193,000 / 3·74		
New ore body 54,170,000 / 3·77		
	64,641,000	3·78
Total	236,165,200	

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Broken Hill Mine.—This mine has increased the size of its hydro-electric plant and a larger output of zinc is being obtained. Zinc was produced throughout the year but the lead ore down to the present water level is now exhausted, although very large reserves exist below this level.

Vanadium is to be produced regularly as soon as a treatment plant is in operation. *The Star Zinc Mine* produced high grade zinc-ore which was shipped direct throughout the year for treatment in England.

The Luiri Gold Areas have increased their power plant and pegged off 189 locations, chiefly for gold. A cyanide treatment plant has been erected and will be in operation early in the new year.

Concessions.—The result of the year's prospecting and development work in the Nkana Grant Areas has led to the location of 22 areas by the Rhodesia Selection Trust, Limited; these were registered towards the end of the year.

The remainder of the territory open to prospecting in the north-east has been included in the Loangwa Concessions and systematic geological prospecting will be undertaken.

The Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions have continued their geological work in the area of their concession and several good indications of copper have been located.

Coal.—Coal prospects have been a feature during the year and drilling is being carried on in two areas; one in the Zambezi Valley, south-west of Mazabuka, and the other to the north of Mumbwa.

The aggregate capital of the mining companies operating in this territory is approximately £19,000,000.

The following table shows the mineral production during 1929:—

Mineral Production, 1929.

				£	s.	d.
Gold	699.13 ozs.	F.		2,969	13	0
Silver	2,248.96 ozs.	A.		225	13	0
Copper	5,474.74 tons	A.		408,258	11	0
Lead	1,635.00 tons	A.		38,852	6	0
Zinc	22,229.50 tons	A.		547,964	8	0
Vanadium	131,290 lb.	B.		93,544	2	0
Manganese Ore	1,849.00 tons	C.		2,773	10	0
Iron Ore	3,556.07 tons	D.		1,778	2	0
Mica	5,919 lb.	E.		1,479	15	0
			£1,097,846	0	0	

A.—Average London Market Price.
B.—Value at 14s. 3d. per lb. Vanadium metal.
C.—Value at Mine, £1 10s. per ton. Used in Zinc Works.
D.—Value at 10s. per ton. Used in fluxing.
E.—Value at 5s. per ton.
F.—Value at £4.24773 per oz.

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Northern Rhodesia is in the curious position of being divided into two Customs Zones. The Northern zone, which is known as the Congo Basin, is governed by the conditions of the Berlin Act of 1885. Goods imported into this zone, therefore, are not subject to the terms of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, though the duties imposed are in almost all instances similar to those imposed in the Southern zone, except that equality of trade is granted to all nations. The Zambezi Basin zone, as the latter area is called, is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia and with the Union of South Africa, which includes for the purposes of Customs Agreement, the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

Under the existing Agreement, Northern Rhodesia receives 12 per cent. *ad valorem* on removals from the Union of South Africa of imported goods, and 6 per cent. on removals of South African manufactured goods; unmanufactured produce of South Africa is not subject to duty. The minimum sum payable by the Union to this territory is £12,500 per annum. The Union of South Africa charges the actual duty at Union rates on removals from Northern Rhodesia of imported goods, but allows entry free of duty of Northern Rhodesia produce.

On imported goods removed from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia the duty is calculated at Northern Rhodesia tariff rates, a deduction of 5 per cent. being made in the case of goods cleared at the Port of Beira by the Southern Rhodesia Customs.

With regard to products and manufactures, there is a free interchange of these between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, but on Union manufactures in Southern Rhodesia, which are subsequently removed to Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia passes credit to this Government at the rate of 6 per cent. on the original Union value.

Northern Rhodesia grants preferential rates of Customs duty on all goods (with the exception of certain articles the principal of which are cattle for slaughter, tea, coffee, cocoa, chicory, rice, motor spirit, lubricating and illuminating oils, tobacco, wines, and spirits) shown to have been grown, produced, or manufactured in the United Kingdom or British possessions granting equivalent reciprocal privileges. Such preferences vary in extent from 16 per cent. to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

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The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of imports which originated from British and from foreign countries during the years 1927 to 1929 :—

Imports from :	1929 £	1928 £	1927 £
Union of South Africa	327,893	245,909	217,063
Southern Rhodesia	534,366	371,469	261,093
United Kingdom and other British possessions	1,679,000	1,135,775	987,502
Total British Empire	2,541,259	1,753,153	1,465,658
Foreign Countries	1,061,158	613,164	491,480
Total Merchandise	£3,602,417	£2,366,317	£1,957,138

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise received from the Union of South Africa, from Southern Rhodesia, and direct from overseas during the years 1927 to 1929 :—

Imports from :	1929 £	1928 £	1927 £
Union of South Africa	989,649	572,635	591,802
Southern Rhodesia	2,193,304	1,444,766	1,004,646
Imported from overseas	419,464	348,916	360,690
Total	£3,602,417	£2,366,317	£1,957,138

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of imports during the years 1927 to 1929 :—

	1929 £	1928 £	1927 £
Animals (living)	27,668	28,965	41,651
Foodstuffs, etc.	302,675	200,722	173,630
Ales, Spirits, Wines, etc. (Potable)...	108,888	86,160	76,320
Spirits (Non-potable)	1,344	867	616
Tobacco	59,336	44,624	38,827
Textiles, Apparel, Yarns, Fibres ...	592,442	471,114	395,548
Metals, metal manufacturers, Machinery and Vehicles ...	1,595,084	902,110	717,710
Minerals, Earthenware, Glasses and Cement	205,014	161,993	97,205
Oils, Waxes, Resins, Paints and Varnishes	184,021	102,982	97,149
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	80,256	89,396	68,680
Leather, Rubber and manufactures thereof	87,907	53,825	46,086
Wood, Cane, Wicker and manufactures thereof	152,851	82,311	62,685
Books, Paper and Stationery ...	52,967	33,940	26,707
Jewellery, Time-pieces, fancy goods, etc.	49,959	42,027	34,124
Miscellaneous	102,005	65,281	80,200
	£3,602,417	£2,366,317	£1,957,138

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The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to British and to foreign countries during the years 1927 to 1929 (excluding articles exported through the post and specie).

	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	84,454	117,966	193,824
Southern Rhodesia	79,426	77,441	77,221
United Kingdom and other British possessions	470,058	374,644	272,045
Total British Empire	633,938	570,051	543,090
Foreign Countries	260,895	272,536	202,504
Total	£894,833	£842,587	£745,594

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to the Union, to Southern Rhodesia, to United Kingdom and other British possessions, and to foreign countries, distinguishing domestic exports and imported goods re-exported, during the years 1927 to 1929 (excluding articles exported through the post and specie) :—

Domestic Exports.	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	71,676	108,105	183,611
Southern Rhodesia	35,904	38,725	35,848
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	460,665	367,545	264,750
Foreign Countries	250,882	269,394	199,735
Imported Goods Re-Exported.			
Union of South Africa	12,778	9,895	10,233
Southern Rhodesia	43,522	38,716	41,373
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	9,393	7,065	7,295
Foreign Countries	10,013	3,142	2,769
	£894,833	£842,587	£745,614

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of domestic exports for the years 1925 to 1929 :—

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)	8,928	22,456	36,205	52,606	57,723
Hides, Skins and Horns ...	39,165	44,898	21,831	15,591	14,420
Ivory	8,922	9,911	8,214	7,117	8,280
Butter	551	431	1,445	1,219	806
Wheat	13,855	9,218	13,546	18,575	5,330
Maize, including other cereals in the grain ...	25,567	29,964	59,711	31,246	29,513
Maize Meal	17,781	23,488	18,437	10,566	9,461
*Pulse	1,040	185	51	497	1,167
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	70,310	100,848	240,568	155,832	99,122

* Export of pulse was very small in 1927 and 1928 and therefore not shewn in reports for those years but as the figure for 1929 exceeds £1,000, the figures for the three years have now been inserted.

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	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton (raw)	158	238	—	4,746	6,276
Copper, Ore and Concentrates	6,018	9,063	—	—	—
Copper, Bar and Ingots ...	230,698	231,304	133,115	23,566	1,000
Lead	37,729	71,103	88,652	43,284	67,105
Vanadium	16,389	3,457	6,749	4,498	35,350
Other Ores	34,904	13,277	1,165	2,047	6,240
Zinc	262,611	—	—	—	—
*Other Metals	—	166,866	—	—	—
Gold	3,441	1,815	1,690	2,697	5,281
Silver	12	23	9	16	20
Lime	940	948	1,004	1,072	732
Wood, manufactured and partly manufactured ...	20,316	26,037	30,509	64,794	11,477
Articles through the post...	4,903	4,481	9,911	1,911	1,005

* Approximately 90 per cent. of this value consisted of zinc.

The trade balance of imports over exports amounts to £2,702,681 as compared with £1,519,249 in 1928; increased importations in connexion with the mining industry again account for this large balance in favour of imports.

The combined value of trade imports and exports for the year 1929 amounted to £4,502,153 as compared with £3,213,385 in 1928 and £2,712,663 in 1927.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £3,602,417 as against £2,366,317 in 1928, an increase of £1,236,100 or 52.2 per cent.

In addition Government stores to the value of £24,990 and specie to the value of £42,241 were imported.

Exports of Northern Rhodesia were valued at £899,736 as compared with £847,068 in 1928, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

The above figures indicate further satisfactory progress in the trade expansion of the Colony, but exports generally are not yet increasing to any appreciable extent. Metals and metal manufactures exported amounted in value to £617,971 in 1929 as compared with £514,308 in 1928 and £254,873 in 1927. It will be noticed that the increase in 1928 was considerably greater than the increase in 1929, but the development in the mining industry is better indicated by the large importations of mining machinery and material which are shown during the past year, and so far as the producing stage is concerned the industry is still in its infancy.

The position regarding our exports of unmanufactured tobacco is again very disappointing and the cause must be put down as last year to the continued slump in the markets overseas.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia :—

Livingstone, Ndola, and Fort Jameson (Free Warehousing Ports); Mwinilunga, Nchanga, Balovale, Kazangula, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Isoka (Fife), Feira, Chiengi, Mpika, Kansanshi, Mokambo, Kawambwa.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

A.—Railways.

The principal means of communication is the railway, which, after leaving Livingstone, runs in a north-easterly direction, dividing the country into two nearly equal portions. It is now owned entirely by the Rhodesia Railways Company, which has purchased the section from Broken Hill to Sakania formerly owned by the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and Mining Company, and is part of a single system which stretches from Vryburg in Bechuanaland and from Beira in Portuguese East Africa through Southern Rhodesia to Sakania in the Belgian Congo. This single line enters the Protectorate by means of a remarkable bridge spanning the Zambesi River gorge at a height of nearly 400 feet and about 400 yards below and within sight of the Victoria Falls. It passes Livingstone, crosses the Kafue River at the station of that name, and enters the Belgian Congo slightly north of Ndola. The total length of line within the territory is 507 miles.

There is a branch line to the Roan Antelope Copper Mine from Ndola, about 25 miles in length, which was opened for traffic at the end of December, 1928. The construction of the Ndola–Nkana Branch Railway reached the Kafue River thirty-five miles from Ndola by December, 1929, and is expected to be completed by May, 1930. This railway is being continued to Nchanga, 43 miles from Nkana, and is expected to be completed about the middle of 1931. In addition to the above branch railways, there is a railway constructed by the Mufulira Mine running from Mokambo in the Belgian Congo to Mufulira, a distance of 17 miles.

B.—Roads.

With the exception of that portion of the Great North Road between Victoria Falls Railway Bridge and Livingstone, a distance of seven miles, and the private road of the Broken Hill Mining and Development Company leading from their plant and mine to the hydro-electric power station on the Mulungushi River, some thirty-six miles away, there are no macadam constructed roads in the country, and these two only can be described as "all-weather" roads. All the other roads are earth-roads, and though the smaller rivers are crossed by bridges made either of bush timber or occasionally of steel rails and the roads are embanked and sometimes gravelled where they cross marsh land, traffic is liable to be interrupted for at least two months in the year, usually in February and March.

In the last three years the mileage of roads passable for from eight to ten months in the year has very considerably increased. The following are the main lines of roads now open:—

The Great North Road, which runs from Victoria Falls via Livingstone, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Serenje,

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Mpika, Chambesi River, where the crossing is effected by pontoon, and Kasama to Abercorn and Lake Tanganyika, a distance of about 1,000 miles. A branch road from near Abercorn to Mwenzo connects with the Tanganyika system and provides direct communication with Tanganyika Territory and Kenya.

A fortnightly steam-boat service has been established by the Tanganyika Government on Lake Tanganyika.

S.S. "Liemba" (1,200 tons) calls at Mpulungu (26 miles from Abercorn) fortnightly and a road has been made between Abercorn and this port. The "Liemba's" sailings are timed to correspond with the arrivals and departures of trains at Kigoma, thus affording through communication from North-Eastern Rhodesia to the port of Dar-es-Salaam.

The Rhodesian-Congo Border Road leaves the Great North Road near Kapiri Mposhi, and runs in a north-westerly direction via Ndola, Nkana, and Nchanga to Solwezi, a distance of about 312 miles. A branch road gives access to the Belgian Congo and Elizabethville. From Solwezi a road runs in a south-westerly direction to Kasempa, and is now being extended to Mumbwa, the Lunga and Kafue Rivers being crossed by pontoons. This road will then connect with the Great North Road at a point between Broken Hill and Lusaka.

A road known as the Great East Road, which runs from Lusaka to Fort Jameson and then to the Nyasaland Border, where it joins the Nyasaland road system, is being improved, a certain number of bridges being built. The central portion of this road is being relocated to improve the gradients.

Communication with the Mweru-Luapula District is maintained by a road that crosses the pedicule of the Belgian Congo from Ndola to Kapalala.

All these roads have numerous branches leading to farms, missions and Government Stations or other points of European settlement in the various districts through which they pass.

The authorization of the East African Loan, in which Northern Rhodesia shares, has made a scheme of arterial road construction possible. The continual development of the six-wheeled lorry and the roadless tractor is being watched with interest; and it is anticipated that the next few years will see a complete revolution in the existing transport position.

C.—Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Telegraphic communication exists between the Victoria Falls Bridge and the Belgian Congo, and between intervening stations. The telegraph line now extends beyond Ndola to Luanshya, 26 miles distant. The line from Livingstone to Ndola is double, while the remainder is single, the total length of wire being 1,023 miles. Telegraph lines linking up Mufulira, Nchanga, and Nkana with the system are under construction. There is also a telegraph

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line from the Nyasaland border to Abercorn and another from the same border further south to Fort Jameson, the length of wire, which is single, being 149 and 8 miles respectively. Abercorn is also connected by telephone to Kasama, a distance of 108 miles; and via Kituta to Kalombo on the Tanganyika border, a distance of 21 miles. The Abercorn-Kituta line now extends 7 miles to Mpulungu (Msende Bay) on Lake Tanganyika and also connects with the Tanganyika Territory system.

A telephone service exists at Livingstone and gives continuous day and night service. The larger switch-board installed during 1927 is fully loaded and additional accommodation to meet the demand for connections has been provided. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of automatic telephones to replace the present system at an early date. There is a trunk line from Livingstone to the Victoria Falls Hotel on the Southern Rhodesia side of the Zambezi. There is also a telephone system at Broken Hill, installed by the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, but it has no private subscribers.

Postal work shows a considerable increase and once more reflects the progress that the country has made. During the year, stamps and embossed stationery were sold to the value of £21,980, as compared with £18,200 in the preceding year. Money orders were issued to the value of £62,693, and £28,444 was paid out in respect of money orders issued elsewhere. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were £46,687 and £27,694. Postal orders issued numbered 49,904, worth £27,224, while £10,863 was paid out in respect of 19,733 postal orders. The cash-on-delivery system was used by an increased number of persons, and 5,645 packets, valued at £17,009, were dealt with under it. 17,095 articles were undelivered and passed through the Returned Letter Office. The following table shows the quantities of the various kinds of mail matter received and despatched during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding two years :—

Received.

	1929	*1928	1927
Letters	2,235,272	2,193,594	1,796,704
Postcards	35,620	50,636	34,540
Newspapers	688,792	667,866	605,592
Bookpackets	514,254	483,496	325,728
Parcels	66,560	49,010	41,080
Registered articles	67,964	60,112	50,284

* 1928 figures unreliable.

Despatched.

Letters	2,383,264	2,564,824	2,167,464
Postcards	40,716	79,354	51,376
Newspapers	160,420	134,446	108,516
Bookpackets	272,558	241,124	174,720
Parcels	15,132	12,246	8,216
Registered articles	68,302	75,458	53,924

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D.—Aircraft.

There is as yet no established system of air communication in the territory. There are, however, aerodromes, originally prepared by the Imperial Government and maintained primarily for the use of Air Force Squadrons. An annual flight is made between Khartoum and Cape Town.

Refuelling masts have been installed on the aerodromes at Livingstone, Broken Hill, and Ndola by the Shell Company of Rhodesia.

None of these aerodromes have any ground staff and they are at present in reality no more than landing-grounds.

There is a marked increase in air traffic, a considerable number of private machines having landed at various grounds during the year. New landing grounds are in course of preparation at Fort Jameson and Mpika, the latter in connection with the Imperial Airways project of a trans-African service, and a landing ground for use of small machines only has recently been cleared at Mazabuka.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, and by the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts subject to appeal to and review by the High Court. During the year the High Court dealt with 122 civil matters as against 96 in the preceding year, and heard 9 actions and 2 appeals. Eight petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held at Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, and Ndola in May and November, and at Mongu in July.

Forty-one criminal cases came before the Court exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts: these latter numbered 352, of which 212 were confirmed, 38 quashed, 71 altered, 3 sent back and subsequently approved: in the remaining 28 cases the accused were bound over.

The Civil Police and Criminal Investigation Department were involved in 4,889 prosecutions during the year, a decrease of 525 cases as compared with 1928. In addition there are many cases tried at stations where there are no police.

This decrease is attributed to a better observance of Village Management Regulations by both Europeans and natives.

The following figures show the convictions for the more serious crimes as compared with the figures for 1928:—

	1929	1928
Murder	29	18
Manslaughter	6	9
Arson	10	20
Forgery and Uttering	14	2
Housebreaking and Burglary ...	46	49

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	1929	1928
Rape	20	16
Incest	1	1
Assault	337	394
Indecent Assault	15	19

94.0 per cent. of persons prosecuted were convicted.

Central Prisons are established at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Mongu and 1,303 persons were committed to the central prisons of the territory during the year. The daily average of prisoners was 351. Three natives were executed during the year. There were 7 deaths from natural causes amongst native prisoners as compared with 9 for the year 1928. The average sick was 16.85 as compared with 13.77 for the year 1928.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Concurrent with a normal extension of maintenance work during the year, the internal organization continued to receive attention, and a complete new system of accounting was prepared and will come into operation with the commencement of the next financial year. The services of an Architect and Quantity Surveyor were obtained in preparation for the building programme foreshadowed in the last report. Work upon this programme commenced in August and by the end of the year was in operation at the following stations :—

Balovale.—Offices and a Court House were under construction, funds being supplied from Development Loan, whilst simultaneously the Medical Officer's house, dispensary and operating theatre, mortuary, native kitchen, huts, etc., were being constructed with funds supplied from the Barotse Trust Fund.

Bwana Mkubwa.—Quarters to house police staff, together with offices, cells, lines, kitchen, etc., were commenced.

Choma.—Court house, Veterinary Office and Post Office were under construction from Building Loan funds concurrently with extensive additions to the school under Beit Trust Funds.

Chisamba.—A Police house, office, Court and rest house, cells and postal huts were commenced.

Lusaka.—Three bungalows and combined Government offices were started.

Mazabuka.—The original programme under the Research Loan was completed at a cost of approximately £21,000 and five new bungalows were started under Building Loan, together with water boring operations to prove the possibility of erecting more houses.

Mankoya.—District Commissioner's house and Court house were commenced.

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Mokambo.—Cator huts and offices to house the Police and Customs officers were let to contract.

Ndola-Sakania Road.—A Preventive Post was completed under contract.

Ndola.—A Customs warehouse, Customs offices, six permanent and one temporary bungalow, Post Office and Government offices were commenced.

Under the Road Loan an increased staff was engaged and the re-construction of the Victoria Falls section of the Great North Road was undertaken, together with an extended programme of work on the Great East Road and sections of the Great North Road between Broken Hill and Abercorn. Some work was also done on the Congo Border Road between Kapiri Mposhi and Kasempa, and sections of the Mumbwa-Kasempa Loop Road also received attention.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Government maintains European hospitals at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Mongu, together with native hospitals at these stations and also at Abercorn, Choma, Mazabuka, Solwezi, Ndola, and Fort Rosebery.

In addition to the above, many mission doctors, hospitals and dispensaries receive annual subsidies from the Government for medical work in native areas.

A new medical station at Balovale was opened during the latter part of the year, and a native hospital is in the course of construction.

During the year 1,052 Europeans and 8,540 natives were admitted to Government hospitals and there were 24 European and 446 native deaths respectively in these hospitals.

Out-patients—926 European and 13,727 native patients were treated as out-patients at Government hospitals.

(*a*) *Sleeping Sickness.*—Two European and five native cases infected with sleeping sickness came under treatment; a sixth native, said to have been suffering from sleeping sickness, died on his way to hospital.

Dr. Gilkes visited 13 villages in the neighbourhood of the Serenje-Fort Jameson Road and found one case of sleeping sickness and one suspected case.

Dr. Acheson made an extensive tour in the Luangwa Valley sleeping sickness area. Seventy villages were visited and 7,556 people were examined. Seven cases of sleeping sickness were discovered, giving a percentage of .092 of the people examined.

(*b*) *Smallpox.*—The smallpox epidemic reported last year was on the wane towards the end of 1929 and, with the exception of the Kasama and Fort Jameson districts and the Barotse Province, was well under control.

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(*c*) *Chest Complaints.*—Influenza and influenzal pneumonia are still the chief factors in the native death rate.

(*d*) *Leprosy.*—The Native Department statistics for the year show 5,516 lepers in the territory, an increase of 246 over last year. Statistics are, however, not easy to obtain, and many of the additional cases reported are probably old ones that have not been previously discovered.

Eight missionary societies co-operate with Government in a system of voluntary segregation, and the useful work now being carried out will undoubtedly expand as time goes on.

(*e*) *Ankylostomiasis.*—Greater incidence of this disease is found at Livingstone than elsewhere in the territory among natives living in the Zambezi Valley and Barotseland.

(*f*) *Yaws.*—Results of the treatment of yaws with Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate continue to be satisfactory. This disease is chiefly prevalent, as formerly, in the Kasempa, Kafue, and Luapula areas, and also in the Ndola District. Where treatment is available natives apply for it; many sufferers come from the Zambezi Valley for treatment at Choma.

(*g*) *Malaria and Blackwater.*—The following table gives the number of persons admitted to Government hospitals suffering from malaria and blackwater for the last five years :—

	European Population.	*Malaria Cases.*	*Deaths.*	*Blackwater fever cases.*	*Deaths.*
1925 ...	4,624	211	6	13	7
1926 ...	5,581	262	1	21	7
1927 ...	7,275	272	6	20	5
1928 ...	7,536	304	2	17	5
1929 ...	9,981	330	1	5	1

The European population shows an increase of 2,445 over the previous year while the death rate is 9.32, as compared with 12.87 in 1928.

The malarial and blackwater fever incidence and the death rate is lower than in 1928 and the state of the general health of the European population must be considered satisfactory.

Vital Statistics.	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of deaths	62	72	97	93
Death rate per 1,000	11·1	9·89	12·87	9·32
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age...	7	18	15	21
Death rate per 1,000 of births in year...	49·3	125	76·92	99·52

Births :—

111 males.
100 females

211 total

Crude birthrate 21.14 per 1,000, as compared with 25.8 per 1,000 last year.

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The native population is 1,298,651, which is an increase of 36,679 or 2.91 per cent. over the previous year.

The birth-rate in a number of observed villages was 63.9 per thousand and the infantile mortality percentage of deaths to births was 38 per cent., a much lower figure than has been previously estimated.

The Health and Mortality Returns rendered by the mines compare very favourably with last year :—

	Death-rate per 1,000 *employees.*	
	1928.	1929.
Broken Hill Mine	15.50	9.51
Bwana M'Kubwa Mine ...	20.50	17.59
N'Changa Mine	15.60	8.15
Roan Antelope Mine ...	38.00	17.74
Nkana Mine	—	10.74

The health record for the year during a period of active development of the territory which has attracted a big influx of population to townships still in the course of construction compares very favourably with previous years.

IX.—EDUCATION.

European Education.

There are five schools providing secondary education up to Standard VII at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, and Broken Hill. Boarding establishments are attached to the schools at Choma and Mazabuka, with accommodation for 25 girls and 20 boys respectively.

Eight schools providing primary education up to Standard V exist at Silver Rest, Chilongolo, Lubombo, Fort Jameson, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Luanshya, and Nkana.

Thirty-five teachers were employed in the schools.

The total enrolment at the close of the school year 1929 was 564 (324 boys and 240 girls), an increase of 46 over the figure for 1928 and 84 over that of 1927.

A European Education Commission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, was appointed early in 1929 to enquire into and report upon

(1) the advisability of forming a Central Board of Education and the constitution and functions of such a Board ;

(2) the advisability of forming Local Boards and School Committees and the constitution and functions of such Boards and Committees ;

(3) the necessity for an Education Ordinance ;

(4) methods by which Education facilities may be more widely extended ;

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(5) the control of private schools ;

(6) generally such other matters as are relevant to the above heads.

The more important of their recommendations were as follows :—

(1) The creation of a Central Advisory Board.

(2) The creation of Local (Area) Advisory Boards.

(3) The framing of an Education Ordinance.

(4) Aided, including farm, schools should offer instruction up to Standard II only.

(5) The Government primary schools should offer the full secondary course up to Standard VII and should be developed on the day boarding school basis. The term education should be interpreted in its widest sense and facilities, such as playing fields, should be provided and equipped.

(6) Hostel accommodation should be provided at Lusaka School for rural children who have passed Standard II.

(7) Further facilities for secondary education should be gradually developed at the high (boarding) schools for boys and for girls.

(8) A system of apprenticeship to various trades and technical pursuits and of night schools at various centres should be devised.

(9) Compulsory education, with the payment of fees according to capacity, should be introduced within certain areas at the earliest possible date.

(10) Private schools should be fully controlled on the lines of the Orange Free State Ordinance.

(11) Child health should be closely studied.

(12) The Guide and Scout Associations should be supported.

(13) Supervision of children travelling by train to and from school should be provided.

Steps will be taken during 1930 to carry out as far as possible the Commission's recommendations.

Native Education.

The education of natives in Northern Rhodesia is at present carried on almost entirely by the Missionary Societies, the Government making some grants in aid and exercising such supervision as is possible through the Director of Native Education and one Inspector. Two more Inspectors are at present taking a post graduate course and will join the Department in July, 1930. The most pressing requirement continues to be the training of native teachers and instructors without whom any satisfactory attempt at the education of the native population is impossible. This fact is realized by the Missionary Societies who, encouraged by the grants being made, are bringing out more trained European educationists as members of their staffs.

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There are now 9 Normal Schools for the training of native teachers, with a total enrolment of 285. Most of these schools have been started within the last three years and their out-put has not yet had an appreciable effect on village schools most of which are still very weak educationally.

In the second Departmental Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in 1929 there were 118 candidates, of whom 85 obtained provisional certificates.

The Jeanes and Agricultural Schools at Mazabuka for which the Trustees of the Beit Railway Trust generously granted £12,000 for capital expenditure and £1,000 a year for 5 years for maintenance will be opened in February, 1930.

The Carnegie Corporation is also making an annual grant of £750 for the Jeanes School and £250 to the Mbereshi Station of the London Missionary Society for the training of women teachers on Jeanes lines. This will be a further development of the Girls Boarding School following on the baby welfare clinic and maternity training already provided for.

The six native health agents trained by Dr. Chisholm are reported to be functioning satisfactorily in the Isoka Sub-District.

The Advisory Board met at Livingstone in October. Amongst other business it considered syllabi for Elementary, Middle, and Normal Schools based on those of Uganda. These, with the amendments recommended by the Board have since been circulated and have been welcomed by Missionary Societies.

There are in the territory approximately 260,000 children of school age, the numbers of boys and girls being about equal. School returns show that a total of 24,247 people of all ages are on the rolls of recognized schools in the territory and that there are a further 105,310 on the rolls of unrecognized sub-schools—making a total of 129,557, who have received some sort of instruction in the course of the year. It is estimated that 110,000 of these are children of school age. In the sub-schools only religion and the elements of reading, writing, and counting are taught.

The Barotse National School was again handicapped early in the year by food shortage but had on the whole a successful year.

Some reorganization is taking place as from April, 1930, most of the out-schools controlled by the school being handed over to the Paris Mission with a view to greater concentration of the European Staff on the Central School. Crops on the small school farm were successful and the condition of the cattle improved considerably.

A school scheme for the territory prepared at the end of last year and discussed by the Director with a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office will be submitted when the report

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on the technical education of natives now being prepared by Mr. G. E. Hunt has been received. If the scheme is approved and the necessary funds for both capital and recurrent expenditure are made available an effective start will be made in 1931.

The following figures of expenditure from Government funds are indicative of the increasing interest and progress in provision of education for the native population :—

	£
1924–25	348
1925–26	3,994
1926–27	6,603
1927–28	6,593
1928–29	8,493
1929–30 (Estimated)	11,095
1930–31 ,, ...	13,030

These figures do not include contributions from the Beit Railway Trustees, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Barotse Fund.

The total amount to be expended on native education in 1930–31 exclusive of capital expenditure is estimated at approximately £22,000.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

During the year 1929, one hundred and thirty-nine enquiries regarding land settlement were received, of which 38 were from residents in the territory ; 58 from the Union of South Africa ; 26 from Southern Rhodesia ; 8 from Kenya Colony ; 2 from the United States of America ; 1 from the United Kingdom ; 1 from India ; 2 from New Zealand ; 2 from Belgian Congo and 1 from Uganda. In addition 93 enquiries were dealt with for surveyed plots at townships and sidings. 7,410 acres were alienated under permit of occupation as new holdings, the total purchase price being £2,558. Twenty titles to farms were issued in respect of 32,283 acres, and fifty-one titles were issued in respect of township plots. Thirty-two other leases were issued for other areas of farm land, including mining companies grants, amounting to 24,435 acres. The amount received in respect of timber royalty for the year was £3,450 17s. 10d.

During the year a number of farms were surveyed in various parts of the territory. In addition a large number of plots were surveyed at other places including the demarcation of the new township at Luanshya and an extension of Ndola township. Several more farms were surveyed within the British South Africa Company's Areas in the vicinity of Abercorn.

District Surveyors are now established at Lusaka, Ndola, Kasama, and Fort Jameson, an arrangement which facilitates the settlement of survey matters in these districts and relieves to a great extent the congestion at headquarters.

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The aerial photography of the Zambezi and its tributaries, the Kabompo and Lungwebungu, has been completed, and the mosaics delivered. The mapping from oblique photos of portions of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession was successfully completed and the finished maps to scale 1 : 250,000 have been received.

Contracts have been arranged for the aerial survey of 63,000 square miles of the territory including a strip 30 miles wide along the railway between Livingstone and Broken Hill, and also for the vertical photography of areas surrounding six more townships in the territory for town planning purposes.

Under the Townships Ordinance sixty-three plans and descriptions of township boundaries which are to be proclaimed have been prepared for gazetting.

The International Boundary Commission is still at work on the demarcation of the Anglo-Belgian Boundary along the Zambezi-Congo Watershed.

XI.—LABOUR.

A.—Within the Territory.

There is little change in the native labour situation, although there is now a wider choice of employment open to natives who desire to work. Wages have increased, more opportunities are available for men of some education, and conditions of employment are improving generally. Some mines have complained of shortage of labour, but it cannot be said that the supply of surface workers has fallen below requirements. Real difficulty has, however, been experienced in recruiting labour for underground work, and recently a number of alien natives were imported for this purpose.

The number of Europeans licensed to recruit for employment within the territory has increased from 18 to 28 during the year. Competitive recruiting by Labour Agents has been found uneconomic and wasteful and has created in the minds of natives a false impression that the demand for their labour is greater than the supply. It has now been arranged to form one Labour Association to control recruiting for all the mines and a good deal of unnecessary expenditure will be avoided; while improvement in transport facilities, medical supervision, and detention camps should result.

The numbers of natives employed on mines in Northern Rhodesia at the close of the last three years were :—

1927	...	... 10,946
1928	...	... 16,073
1929	...	... 22,341

These figures include all labour, recruited and voluntary; and also labour employed by contractors.

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There is a class of agricultural natives who prefer working on farms to any other form of employment and it is believed by men who are in a position to know that this class of natives will only with difficulty be enticed to mining and industrial employment. So long, therefore, as the farming community is confined to the numbers in the territory at present there may be sufficient labour for their needs, but should there be any great agricultural development farmers may find it more difficult to obtain all the native labour they require. In agriculture there was a decrease in the number of months' work performed of 4,445 mainly due to the continued depression in the tobacco industry in the East Luangwa Province.

Statistics show that the average numbers of natives employed in the building trade, in manufactures, on railways, and in domestic and other minor works have very considerably increased as the result of the development in Ndola District and railway construction.

B.—Without the Territory.

The labour recruited for employment outside the Territory is engaged either by Mr. R. W. Yule for work in the Belgian Congo, or by the Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau for work in Southern Rhodesia.

The numbers of natives engaged by these organizations during the year are :—

Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau ...	4,599
R. W. Yule	4,110
	8,709

The numbers recruited during the year 1928 were 9,198, and for the year 1927 were 10,871. Deferred pay was distributed by these agencies to the amount of £36,707 0s. 3d., as compared with £52,474 9s. 5d. in the previous year.

It is estimated that 33,750 natives left the territory independently in quest of employment. The estimate for 1928 was 27,650. Of the total, 23,126 natives worked in Southern Rhodesia. The preference for employment beyond the limits of the territory is not solely due to better wages or better conditions of employment. Numbers of natives have acquired a habit of going to particular places which they know and like, and these labourers have now no wish to proceed to new labour markets where conditions may be entirely different. Of the natives who went independently to Southern Rhodesia to work, 14,442 were from the East Luangwa Province, while from the Tanganyika Province 2,546 natives went to work for the planters on the Central Railway in Tanganyika Territory.

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XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year under review two Sessions of the Legislative Council were held, namely the Sixth Session of the Second Council from 28th February to 26th March and the First Session of the Third Council from 8th November to 21st November.

The later Session was notable for an increase in the number of elected members from five to seven, provided for in the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1929. The Ordinances passed at these two sessions amounted to sixty in number, easily constituting a record for the amount of legislation enacted in any one year for the territory. The following important Ordinances were passed and will come into force in 1930 : a Native Authority Ordinance, Native Courts Ordinance, Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, Native Registration Ordinance, and a consolidated Employment of Natives Ordinance ; another group of legislation contained a consolidated Post Office Ordinance, a Radiotelegraph Ordinance, and a Telegraphs Ordinance, and a third group of legislation consisted of a new Townships Ordinance, a Town Planning Ordinance, and a Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance ; railway legislation comprised the Mufulira-Mokambo Railway Ordinance, the Nchanga Extension Railway Ordinance, and the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Company, Limited (Amendment) Ordinance.

A Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, uniform with the law in both East and West African Colonies was passed and certain amendments to the European Officers Pensions Ordinance were also made.

The subject matter of other Ordinances dealt with Arms and Ammunition, Explosives, Fish Protection, Legal Practitioners, Vagrancy, and other minor matters and a consolidated Interpretation Ordinance was also passed. A slight alteration was made in the form of the publication of legislation, this being published throughout the year by means of supplements to the official Gazettes. Subsidiary legislation was contained in 105 Government Notices and extended to 344 pages of supplements.

Native Reserves were established by Imperial Order in Council in the Tanganyika Province and also in the settled areas bordering on the railway line. For administrative purposes the territory was by Proclamation divided into Provinces, the former sub-districts becoming Administrative Districts.

During the year, two High Court Circuits took place on the railway line and one at Mongu in the Barotse Province. This was the first occasion on which the High Court has sat in the Barotse Province and is notable by reason of the fact that His Honour Sir Ewen Logan flew by aeroplane to Mongu in about three hours, whereas the journey would otherwise have taken three weeks.

D. MACKENZIE KENNEDY,
Chief Secretary.

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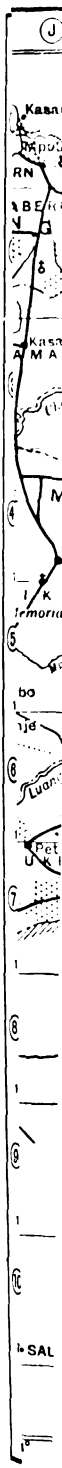

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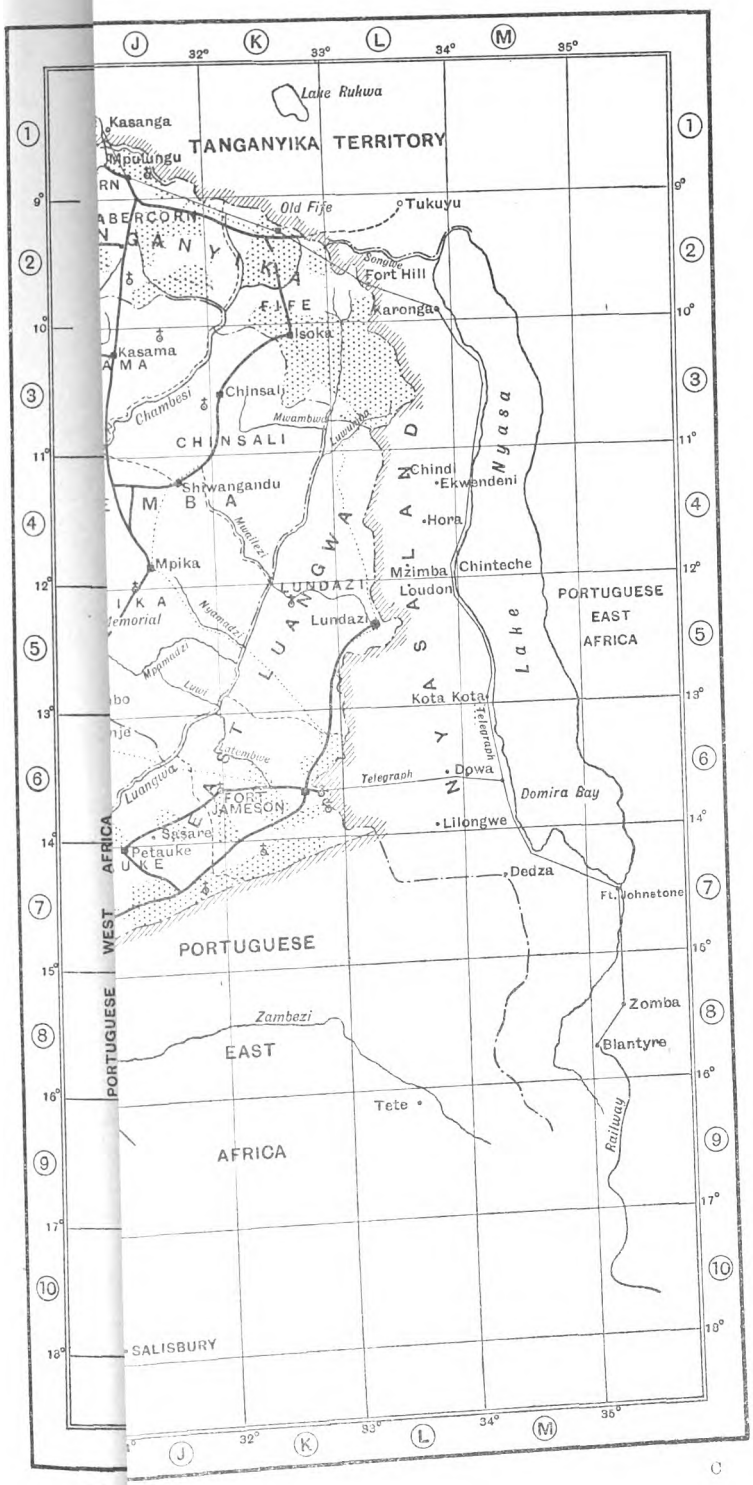

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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BERMUDA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1929.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geographical and Historical.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the west Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. latitude and 64° 51′ W. longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population estimated in 1927 at 30,814. The estimated density of the population is 1,622 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

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According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island " La Barmuda " in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group " The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called " the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands."

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of Quo Warranto against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Government and Constitution.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on the 1st August, 1620.

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When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance. There are about 1,350 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only.

I.—GENERAL.

No constitutional change and no special events of internal political importance took place during the year under review. Noteworthy events affecting the relations of the Colony with other territories included a visit in the autumn by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and also a visit to Canada earlier in the year by Colonial delegates for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of extending the market in the Dominion for local vegetable produce. From these visits the association between Canada and the Colony has undoubtedly gained strength; and practical measures are being designed for improvement in the method of placing local produce on the Canadian market.

The realization of the increasing importance of the Colony's connection with Canada was also reflected in the decision of Bermuda to participate in the First West Indies Conference, held in Barbados early in the year, at which the Colonies participating in the Canada-West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trade Agreement, 1925, were represented. Three delegates attended the Conference on behalf of Bermuda.

A delegation also visited England during the summer to represent the views of the Colony to a Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider a Bill embodying proposals on the part of the Rhodes Trustees for the discontinuance of the exclusive award of Rhodes Scholarships to Bermuda. The decision to continue the award on the existing basis was in accordance with the

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aim of the delegation. About the same time a Special Commission, which is still sitting, was appointed locally to examine the question of the improvement of secondary education with a view to raising the standard of education generally.

The question of the establishment of an aerial service between the Colony and the United States of America was referred for consideration by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, and there are indications that practical developments in the direction of civil aviation may be expected in the near future. In another direction an important step was taken towards the improvement of external communications. An order was placed in England for a new dredger, costing about £100,000, to be utilized for widening and deepening the main channel used by all ocean-going vessels calling at Bermuda.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1925–1929 :—

	Revenue.	*Recurrent Expenditure.*	*Expenditure from Reserves.*
	£	£	£
1925	243,425	300,283	—
1926	256,402	260,784	31,663
1927	259,943	268,495	35,847
1928	294,174	287,224	16,418
1929	331,448	334,262	—

Of the total revenue for the year, viz., £331,448, £240,649 represents customs receipts. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to £60,251 ; and revenue derived from reimbursements amounted to £30,548.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties and the increase from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the surtax chargeable on duty on foreign goods. The increase in revenue reflects a general increase in the consumption of commodities consequent on the growth of the tourist traffic.

There is a Government Note issue of £83,000 of which notes of £1 and 10*s*. denominations to the amount of £43,000 were issued during the year.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £101,208 on the 1st January, 1930. There is no coin reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was £91,486, against £86,719 and £84,568 in 1928 and 1927 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony, repayable at par in 1950, stood at £70,000 at the end of the year. £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, and the balance in 1927. Under the Bermuda Local Loan Act, 1892, which governs these loans, payments into a

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sinking fund begin three years from date of the first issue of stock. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. and the last loan was raised at a premium of £1 8*s*. 0*d*. per £100. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on the 31st December was £21,252.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1929, was £148,967. The surplus monies available for general purposes on this date were £30,413. There are two private banks in the Colony, The Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The authorized capital in each case is £15,000. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £526,354 7*s*. 2*d*. and £438,987 1*s*. 2*d*. respectively.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The only industry of the Colony, apart from boat-building on a small scale and fishing for local consumption, is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs for export.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1925 to 1929, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

	Quantity (Bushels).	*Net Bermuda Exports. Value.*	*Consumed locally. Farm Value.*	*Total Value of Crop.*
		£	£	£
1925	313,280	104,500	166,000	270,500
1926	426,896	190,526	185,000	375,526
1927	371,887	133,128	191,000	324,128
1928	420,802	138,243	142,957	281,200
1929	491,500	136,013	161,587	297,600

Owing to the greater demand for the less valuable agricultural commodities, the total value of the crop in the last two years shows a decrease, although the quantity produced has increased.

The chief crops and their destinations in 1929 were as follows :—

Vegetable.	*Quantity.*	*Country of Destination.*
Potatoes... ...	34,592 barrels	United States of America
	34 ,,	Canada.
	261 ,,	British West Indies
Celery	73,606 crates	United States of America
Parsley	32,063 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Carrots	7,497 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Kale	8,052 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Onions	81 ,,	,, ,, ,,
	3,419 ,,	Canada
	555 ,,	British West Indies
Tomatoes ...	23,329 ,,	Canada.

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The total value of the exports to the United States was £163,428. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 3,364 cases were shipped, to the value of £10,092. Exports to Canada were valued at £14,392 and to the West Indies at £3,253. The only export of Bermuda produce to Great Britain was 10 crates of potatoes, valued at £2.

Agriculture is entirely in the hands of small farmers. There are some 17 holdings only of more than 10 acres, the largest being 46½ acres, and about 500 holdings under 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 1,670 acres.

The number of acres under potatoes in 1929 was 600, green vegetables 900, bananas 90, lilies 60, and onions 20.

The market values of the exports of agriculture products in 1929 were :—

	£
Carrots	7,994
Celery	155,894
Lettuce	167
Onions	4,055
Parsley	8,051
Potatoes	36,703

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The only trade of any importance in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the great bulk of whom come from America. The majority of visitors arrive in the winter months, from the end of December until the end of April. During this period in 1929 four passenger steamers a week came to Bermuda from New York ; two belonging to Messrs. Furness Withy and Company Limited, and two to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The former firm were in receipt of a subsidy at the rate of £25,000 a year. The summer season has been increasing steadily in popularity during the last few years ; it lasts from July to October. Hotel and steamship rates are lower in summer than in winter. The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the summer season showed a considerable increase in 1929.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

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The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table :—

	Expenditure.	*Tourists.*
	£	
1925	39,531	26,190
1926	34,904	27,214
1927	36,694	30,816
1928	35,199	36,391
1929	50,243	39,052

The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £7,000 in America, £2,500 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £5,500 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors, a steamer subsidy of £25,000 being included under this head. It has been estimated that the average stay of tourists is 10 days, during which each tourist will spend from £2 a day upwards.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12*s.* 6*d.* on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	£	£
1925	1,325,041	166,020
1926	1,404,824	239,553
1927	1,532,794	249,958
1928	1,587,470	177,015
1929	1,718,248	185,903

IMPORTS.

From	1929.	1928.
	£	£
United Kingdom	573,569	471,704
British Colonies	349,652	370,420
Foreign Countries	795,027	745,346
	£1,718,248	£1,587,470

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The chief articles of imports with their values were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £31,653 ; butter, £41,438 ; beef, £44,333 ; bran, £25,558 ; canned goods, £44,407 ; clothing, £26,818 ; cotton goods, £69,525 ; electrical goods, £35,329 ; fancy goods, £169,010 ; flour, £28,683 ; furniture, £42,938 ; groceries, £40,439 ; hardware, £51,474; meats, £59,816 ; oats, £42,326 ; poultry, £36,521 ; woollen goods, £42,463 ; fruit (fresh), £32,804 ; malt liquor, £39,205 ; whisky, £108,319.

EXPORTS.

To	1929. £	1928. £
United Kingdom	4,740	11,252
British Colonies...	17,645	47,582
Foreign Countries	163,518	118,181
	£185,903	£177,015

Chief Articles of Export.

	1929. £	1928. £
Empty Oil Barrels	20,858	14,742
Lily Bulbs	10,232	22,122
Potatoes	51,473	39,172
Other Vegetables	74,145	76,635
Whisky	150	600

Owing to the operation of the preferential tariff there was a marked increase in the importation of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom.

GENERAL.

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents ; or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

COST OF LIVING.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Practically all essentials, as well as luxuries, are more expensive than elsewhere. The only form of land transport other than bicycle is either by carrier 'bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3*s.* for half a mile or less and 8*s.* for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 10*d.* per kilowatt for light and 5*d.* for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 4,073,459 tons, an increase of 661,158 tons compared with 1928.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

British.

	Steam. Tons.	*Sail.* Tons.	*Total.* Tons.
Entered	816,328	816	817,144
Cleared	735,451	1,489	736,940
Total British Shipping			1,554,084

Foreign.

	Steam. Tons.	*Sail.* Tons.	*Total.* Tons.
Entered	1,208,441	9,520	1,217,961
Cleared	1,293,135	8,279	1,301,414
Total Foreign Shipping			2,519,375

Total Tonnage.

1929 ... ... British ... 1,554,084 Total ... 4,073,459

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railway.

The work of constructing a railway, for which facilities had been granted to a private company in 1924, was continued during the year.

Roads.

No new roads were constructed, and no development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and twenty-four mails were received from overseas and 194 despatched. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to

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the constant stream of tourists. 79,718 parcels were received. The money-order business amounted to £84,918. Of this, orders to the value of £76,082 were issued and £8,826 paid.

The transit to London for mails is usually 11 days.

The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire remains at 1*d.* per ounce or part of an ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West India Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are: New York 1*s.* 6*d.*, and England 2*s.* 4*d.* a word. There is a weekend letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11*s.* 8*d.* (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the Station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 K.W. The wave-length is to be between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 K.W. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations.

Telephones.

There are about 1,450 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £8 10*s.* 0*d.* (residential) to £11 10*s.* 0*d.* per annum. There is no limit to the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

This section does not call for any particular comment. 267 persons were committed to prison during the year, as against 279 in 1928. Of these, 234 were men; 116 were first offenders, 8 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 161 for three months or less.

1,042 persons were prosecuted, of whom 42 were discharged, 963 punished on summary conviction, and 37 dealt with by the Supreme Court. Of the latter, 25 were for offences against property, and 12 for offences against the person. There were no cases of manslaughter.

1929 was marked by the passage of three Acts dealing with the consolidation of the laws relating to Summary Offences, Indictable Offences, and Criminal Code.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been on the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. £352,200 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel was widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout.

During the year 1929, 27 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging; 9 per cent. on the reclamation of marshes, and 64 per cent. on general works.

£4,760 was expended on a new school for coloured children, designed to accommodate 1,000 scholars. The estimate of the total cost is £18,000.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the roads is £18,976.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Bermuda has a very healthy climate, although the humidity in the air renders it somewhat relaxing in the summer months. The Colony is sufficiently north to be free from tropical diseases and sufficiently remote from the great centres of population in the temperate zone to be spared the severe respiratory diseases so prevalent there.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the *anopheles* has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The number of infectious diseases notified from 1925 to 1929 with the principal contributors, were as follows:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Chicken-Pox	20	103	35	67	92
Diphtheria	17	42	19	32	175
Typhoid	28	10	14	3	4
Tuberculosis	3	19	12	10	16
Measles	3	18	2	9	6
Scarlet Fever... ...	2	1	1	1	5
Other diseases ...	9	17	32	628	222
	82	210	115	750	520

Tuberculosis became notifiable in the course of 1925 for the first time.

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1929 was recorded as follows: 12 from tuberculosis, 13 from pneumonia.

The total death-rate was 10.08 and the birth-rate 23.75 per 1,000.

The infant mortality rate for the past five years has been: 1925, 91; 1926, 119; 1927, 81; 1928, 64; 1929, 76; per 1,000 living births.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

The range of temperature during 1929 was between 44.2 in February and 90.2 in September. The mean temperature for the year was 71.7 and the mean relative humidity 85. The total rainfall was 59.57 inches, or 2.42 above the average for the past 10 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 30.028.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are in practice and by consent separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races.

The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 3,019 in 1929. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 3,512, and the average attendance 2,878 or 82 per cent.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1929 are as follows :—

	White.	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
Aided Schools	680	1,875	2,555
Unaided	229	148	377
Taught at home	31	36	67
Physically or mentally unfit	5	15	20
	945	2,074	3,019

Thirty-two schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 21 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1929 was £23,619, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration	1,351
Scholarships	1,096
Buildings	5,782
General Grant	13,186

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December ; and every year candidates from four of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local University, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(*a*) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this Scholarship is £200.

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(*b*) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years " to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

An Ordnance survey of the islands was made in 1898–99. The property of the Colonial Government is limited to the public buildings and premises and a few sea beaches. Both the War Department and the Admiralty have held possession of considerable properties, but they are gradually divesting themselves of those which no longer have any value for defence purposes. The remaining land in the Colony is divided up into small areas under private ownership. There are no large estates.

A considerable number of Americans have acquired winter homes in Bermuda, but the acquisition of land by aliens is strictly controlled by law. No alien may acquire land without the permission of the Governor-in-Council and the total area which may be alienated to foreigners is limited to 2,000 acres in the whole and 400 acres in any one parish. Some 699 acres only had been so alienated up to the end of 1929.

XI.—LABOUR.

There was no appreciable unemployment during the year. The demand for labour was somewhat in excess of the supply, and the deficiency was met by the normal influx of immigrant labour. Labour conditions are favourable and high rates of wages are paid; but, owing to the high cost of living and the limited scope for skilled labour, it is advisable for any intending immigrant to secure employment before proceeding to the Colony.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The only Legislative measure of general importance passed in 1929 was The Parish Vestries Act (No. 3). This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to parochial elections and taxes and to the powers of the parish authorities.

E. W. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

17*th October*, 1930.

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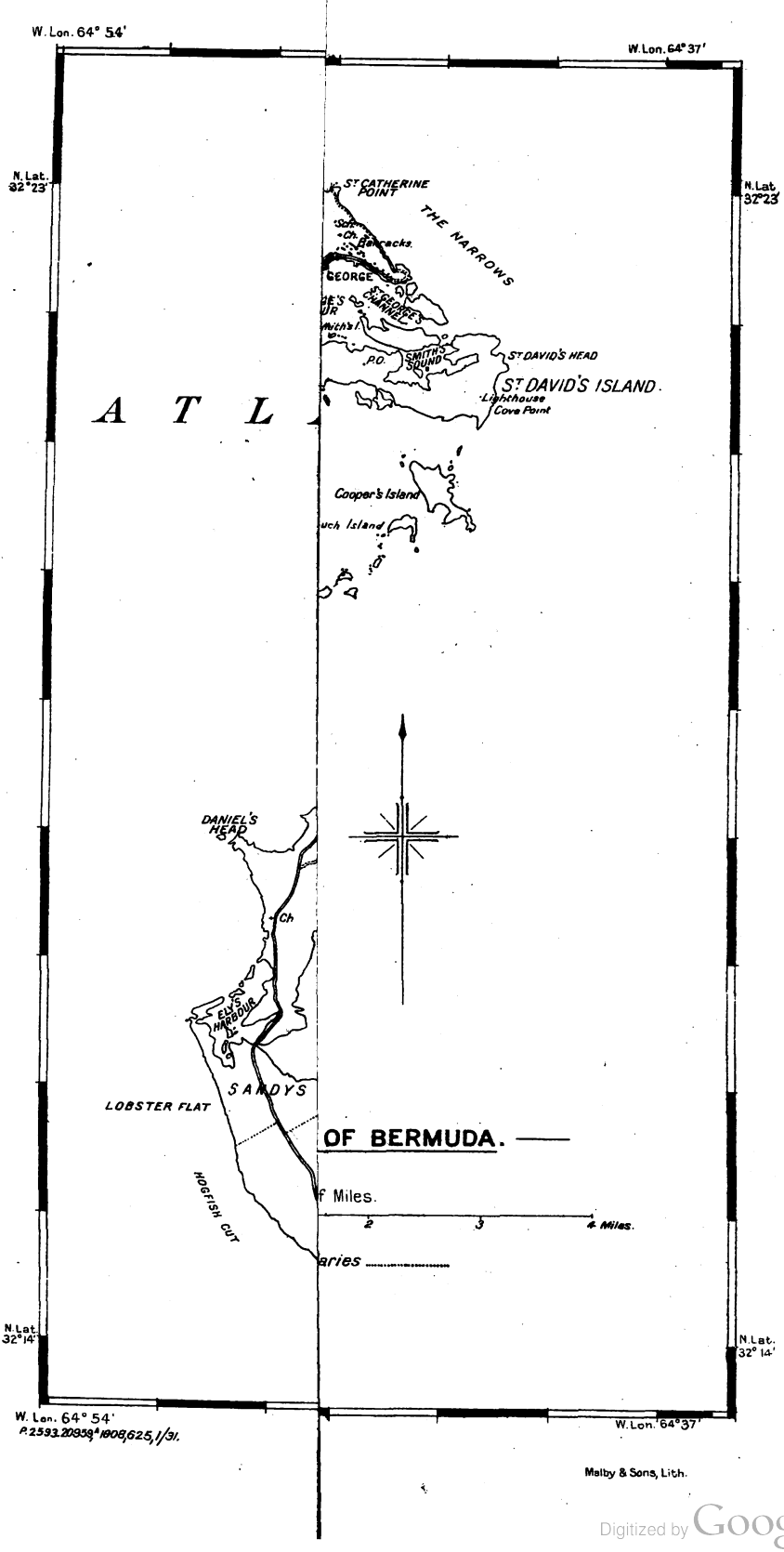

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REPORT FOR 1929.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1929.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geographical and Historical.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the west Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. latitude and 64° 51′ W. longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population estimated in 1927 at 30,814. The estimated density of the population is 1,622 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

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According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island " La Barmuda " in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group " The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called " the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands."

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of Quo Warranto against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Government and Constitution.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on the 1st August, 1620.

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When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance. There are about 1,350 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only.

I.—GENERAL.

No constitutional change and no special events of internal political importance took place during the year under review. Noteworthy events affecting the relations of the Colony with other territories included a visit in the autumn by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and also a visit to Canada earlier in the year by Colonial delegates for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of extending the market in the Dominion for local vegetable produce. From these visits the association between Canada and the Colony has undoubtedly gained strength; and practical measures are being designed for improvement in the method of placing local produce on the Canadian market.

The realization of the increasing importance of the Colony's connection with Canada was also reflected in the decision of Bermuda to participate in the First West Indies Conference, held in Barbados early in the year, at which the Colonies participating in the Canada-West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trade Agreement, 1925, were represented. Three delegates attended the Conference on behalf of Bermuda.

A delegation also visited England during the summer to represent the views of the Colony to a Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider a Bill embodying proposals on the part of the Rhodes Trustees for the discontinuance of the exclusive award of Rhodes Scholarships to Bermuda. The decision to continue the award on the existing basis was in accordance with the

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aim of the delegation. About the same time a Special Commission, which is still sitting, was appointed locally to examine the question of the improvement of secondary education with a view to raising the standard of education generally.

The question of the establishment of an aerial service between the Colony and the United States of America was referred for consideration by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, and there are indications that practical developments in the direction of civil aviation may be expected in the near future. In another direction an important step was taken towards the improvement of external communications. An order was placed in England for a new dredger, costing about £100,000, to be utilized for widening and deepening the main channel used by all ocean-going vessels calling at Bermuda.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1925–1929 :—

	Revenue.	*Recurrent Expenditure.*	*Expenditure from Reserves.*
	£	£	£
1925	243,425	300,283	—
1926	256,402	260,784	31,663
1927	259,943	268,495	35,847
1928	294,174	287,224	16,418
1929	331,448	334,262	—

Of the total revenue for the year, viz., £331,448, £240,649 represents customs receipts. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to £60,251 ; and revenue derived from reimbursements amounted to £30,548.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties and the increase from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the surtax chargeable on duty on foreign goods. The increase in revenue reflects a general increase in the consumption of commodities consequent on the growth of the tourist traffic.

There is a Government Note issue of £83,000 of which notes of £1 and 10*s*. denominations to the amount of £43,000 were issued during the year.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £101,208 on the 1st January, 1930. There is no coin reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was £91,486, against £86,719 and £84,568 in 1928 and 1927 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony, repayable at par in 1950, stood at £70,000 at the end of the year. £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, and the balance in 1927. Under the Bermuda Local Loan Act, 1892, which governs these loans, payments into a

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sinking fund begin three years from date of the first issue of stock. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. and the last loan was raised at a premium of £1 8*s*. 0*d*. per £100. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on the 31st December was £21,252.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1929, was £148,967. The surplus monies available for general purposes on this date were £30,413. There are two private banks in the Colony, The Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The authorized capital in each case is £15,000. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £526,354 7*s*. 2*d*. and £438,987 1*s*. 2*d*. respectively.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The only industry of the Colony, apart from boat-building on a small scale and fishing for local consumption, is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs for export.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1925 to 1929, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

	Quantity (Bushels).	*Net Bermuda Exports. Value.*	*Consumed locally. Farm Value.*	*Total Value of Crop.*
		£	£	£
1925	313,280	104,500	166,000	270,500
1926	426,896	190,526	185,000	375,526
1927	371,887	133,128	191,000	324,128
1928	420,802	138,243	142,957	281,200
1929	491,500	136,013	161,587	297,600

Owing to the greater demand for the less valuable agricultural commodities, the total value of the crop in the last two years shows a decrease, although the quantity produced has increased.

The chief crops and their destinations in 1929 were as follows :—

Vegetable.	*Quantity.*	*Country of Destination.*
Potatoes... ...	34,592 barrels	United States of America
	34 ,,	Canada.
	261 ,,	British West Indies
Celery	73,606 crates	United States of America
Parsley	32,063 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Carrots	7,497 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Kale	8,052 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Onions	81 ,,	,, ,, ,,
	3,419 ,,	Canada
	555 ,,	British West Indies
Tomatoes ...	23,329 ,,	Canada.

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The total value of the exports to the United States was £163,428. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 3,364 cases were shipped, to the value of £10,092. Exports to Canada were valued at £14,392 and to the West Indies at £3,253. The only export of Bermuda produce to Great Britain was 10 crates of potatoes, valued at £2.

Agriculture is entirely in the hands of small farmers. There are some 17 holdings only of more than 10 acres, the largest being 46½ acres, and about 500 holdings under 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 1,670 acres.

The number of acres under potatoes in 1929 was 600, green vegetables 900, bananas 90, lilies 60, and onions 20.

The market values of the exports of agriculture products in 1929 were :—

	£
Carrots	7,994
Celery	155,894
Lettuce	167
Onions	4,055
Parsley	8,051
Potatoes	36,703

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The only trade of any importance in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the great bulk of whom come from America. The majority of visitors arrive in the winter months, from the end of December until the end of April. During this period in 1929 four passenger steamers a week came to Bermuda from New York ; two belonging to Messrs. Furness Withy and Company Limited, and two to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The former firm were in receipt of a subsidy at the rate of £25,000 a year. The summer season has been increasing steadily in popularity during the last few years ; it lasts from July to October. Hotel and steamship rates are lower in summer than in winter. The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the summer season showed a considerable increase in 1929.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

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The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table :—

	Expenditure.	*Tourists.*
	£	
1925	39,531	26,190
1926	34,904	27,214
1927	36,694	30,816
1928	35,199	36,391
1929	50,243	39,052

The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £7,000 in America, £2,500 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £5,500 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors, a steamer subsidy of £25,000 being included under this head. It has been estimated that the average stay of tourists is 10 days, during which each tourist will spend from £2 a day upwards.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12*s.* 6*d.* on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	£	£
1925	1,325,041	166,020
1926	1,404,824	239,553
1927	1,532,794	249,958
1928	1,587,470	177,015
1929	1,718,248	185,903

IMPORTS.

From	1929.	1928.
	£	£
United Kingdom	573,569	471,704
British Colonies	349,652	370,420
Foreign Countries	795,027	745,346
	£1,718,248	£1,587,470

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The chief articles of imports with their values were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £31,653 ; butter, £41,438 ; beef, £44,333 ; bran, £25,558 ; canned goods, £44,407 ; clothing, £26,818 ; cotton goods, £69,525 ; electrical goods, £35,329 ; fancy goods, £169,010 ; flour, £28,683 ; furniture, £42,938 ; groceries, £40,439 ; hardware, £51,474; meats, £59,816 ; oats, £42,326 ; poultry, £36,521 ; woollen goods, £42,463 ; fruit (fresh), £32,804 ; malt liquor, £39,205 ; whisky, £108,319.

EXPORTS.

To	1929. £	1928. £
United Kingdom	4,740	11,252
British Colonies...	17,645	47,582
Foreign Countries	163,518	118,181
	£185,903	£177,015

Chief Articles of Export.

	1929. £	1928. £
Empty Oil Barrels	20,858	14,742
Lily Bulbs	10,232	22,122
Potatoes	51,473	39,172
Other Vegetables	74,145	76,635
Whisky	150	600

Owing to the operation of the preferential tariff there was a marked increase in the importation of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom.

GENERAL.

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents ; or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

COST OF LIVING.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Practically all essentials, as well as luxuries, are more expensive than elsewhere. The only form of land transport other than bicycle is either by carrier 'bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3*s*. for half a mile or less and 8*s*. for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 10*d*. per kilowatt for light and 5*d*. for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 4,073,459 tons, an increase of 661,158 tons compared with 1928.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

British.

	Steam. Tons.	*Sail.* Tons.	*Total.* Tons.
Entered	816,328	816	817,144
Cleared	735,451	1,489	736,940
Total British Shipping			1,554,084

Foreign.

	Steam. Tons.	*Sail.* Tons.	*Total.* Tons.
Entered	1,208,441	9,520	1,217,961
Cleared	1,293,135	8,279	1,301,414
Total Foreign Shipping			2,519,375

Total Tonnage.

1929 ... ... British ... 1,554,084 Total ... 4,073,459

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railway.

The work of constructing a railway, for which facilities had been granted to a private company in 1924, was continued during the year.

Roads.

No new roads were constructed, and no development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and twenty-four mails were received from overseas and 194 despatched. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to

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the constant stream of tourists. 79,718 parcels were received. The money-order business amounted to £84,918. Of this, orders to the value of £76,082 were issued and £8,826 paid.

The transit to London for mails is usually 11 days.

The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire remains at 1*d.* per ounce or part of an ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West India Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are: New York 1*s.* 6*d.*, and England 2*s.* 4*d.* a word. There is a weekend letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11*s.* 8*d.* (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the Station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 K.W. The wave-length is to be between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 K.W. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations.

Telephones.

There are about 1,450 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £8 10*s.* 0*d.* (residential) to £11 10*s.* 0*d.* per annum. There is no limit to the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

This section does not call for any particular comment. 267 persons were committed to prison during the year, as against 279 in 1928. Of these, 234 were men; 116 were first offenders, 8 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 161 for three months or less.

1,042 persons were prosecuted, of whom 42 were discharged, 963 punished on summary conviction, and 37 dealt with by the Supreme Court. Of the latter, 25 were for offences against property, and 12 for offences against the person. There were no cases of manslaughter.

1929 was marked by the passage of three Acts dealing with the consolidation of the laws relating to Summary Offences, Indictable Offences, and Criminal Code.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been on the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. £352,200 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel was widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout.

During the year 1929, 27 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging; 9 per cent. on the reclamation of marshes, and 64 per cent. on general works.

£4,760 was expended on a new school for coloured children, designed to accommodate 1,000 scholars. The estimate of the total cost is £18,000.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the roads is £18,976.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Bermuda has a very healthy climate, although the humidity in the air renders it somewhat relaxing in the summer months. The Colony is sufficiently north to be free from tropical diseases and sufficiently remote from the great centres of population in the temperate zone to be spared the severe respiratory diseases so prevalent there.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the *anopheles* has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The number of infectious diseases notified from 1925 to 1929 with the principal contributors, were as follows:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Chicken-Pox	20	103	35	67	92
Diphtheria	17	42	19	32	175
Typhoid	28	10	14	3	4
Tuberculosis	3	19	12	10	16
Measles	3	18	2	9	6
Scarlet Fever... ...	2	1	1	1	5
Other diseases ...	9	17	32	628	222
	82	210	115	750	520

Tuberculosis became notifiable in the course of 1925 for the first time.

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1929 was recorded as follows: 12 from tuberculosis, 13 from pneumonia.

The total death-rate was 10.08 and the birth-rate 23.75 per 1,000.

The infant mortality rate for the past five years has been: 1925, 91; 1926, 119; 1927, 81; 1928, 64; 1929, 76; per 1,000 living births.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

The range of temperature during 1929 was between 44.2 in February and 90.2 in September. The mean temperature for the year was 71.7 and the mean relative humidity 85. The total rainfall was 59.57 inches, or 2.42 above the average for the past 10 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 30.028.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are in practice and by consent separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races.

The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 3,019 in 1929. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 3,512, and the average attendance 2,878 or 82 per cent.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1929 are as follows :—

	White.	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
Aided Schools	680	1,875	2,555
Unaided	229	148	377
Taught at home	31	36	67
Physically or mentally unfit	5	15	20
	945	2,074	3,019

Thirty-two schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 21 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1929 was £23,619, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration	1,351
Scholarships	1,096
Buildings	5,782
General Grant	13,186

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December ; and every year candidates from four of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local University, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(*a*) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this Scholarship is £200.

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(*b*) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years " to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

An Ordnance survey of the islands was made in 1898–99. The property of the Colonial Government is limited to the public buildings and premises and a few sea beaches. Both the War Department and the Admiralty have held possession of considerable properties, but they are gradually divesting themselves of those which no longer have any value for defence purposes. The remaining land in the Colony is divided up into small areas under private ownership. There are no large estates.

A considerable number of Americans have acquired winter homes in Bermuda, but the acquisition of land by aliens is strictly controlled by law. No alien may acquire land without the permission of the Governor-in-Council and the total area which may be alienated to foreigners is limited to 2,000 acres in the whole and 400 acres in any one parish. Some 699 acres only had been so alienated up to the end of 1929.

XI.—LABOUR.

There was no appreciable unemployment during the year. The demand for labour was somewhat in excess of the supply, and the deficiency was met by the normal influx of immigrant labour. Labour conditions are favourable and high rates of wages are paid; but, owing to the high cost of living and the limited scope for skilled labour, it is advisable for any intending immigrant to secure employment before proceeding to the Colony.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The only Legislative measure of general importance passed in 1929 was The Parish Vestries Act (No. 3). This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to parochial elections and taxes and to the powers of the parish authorities.

E. W. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

17*th October*, 1930.

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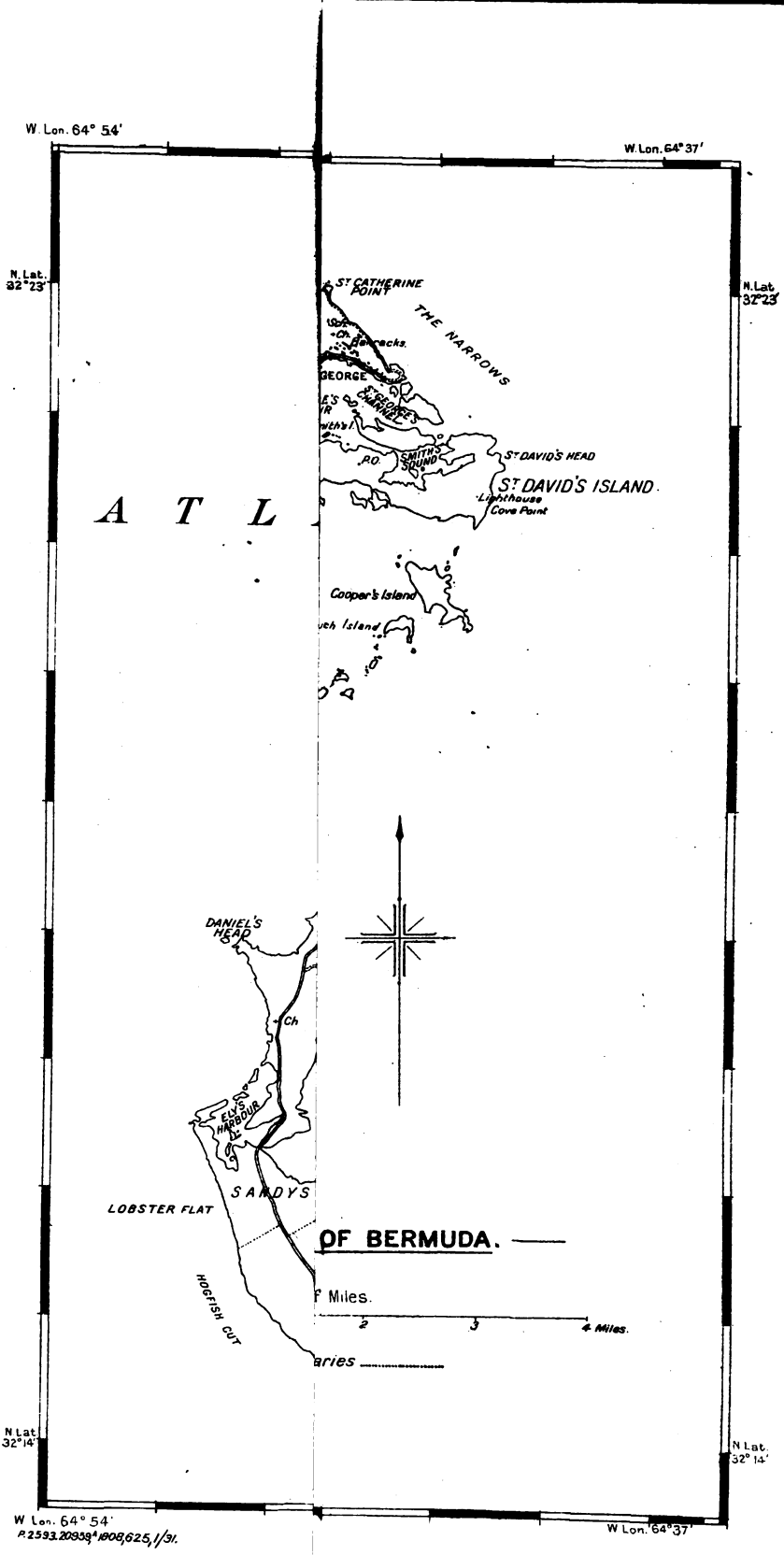

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No. 1518.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT FOR 1929.

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Annual Report on the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies for the Year 1929.

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PART I.

THE COLONY.

PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French Isles Malouines and by the Spaniards Islas Malvinas, were discovered on the 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the " Desire," one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the " Dainty " on the 2nd of February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the " Welfare " sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and of fresh water, the Falkland

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Sound in memory of the well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the Southern Seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlement early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new Colony at Port Louis in 1829. Vernet saw fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833 Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844 when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On the 8th of December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on the 26th of February, 1927.

The Colony is constituted as a Crown Colony with a Government of the usual type, having at its head a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of

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three official and one unofficial members. The Legislative Council is composed of four official and three unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880 and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting.

The population of the Colony is almost exclusively of British descent and the only language spoken is English, although a certain number of Spanish terms are in common use in the sheep-farming industry relating principally to horse management and to topographical description. The monetary units and also the units of weights and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom and Imperial gold, silver, and copper coinage is alone in circulation. The Colony issues its own currency notes, but Imperial currency notes are without distinction legal tender.

Geographically the Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° and 53° S. latitude and 57° and 62° W. longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :—

	Square Miles.
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collections of angular boulders called " stone runs " the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in a few places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has

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about a thousand inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about one hundred persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterised by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is to the south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 inches, precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting 24 hours.

In the rigour of its climate and prevailing high winds the Colony has a valuable protection against the introduction and spread of disease. On the other hand, the weather is trying to a degree that is harmful to good health, by reason of its depressing nature and the indoor confinement it imposes. In contrast to this gloomy fare, no climate in the world can surpass in geniality the bright, calm weather sometimes experienced, when the clearness of the atmosphere is astonishing. Occasionally, in summer, marvellous sunsets and afterglows are seen.

I.—GENERAL.

Sheep-farming, which has for many years been the sole industry of the Falkland Islands, still remains the only industry of importance, it being as yet too early to predict with any degree of certainty the eventual outcome of the undertaking recently launched with local capital for the exploitation of the extensive seal herds in the islands. There is, however, good reason to believe that the foundation of a profitable secondary industry has been laid. On the large sheep stations into which the country is divided the production of wool is the chief, and in fact the only, consideration. On several farms large herds of cattle are still run, more with the object of consolidating the soft peaty soil than for their value as stock.

Owing to the Colony's limited resources, no foodstuffs are produced in marketable quantities, with the exception of beef and

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mutton. In consequence, the community is almost entirely dependent on oversea importations for provisions, and the cost of living is accordingly high, averaging some 20 per cent. more than in the United Kingdom. In the country, where garden and dairy produce are at most times obtainable, it is more moderate than in the town, but, generally speaking, high prices can only be avoided by adherence to a diet strictly limited in variety. It is very difficult to rent a house in Stanley, but for the occasional visitor there are several boarding houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience. No hotels, however, exist in the accepted sense of the term. As the result of the encouragement given by the Government to house building by the grant of loans on easy terms of repayment, a large number of new houses have been erected, chiefly in the outlying localities of the town. It is a matter of relief that the housing problem in Stanley, which has for many years been a source of anxiety to the Administration, has by this means now definitely been solved.

The policy of the Administration has of late been directed principally towards the improvement of the conditions of living in the Colony, which owing to its isolation and lack of opportunity for natural growth, have always been backward and, in some respects, primitive. Measures have also been required for the preservation of the public health which has for some time past shown signs of falling away. It is satisfactory that much towards this end has been accomplished, by the reorganization of the medical service, by the continued improvement of the sanitation of Stanley, and, lastly, by the better facilities provided for recreation and a brighter social outlook for the people. In emphasizing the need for continued effort in this direction, His Excellency, in his speech to the Legislative Council on the 11th of October, said that the Government broadcasting service and the daily news-sheet *Penguin* had done more to break down the isolation of the Colony than anything else could have done.

II.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1929 from all sources was £73,599, the revenue from normal sources being £66,650, as compared with £51,011 in the previous year.

The increase is attributable mainly to the enhanced receipts from the sale of postage stamps, the demand for the Colony's new pictorial issue, referred to later in this report, alone accounting for no less than £6,380. Customs duties yielded £1,809 more than in 1928, due principally to a revision of the import tariff early in October under Ordinance No. 7 of 1929, and the duty collected on shipments of oil exported for the first time by the recently-formed Falkland Islands Sealing Company.

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The amount derived from taxation during the year was £18,901, as against £16,156 in 1928. Of this sum approximately 42 per cent. was contributed by the sheep-farming industry, the remainder being collected from the community generally.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on recurrent services in 1929 was £46,000, or less by £20,649 than the total ordinary revenue. Of this surplus, £13,041 was expended on extraordinary works and purchases for the improvement of the Government service and the benefit of the community generally, leaving a balance of £7,608 to be added to the accumulated funds of the Colony. No sums were expended from the Land Sales Fund or the Marine Insurance Fund which, on the other hand, were augmented by £6,843 and £106 respectively.

Compared with 1928, the ordinary expenditure showed a decrease of £9,329. This substantial saving was attributable to economies effected in certain departments by the re-allocation of duties, the retrenchment of services which through course of time had become redundant, and by the cutting down of all unnecessary expenditure. It is anticipated that the more general application of this policy will result in still further savings.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Ordinary.	*Total.*	*Ordinary.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	49,783	57,511	37,066	58,000
1926	51,812	58,762	36,577	48,099
1927	50,318	62,069	38,764	50,814
1928	51,011	73,957	55,329	68,903
1929	66,650	73,599	46,000	59,041

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December, 1929, amounted to £256,407. The following statement shows the balances at the beginning and the end of the year :—

	1*st January.*	31*st December.*
	£	£
Land Sales Fund	215,602	222,445
Marine Insurance Fund ...	2,742	2,848
General Account	23,505	31,114
	£241,849	£256,407

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and a paper currency of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under an Order in Council, dated the 7th of March, 1899. It is

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estimated that on the 31st of December, 1929, there was £3,000 of specie in circulation. During the year the note issue stood at £24,000, the coin portion of the Note Guarantee Fund being fixed at one-third of that amount under a Proclamation by the Governor, dated the 15th of March, 1929. The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank, which, as its name implies, is solely a bank of deposit. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th of September, 1929, the total sum deposited was £145,793 and the number of deposit accounts 968 as against 955 on the 30th of September, 1928. Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the charge for this service being at the rate of 1 per cent.

General.

The year 1929 was eminently satisfactory financially, the revenue collected from normal sources being the highest yet recorded. On the other hand, the expenditure was kept well within the limits of the estimates, the only excesses, with the exception of extraordinary disbursements on public works, being incurred by the Treasury and Customs Department, the Medical Department, and Miscellaneous Services, amounting in all to £1,450, as against a total saving under other heads of £2,954. The Colony's investments in approved securities, on which approximately one-quarter of the revenue depends, were increased by £36,472 to a total on the 31st of December of £386,448. Of this sum £167,916 was held on behalf of the Savings Bank and the Currency Note Fund, the balance of £218,532 representing the investment of monies derived from the sale of land. There is no public debt. During the year the financial position of the Colony was subjected to careful scrutiny with a view to its stabilization on a permanently satisfactory basis.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Wool.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantities of wool produced in any one year, as distinct from the quantities exported, but it may be gathered from the export statistics in Section IV of this report that the production for the five years ended on the 31st of December, 1929, averaged just under four million lb. annually, as compared with over four and a quarter million lb. for the previous quinquennial period. It should be borne in mind that, while this tendency towards reduced production is due in part to the depleted state of the pastures, it is also in part attributable to the steps taken by the landowners to conserve the productive value of their farms by reducing the number of sheep carried to the level the land can most economically support. It is encouraging to note

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that the policy of importing pedigree stock is being attended with good results. Recent importations have had a marked effect on both the quality and quantity of the wool.

All the wool is exported in the grease, the entire clip being marketed in the United Kingdom. Though prices in 1929 were not of the same high level as in 1928, the sales throughout the year realised the fair average price of 1s. 2d. per lb. On the whole, the year under review was favourable to the industry. Despite adverse weather during the lambing season, the average percentage throughout the Colony was well maintained. The general health of the flocks was good, no disease of a serious nature occurring.

Seal Oil.

The operations of the Falkland Islands Sealing Company are at present confined to the production of oil from hair seal. In 1929 approximately 550 tons of oil were produced, making the total production since the commencement of operations in 1928, 700 tons. Of this quantity, approximately 450 tons was exported and sold in the United Kingdom at £27 a ton. During the year a land factory was erected at Albemarle, on the West Falkland Island, replacing the floating factory at first employed. The outlook for the Company continues to be hopeful.

Apart from the commodities above described, the Colony has no resources of known commercial value. Agriculture can hardly be said to exist, the only tillage being found around some of the settlements where small fields of forage crops are grown. It is encouraging to note that the acreage under cultivation is increasing. There are no forests and no fisheries, while mineral deposits suitable for working have yet to be discovered.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The aggregate value of trade for the year was £430,018 as against £443,379 for the previous year. Imports showed an increase of £14,080 and exports a decrease of £27,441.

The following table shows under the principal heads the respective values for the past five years :—

Imports.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco...	49,114	62,895	70,302	45,568	43,850
Raw Materials and Articles mainly manufactured.	14,257	16,436	28,056	22,289	17,944
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	82,459	92,686	75,240	74,338	95,281
Live Stock	15,251	7,212	715	2,973	4,073
Bullion and Specie	25	—	25	1,900	—
Total Imports	£161,106	179,229	174,338	147,068	161,148

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Exports.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	307,740	214,290	236,028	280,770	236,992*
Hides and Skins	14,677	20,094	10,713	13,332	13,029
Tallow	2,450	2,564	860	1,016	1,529
Live Stock	4,451	1,480	—	600	—
Seal Oil	—	600	—	—	16,423
Hair Seal Skins	—	—	—	—	154
Other Articles	1,047	930	332	593	743
Total Exports	£330,365	239,958	247,933	296,311	268,870

Imports.

As has previously been stated, the Colony is almost entirely dependent on importation from abroad for its food-stuffs and materials. The principal articles imported in 1929 were :—

	Value.
	£
Hardware and Machinery	46,320
Groceries	24,197
Timber	16,367
Drapery and Wearing Apparel	14,559

Imports of hardware and machinery show an increase of £19,683 and of timber £8,897 over the respective figures for the previous year, owing, in the case of hardware and machinery, to the materials imported by the Falkland Islands Company for the erection of a floating dock in Stanley Harbour and, in the case of timber, to the extensive house-building carried on during the year.

Approximately 85.5 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, as compared with 84.8 per cent. in 1928. The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	137,703
New Zealand	672
Canada	28
Total from British Empire	£138,403

* The decrease in value as compared with 1928 was due to the fall in the price of wool. The actual quantity exported was greater than in 1928, as shown in the comparative table of exports on page 11.

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	£
Chile	8,512
Uruguay	8,260
Argentine	3,655
France	774
United States	500
Norway	497
Brazil	289
Denmark	198
Italy	60
Total from foreign countries	£22,745

Exports.

With the exception of exports of inconsiderable value to Uruguay and Norway, the entire export trade was with the United Kingdom. Of the total trade, approximately 87.7 per cent. represented the value of the wool exported and a little over 5 per cent. the value of the other products of the sheep-farming industry, the remainder being accounted for by the seal oil shipped and miscellaneous exports of small value.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
Wool (*lb.*)	3,361,003	4,377,385	3,972,509	3,929,487	4,068,057
Tallow (*lb*)	216,160	159,040	96,320	144,480	274,400
Hides and Sheepskins (*quantity*).	50,831	71,049	79,300	52,194	57,489
Seal Oil (*barrels*) ...	—	100	—	—	2,657

Customs Duties.

There are no import duties except on spirits, 30s. per gallon, wine, 3s. per gallon in bulk, and beer, 6d. per gallon in bulk, tobacco, 4s. per lb., cigars, 6s. 9d. per lb., and matches, 4s. per gross of boxes. During the year the duty on spirits was raised from 20s. to 30s. a gallon and a small duty on matches added to the tariff. Of the exports, only wool and seal oil are dutiable, the former being taxed at the rate of 1*s.* for every 25 lb. and the latter at the rate of 2s. per barrel of 40 gallons. The total revenue derived from Customs duties was £18,259.

General.

The greater proportion of the trade of the Colony, both import and export, is conducted by the Falkland Islands Company of which the head offices are situated in London. Other firms of lesser standing, principal among which is the Estate Louis Williams, carry on business, mostly importing, in Stanley.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

With the exception of whaling vessels on their way to and from the fishing grounds and an occasional freighter, the only ocean-going vessels calling at Stanley are those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Since the opening of the Panama Canal, the calls of the last-mentioned vessels, which formerly provided a monthly service with the United Kingdom, have been infrequent and irregular, and, in consequence, it has for a number of years been necessary to take advantage of such other opportunities for mail and passenger transport as have, from time to time, occurred. The arrangements for steamer communication between Stanley and Monte Video, as occasion requires, to which reference was made in last year's report, have greatly improved the Colony's mail service. In 1929 mails from the United Kingdom and Europe were received in every month with the exception of January, two being received in June, August, and December, making in all fourteen deliveries. Opportunities for the despatch of European mails were even more frequent, a total of seventeen being recorded. In addition to eight calls by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, three calls were made by passenger vessels belonging to the same company, two outward, or westward, and one homeward, or eastward, bound. The sea passage to England by passenger steamer occupies approximately twenty-eight days.

During the year, interinsular communication was well maintained, the outlying districts of the Colony being served with practically the same facilities for the receipt and despatch of oversea mails as Stanley. In all, forty-two voyages were made, during the year, between Stanley and places on the East and West Falkland, seven of which were confined to the East island only.

Communications with the Dependency of South Georgia were carried out as in the preceding year by the s.s. " Fleurus " of the Tonsberg Whaling Company, the Government paying a subsidy towards the cost of each voyage performed. The schedule of sailings provides for six voyages between Stanley and Grytviken during the whaling season, i.e., October to May, and for two voyages during the remainder of the year and also for one voyage early in each year between Stanley and Deception Island in the South Shetlands.

The following table shows the number, nationality, and description of the vessels which entered the Colony from overseas in 1929 :—

Nationality.	*Steam Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*	*Sailing Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
British	21	59,788	4	84
Argentine	—	—	2	1,468
Chile	1	356	—	—
Greece	1	2,841	—	—
Norway	17	12,254	—	—
	40	75,239	6	1,552

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Two wireless stations for external traffic are maintained by the Government, one at Stanley and one at Grytviken in South Georgia. A small station is also maintained by the Government at Fox Bay on the West Falkland for interinsular communication.

There are no submarine cables in operation. Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 1*s.* a word via Bergen and 4*s.* 2*d.* a word via Monte Video. The postal rate of 1*d.* per ounce for letters to the United Kingdom still remains in force. It is noteworthy to remark that even throughout the Great War this rate was not increased.

There are no railways in the Colony and at present no roads outside the town of Stanley.* Internal communication is carried out almost entirely by horse or by boat, but recent experiments with caterpillar cars have revealed interesting prospects of future development, which are being investigated both by the farmers and by the Government. There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is run by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. Many of the farmers have their own lines which connect on the East Falkland to the Stanley system, and on the West Falkland to the Fox Bay Wireless Station. Two farm settlements maintain wireless stations of low power for local communication.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The judicial system of the Colony is limited to a Supreme Court in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace and as such have power to deal with petty offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a Chief Constable and is stationed entirely at Stanley. The Chief Constable is also gaoler in charge of the gaol in Stanley which accommodates only short sentence prisoners. During 1929 no crime of a capital nature was brought before the Courts and in general the Colony shows a remarkable absence of crimes of violence.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The works for the improvement of the road and sanitary condition of Stanley, initiated in 1922 and commenced in 1924, were finally completed in 1929 at a total cost of £38,500. Excellent as these works have proved, they affect only the central portion of the town, leaving the outlying and rapidly growing districts quite untouched. During the year proposals were put forward for the expenditure of a further sum of £20,000, over a period of four years, on the extension of the scheme to localities in which house building has recently been most active.

* During 1929 a commencement was made on the construction of the first road beyond the town boundary. See Section VII, Page 14.

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In June work was commenced on the construction of a road between Stanley and the Admiralty Wireless Station, a distance of approximately two and a half miles. This road, which it is estimated will cost £5,800 and take over three years to complete, is the first to be laid down beyond the limits of the town. In addition to the great improvement it will effect to the approach to Stanley along the track from the North Camp, it will provide an alternative source for the supply of peat which, there is reason to believe, will, in the near future, be required.

In the latter part of the year work proceeded rapidly on the installation of an electric light service primarily designed for Government buildings, Government House, the Town Hall, and the King Edward Hospital being the first buildings to be connected. The service has been installed in such a way that its extension to the town, including street lighting, can be expeditiously and economically effected.

During the year materials were purchased and shipped to the Colony for the erection of public baths and a gynasium. It was not possible, however, to commence work on the building before the close of the year.

The buildings completed included three further bungalows erected as officials' quarters and two cottages erected for sale in connection with the measures taken by the Government to relieve the housing shortage in Stanley. In addition to these buildings a pavilion was erected on the rifle range at Sapper Hill.

The expenditure on Public Works in 1929 totalled £24,307, as compared with £24,635 in 1928.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Falkland Islands is of European and chiefly of British descent in which Scotch blood is marked. The estimated population, based on the figures of the last census in 1921, was 2,375 at the end of 1929 of whom approximately 1,000 live in Stanley. During the year under review 57 births and 14 deaths were recorded, giving the following rates :—

Population	2,375.	
Birth Rate	24.00	per 1,000.
Death Rate	5.89	per 1,000.
Infantile mortality rate	17.50	per 1,000.

General Health.

The general health of the community in 1929 was, on the whole, good. The Colony suffered from no serious epidemic, the only infectious disease being measles in a mild form, which occurred in the southern part of East Falkland Island. On two separate

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occasions cases of whooping cough landed in the Colony. These were promptly segregated and the spread of the trouble was prevented. Apart from the prevalence of colds during the trying months of winter, no other cause of general sickness became noticeable. No cases of influenza occurred.

The prevalence of abdominal disorders and tuberculosis to which attention has been drawn in previous reports was again in evidence. Of twenty-one cases of appendicitis treated, two were gangrenous with abscess formation, one appendix contained threadworm and others showed inflammation of long standing. Twenty of these cases underwent operation successfully, one being treated medically. Twelve cases of tubercular infection came under observation, two of which terminated fatally. Three were pulmonary in type, the localisation of the disease in the other cases being in the bone, joints, glands, and peritoneum. The high proportion of such cases suggests that bovine tubercle is playing no small part in their origin.

There is nothing to add to the detailed account of the general state of the public health given in last year's report further than to comment on the remedial measures taken and contemplated. The chief cause for concern is tuberculosis which is undoubtedly much more widely distributed throughout the Colony than has hitherto been suspected. The disease in the islands is not of recent origin; it is largely hereditary and aggravated by close intermarriage and, in Stanley, by bad housing. As the result of the encouragement given by the Government to house building by private enterprise, the people have been able to provide for themselves new and better homes. The houses erected have been planned under the supervision of the Board of Health, ensuring their satisfactory construction and suitability of type. The extension of the Stanley Improvement Scheme, referred to in Section VII of this report, to provide these houses with the same services as regards water and drainage as are now supplied to other parts of the town will be the final step in removing the evils of overcrowding and defective sanitation. The position with regard to the prevalence of appendicitis is one with which it is very difficult to deal. The constitutions of the people have suffered, through several generations, from unsuitable diet and the lack of a pure water supply. As regards the former, efforts have been made from time to time to encourage the regular importation of fresh fruit and vegetables, but with very little success. It is hoped that the improvement in communications recently effected will in some measure afford relief from the injurious diet of bread and mutton on which many of the people are at present obliged almost solely to rely. Under the Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection Regulations, 1928, slaughterhouses are licensed and as such are under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer and Sanitary

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Inspector. The two slaughterhouses supplying the town leave much to be desired and steps are being taken by their owners to replace them by more suitable buildings. It is satisfactory to record that the dental condition of the population, to which is attributable both directly and remotely much ill-health, shows signs of improving, especially in the case of children. Considerable benefit appears to have resulted from the fortnightly application of lime to the water in the Stanley Reservoir, which was continued systematically throughout the year. As in 1928, tooth brushes and dentifrice were issued free by the Government, and children and parents instructed as to the necessity for the care of the teeth and early treatment. There is every reason to hope that much of the trouble will be overcome by persistent efforts on these lines.

During the year health propaganda was vigorously carried on, the local broadcasting service and the news-sheet *Penguin* proving of invaluable assistance in this connexion, as also in the anti-rat campaigns organised by the Government in April and November. That the active co-operation of the people is being enlisted is already evident from their closer observance of the simple rules of hygiene and increasing interest in physical culture. The additional facilities for wholesome recreation that will be provided by the public baths and gymnasium, to which reference has already been made, will do much to encourage habits of health which present conditions render difficult to practise.

The general health of the Government officials was good, the only case of serious illness being that of the Chief Constable, resulting from injury sustained in the course of his employment. The revised leave and passage regulations which provide for the grant of vacation leave after a tour of two and a half years have done much to improve the efficiency of the service.

Port Health.

Forty-six vessels with a registered tonnage of 76,791 tons and with crews totalling 2,119 were given pratique during the year. No quarantinable diseases were reported.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Fourteen maternity cases were treated in the hospital and nine in the district during the year. All cases were brought to a successful issue. Frequent and systematic inspection of the schools and school children were made by the Medical Officer and the Government Dentist. The results of these inspections were satisfactory, no serious defects being found.

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Hospital.

The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Stanley, built in 1914, is maintained by the Government. It has two general, one maternity, and two private wards, comprising in all twelve beds. During the year the Hospital was reconditioned and new and up-to-date equipment purchased, including a new X-ray apparatus, an artificial sunlight lamp, and a new operating table for the theatre. In addition, there is an out-patient department and a dispensary. One hundred and seven in-patients were treated during the year, of whom ninety-four were cured, seven relieved, and six not improved. There were no deaths. The recorded number of out-patients treated was 1,173, the total number of attendances being 2,347, as against 331 patients treated and 1,500 attendances in 1928. The increased number of out-patients is due in part to the large proportion of the population vaccinated at the hospital, and to the popularity of the treatment of varicose veins by the injection method. Forty operations, exclusive of dental and out-patient operations, were performed, thirty-five of which were major operations. In all cases the results were satisfactory. The people are good surgical subjects and the cold climate lends itself to the healing of wounds without sepsis of any important degree.

Dr. J. Innes Moir, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed Principal Medical Officer for the Colony on the 4th of February, 1929.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The education of children between the ages of five and 14 years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government School for attendance at a continuation class for a two years' course of more advanced study. A scheme instituted in 1924 further provided for children from the country districts to be boarded and lodged in a Government Hostel and taught in the school at an inclusive charge of 10*s*. a month during residence or, alternatively, for grants from Government funds, not exceeding two-thirds of the cost of board and lodging for the children in private houses. Early in 1929 it was decided that the hostel had not received sufficient support to justify the cost of maintaining it, and the institution was closed down in August. It is a matter of regret that this attempt to give the children in the country districts the benefit of schooling in Stanley has had to be abandoned. The maintenance grants are, however, still being continued.

During the year the Government and the Falkland Islands Company continued to maintain travelling teachers in the Camp.

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The number of children under instruction in 1929 is shown in the following table :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
At the Government School	86	62	148
At the Roman Catholic School ...	18	45	63
By the Government Travelling Teachers	47	42	89
By the Falkland Islands Company's Teachers	31	26	57
	182	175	357

The attendance at the Government School in Stanley was again good, averaging just under 90 per cent. throughout the year. For the third year in succession it was not necessary to close the school on account of illness and the regular curriculum was carried out free of interruption.

During the year instruction continued to be given in woodwork in the Government School. In the latter part of the year shorthand was added to the subjects taught in the continuation class and, in addition, a special evening class for this subject was held for the benefit of those over school age. This class, which has been started in connection with the efforts being made to find a wider scope for the employment of young people in the Colony, was well attended. Two boys left the school to join the Royal Navy. From reports received they are well up to the standard of work required. Several other pupils left to go to school in England : all of them have been able to take their places amongst pupils of the same age at home.

During the year the school-children received the benefit of physical training and gymnastics under a qualified instructor. They also took part in organised games of football, for the boys, and hockey, for the girls, as in the previous year.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

Practically the entire lands of the Colony are given over to sheep-farming and are in the possession of private persons who for the most part enjoy a freehold either absolute or under purchase from the Government by annual instalments. Certain areas reserved by the Crown are leased on short tenure for a like purpose. No waste lands are available for occupation or development and lands of any description are difficult to acquire and then only by special treaty. The Colony has never been surveyed in any detail, and the charts of its coasts are somewhat antiquated although they cannot be termed inadequate.

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XI.—LABOUR.

During 1929 no unemployment occurred, the balance between supply and demand being very evenly kept. As in the years immediately preceding, wages on the farm stations ranged from £5 to £8 a month with quarters, fuel, meat, and milk found. Labourers in Stanley were paid from £10 a month, or 1*s.* 2*d.* an hour, and artisans from £10 to £20 a month, or 1*s.* 7½*d.* an hour. Wages of domestic servants varied from £3 to £4 a month with all found. In Stanley employment is almost solely at the disposal of the Government and the Falkland Islands Company, and as both the Government and the Company had an unusual amount of work in hand during the year, labourers found no difficulty in earning good wages. It should be borne in mind, however, that the amount of work at present available is more than can normally be expected, and that before long working men in Stanley may be obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The Falkland Islands Sealing Company employed 30 men, 20 of whom were Norwegians, engaged from South Georgia.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Arnold Hodson, C.M.G., returned to the Colony from leave of absence on the 9th of January. During the year His Excellency toured the farms on both the East and West islands on horseback and, in addition, paid a visit to South Georgia in company with Sir Cyril Fuller in H.M.S. " Despatch."

The interest in rifle shooting, so much a feature of 1928, was again markedly in evidence in 1929. The Falkland Islands Defence Force Rifle Association, affiliated during the year to the National Rifle Association, held its second annual meeting in February. Though the enjoyment of the gathering was somewhat marred by the bad weather prevailing, the meeting was a great success from the point of view of the high standard of marksmanship shown. For a second time, the Colony was represented by a team competing for the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley. On this occasion the team also took part in the Junior Mackinnon Cup Competition gaining fourth place out of 11 teams competing.

In February, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station, visited the Colony in H.M.S. " Despatch." Later visits were received from ships of the same squadron, the cruisers " Durban " and " Caradoc " calling at Stanley between different dates in August. As usual these visits were most popular and lent much life to the town. During the visit of H.M.S. " Durban " the Falkland Islands Defence Force engaged in field manœuvres with the crew of the vessel. The report on the operations carried out reflects great credit on the efficiency of the local unit.

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In September a pictorial series of postage stamps distinctive of the Colony was issued for the first time, the new design including the picture of a penguin and a whale. With the exception of the substitution of a 2*s.* 6*d.* denomination for the 3*s.* denomination of the old issue, the values remained unaltered. The stamps on issue realized a large sale.

During the year the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements continued to make steady headway. In connection with the latter movement, a spinning class was started, with the object of training the girls in the useful industry followed in many homes in the Colony of spinning and knitting into garments wool locally produced. At no time has either of these movements been more firmly established in the Colony.

The popularity of the children's play, written by the Governor, of which mention was made in the Report for 1927, led His Excellency in 1929 to produce a further play, entitled " The Downfall of Zachariah Fee," which was even more successful. Over a hundred persons took part. The high standard of acting and dancing shown by the children who formed the majority of the cast greatly impressed visitors to the Colony, especially the Naval visitors of H.M.S. " Durban " and " Caradoc " in whose honour the first performances were given. Besides providing a source of welcome entertainment during the long tedious winter evenings, the play afforded valuable training to a large number of children who, in the ordinary course, have little opportunity of developing their talents. The proceeds of the several performances, amounting to over £85, were devoted in part to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Movements, the balance being paid to a fund for providing clothing and luxuries for poor children.

From the point of view of climate the year 1929 was one of the most unfavourable which has occurred within recent years. A mild winter was followed by an unusually inclement spring and summer, the cold and wet of which made garden crops a failure, and rendered it difficult for householders to cut and bring home their annual supply of peat. Live-stock did not, however, suffer so much as might have been expected. A total rainfall of 33.84 inches, the highest since 1911, was registered. The mean force of the wind throughout the year was 4.1° : on 212 days a force of 4° to 7° and on 10 days over 8° was recorded, while eight days only of calm were experienced. The mean temperature for the year was 41.5° F.

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PART II.

THE DEPENDENCIES.

PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

South Georgia and the South Shetlands Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship "Dove" who landed on Coronation Island on the 7th of December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig "Williams" in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-1821 and 1821-1822 by no less than 91 vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-1824 these animals were almost extinct.

The area of the Dependencies covers 3,100,000 square miles or 1½ per cent. of the entire surface of the globe and one-fifth approximately of the total area of the British Empire. Much of it is ice-bound but there are more than a million square miles of sea readily accessible for whaling, fishing, and sealing.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands in latitude 54½° South, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. The South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and the fiftieth meridians of west longitude and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude 50 and 80 west. Both territories extend to the South Pole. South Georgia is the principal island

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in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles and is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard, and the Weddell's seal frequent its coasts. The shore has been indifferently chartered but a survey party is at present operating in the dependency under the direction of the "Discovery" expedition. There are some good harbours which serve as bases for the whaling enterprises.

I.—GENERAL.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners, and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident Magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

At South Georgia, which is devoted solely to the whaling industry, five land stations have been established and are occupied throughout the year. A land station has also been erected at Deception Island in the South Shetlands the personnel of which arrives and returns annually with the whaling fleet. In the Dependencies other than South Georgia, however, the harbours are ice-bound for seven or more months in the year and the work of boiling down is done on board floating factories, except for the land station at Deception Island, access to which is normally possible from November onwards.

At Laurie Island in the South Orkneys the Argentine Government continued to maintain the meteorological station established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and transferred by him in 1904. The Argentine Government has subsequently erected a wireless station for use in conjunction with the meteorological station.

The "Discovery" Expedition, which is conducting research mainly into whaling in the waters of the Colony and of the Dependencies, continued its operations during the year from its base at Grytviken, South Georgia. The R.R.S. "William Scoresby," the only vessel attached to the Expedition during the

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year, left South Georgia for Capetown in May, returning again in October. The R.R.S. "Discovery II," built and equipped for the purposes of the Expedition at a cost of £61,500, left England for South Georgia on the 14th of December.

II.—FINANCE.

The Dependencies' revenue is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry and amounted in 1929 to £122,814. The local expenditure was £39,385, leaving a surplus of £83,429 which, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1924, was transferred to the Research and Development Fund.

The following table shows the comparative figures of the revenue and of the expenditure during the past five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925	180,098	77,928
1926	221,595	100,325
1927	206,059	111,306
1928	194,153	122,102
1929	122,814	39,385

The total amount of the surplus assets standing to the credit of the Research and Development Fund at the 31st of December, 1929, was £453,588. There is no public debt.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

No banking facilities exist. The bulk of the payments, including the export duty on whale oil, is made by drafts, on which a remittance rate of 1 per cent. is charged.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Apart from sealing on a small scale at South Georgia, whaling is the only industry in the Dependencies, and whale oil and by-products of the whale, such as guano, their sole produce. The whaling season is restricted to the period from the 16th of September to the 31st of May, and the sealing season from the 1st of March to the 31st of October.

During the season 1928-1929 the price of whale oil ranged from £25 to £27 a ton and the export duty payable was fixed at the rate of 2*s*. a barrel or 12*s*. a ton; the export duty levied on guano is at the rate of 1½*d*. per 100 lb.

At South Georgia the weather during the season was unfavourable for whaling, high winds, fogs, and snow squalls occurring frequently. Operations commenced towards the end of September and continued until the middle of April when the factories, with one exception, closed down on account of the scarcity of whales within a distance at which they could profitably be taken. Despite

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these adverse conditions, both catch and production were an improvement on those of the previous season, the former showing an increase of 1,495 whales and the latter of 37,103 barrels. Better success attended the operations at the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys where the season was exceptional, both as regards the number of whales taken and the oil produced, the latter exceeding the previous season's record output by approximately 40 per cent. At the South Sandwich Islands the season was also exceptionally good, the weather throughout being calm and the ice conditions favourable: as at the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys, blue whales, the largest and most profitable species, were plentiful and in splendid condition.

A new feature of the industry as a whole is the increasing intensiveness with which it is now carried on as compared with the time when competition from outside the Falkland Islands Sector had not to be faced, and when the bulk of the catch could be obtained within a comparatively short distance from land. The higher cost of operations combined with the lower prices realized for whale oil renders it more than ever necessary that no effort should be spared in taking the fullest advantage of the short working season.

The following table in which the price of whale oil is put at the lowest figure reached in 1928-1929, namely, £25 a ton, gives the size and value of the catch during the past five seasons:—

Season.	*Actual Whales killed.*	*Barrels of oil produced.*	*Average Number of barrels per whale.*	*Value.* £
1924–25 ...	10,057	661,998	66·10	3,640,989
1925–26 ...	13,188	723,831	54·88	4,101,709
1926–27 ...	10,631	729,891	68·56	3,158,431
1927–28 ...	10,220	787,826	77·08	3,686,521
1928–29 ...	13,514	1,047,142	77·48	4,363,092

The production of guano was well maintained, the total number of bags manufactured during the season 1928-29 being 254,901 as compared with 192,016 bags in the previous season. The estimated value of the guano produced was £227,395.

Sealing operations in 1929 yielded 9,224 barrels of oil as compared with 8,768 in 1928. The average quantity of oil produced from each seal was as in the previous season 1.8 barrels or, in other words, rather more than three seals went to the ton. The value of seal oil is slightly higher than that of whale oil.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1929 was £5,791,455 of which £626,746 represented imports and £5,164,709 exports. Of the imports coal, coke, and oil fuel accounted for £296,683, hardware and machinery, £95,823 and provisions, £39,746. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £4,951,097 and of guano and bone meal to £228,266.

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The following table gives the comparative value of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1925	372,740	3,585,110	3,957,850
1926	530,017	4,160,743	4,690,760
1927	537,060	3,877,565	4,414,625
1928	436,019	3,763,149	4,199,168
1929	626,746	5,164,709	5,791,455

Of the imports the bulk of the coal, in the usual course, is obtained from the United Kingdom, and of the machinery, equipment, and provisions from Norway. The exports of whale and seal oil and guano are sold on the European market in large measure to Norway, Holland, and Germany, but the consumption in the United Kingdom is not inconsiderable. The firm of Lever Brothers of Port Sunlight owns the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, which operates from a land station in South Georgia and with a floating factory expedition at the South Shetlands, and utilizes the produce for the purpose of its manufactures. The South Georgia Company, which operates similarly from a land station and with a floating factory, is also British, being owned by Messrs. Salvesen and Company of Leith. British capital has acquired recently further large interests in the Anglo-Norse and Hektor Whaling Companies.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

As stated in a previous chapter of this Report communication of a regular nature, more or less, between South Georgia and Stanley, and once a year between the South Shetlands and Stanley, is maintained by the s.s. "Fleurus" of the Tonsberg Whaling Company, running under contract with the Government.

During the whaling season direct sailings between Europe and South Georgia in either direction are not infrequent and there is a fairly reliable service between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. "Tijuca" of the Compania Argentina de Pesca. The vessels of the South Shetlands Whaling fleet call some at Stanley and some at South Georgia, on the way down to the fishing grounds in October and November, and on the return voyage in April and May.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. In summer no long intervals occur, but in winter the delay may on occasion be considerable. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken which is in regular communication with Stanley through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. There are no railways or roads in

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the Dependencies. Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island in the South Shetlands are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1929 :—

Nationality.	*Steam.*		*Sailing.*	
	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
British	61	112,530	—	—
Argentine	26	26,837	1	734
Denmark	1	1,924	—	—
Greece	2	5,532	—	—
Norway	99	148,745	—	—
Peru	2	3,266	—	—
Uruguay	2	2,510	—	—
	193	301,344	1	734

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to the Dependencies. During 1929 no case of serious crime came before the Courts. Despite the trying conditions the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community calling seldom for the intervention of the civil authorities, a fact which in itself speaks highly for the discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works of importance were carried out by the Government during the year.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness, with occasional outbreaks of beri-beri, is caused by the lack of fresh foodstuffs.

No medical officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies, and at Deception Island a very efficient hospital is kept in commission during the season by the Hektor Company.

The population of South Georgia fluctuates with the seasons of the whaling industry. During the summer it approximates to 1,500, practically all males, and during the winter to one-third of

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that number. The British inhabitants of South Georgia do not exceed 100, the remainder being almost exclusively Norwegian or of Scandinavian origin.

The number of deaths reported during the year was 14.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There are no children in the Dependencies and the problem of education does not therefore arise.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

All the land in the Dependencies is owned by the Government. At South Georgia five land stations have been established by whaling companies, sites of 500 acres in extent being taken up for periods of 21 years at annual rentals of £250; some of these leases have been temporarily renewed. There are also five unoccupied leaseholds upon which rental is paid. Land stations have been similarly established at Deception Island in the South Shetlands and on Signy Island in the South Orkneys.

The mineral potentialities of South Georgia have yet to be determined and no attempt has been made hitherto to exploit them. No detailed survey of the lands has been undertaken and the charts of the coasts are of necessity very incomplete. Much information has been obtained, however, by the vessels of the whaling fleet. During 1929 a survey party under the " Discovery " expedition was engaged on detailed work in the harbours of South Georgia.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is specially recruited on contract terms from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the wages of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. The personnel of the several stations and expeditions for the most part arrive and depart with the whaling fleet at the beginning and the end of each whaling season. No labour troubles requiring the intervention of the Government occurred during the year.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The second annual meeting of the South Georgia Sports Association was held at Husvik Harbour on the 12th of February, 1929. The event coincided with the visit of H.M.S. " Despatch " with His Excellency the Governor and Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station, on board. The distinguished visitors received an enthusiastic reception and the presence of the officers

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and men of the warship added greatly to the enjoyment of the gathering, which, as befitting a Norwegian community, was conducted in true Scandinavian fashion. These meetings have proved a welcome innovation in the life of the busy community at South Georgia. That the results are beneficial is clearly evident from the keen interest the Company owners and managers take in the progress of the movement.

On the 15th of August, 1929, a disastrous avalanche occurred at Leith Harbour, the Headquarters of the South Georgia Company, wrecking five buildings and causing the death of three men. The buildings in question were situated at the base of a precipitous mountain, from which hundreds of tons of snow and ice became suddenly dislodged. A similar disaster occurred some years ago in the vicinity, but it was considered at the time that the buildings recently destroyed lay outside the danger zone. Care will be taken that no buildings will in future be erected within that area.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced, when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory " Ronald " one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-1929 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. On the 13th of December a further shock occurred, and from that date to the end of the year slight tremors continued to be felt. Frequently the water in the harbour became agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores at places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

G. R. L. BROWN,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.
2nd August, 1930.

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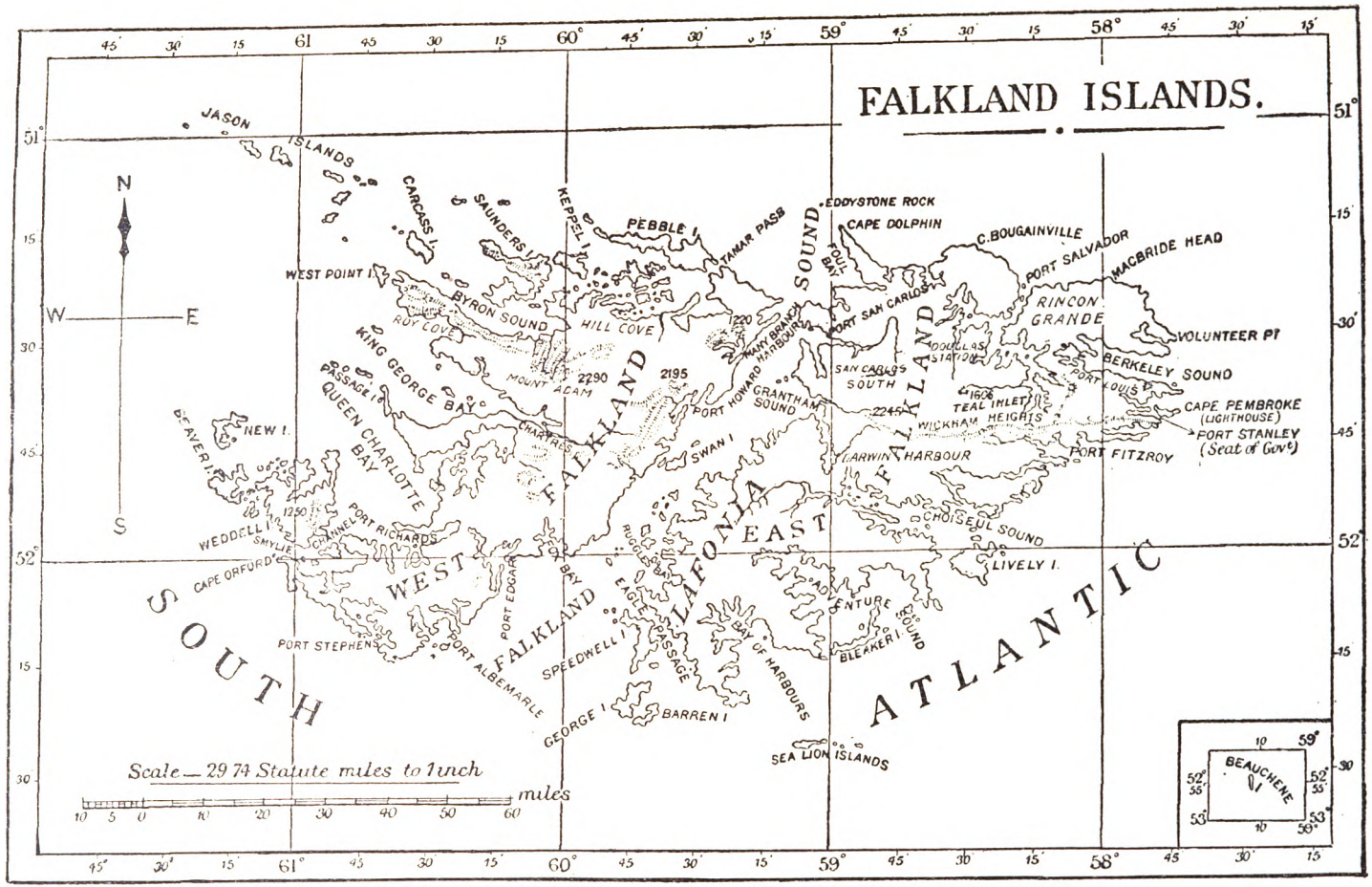

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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(9th June, 1929,—28th May, 1930)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1348 A.H.

(9TH JUNE, 1929—28TH MAY, 1930)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

L. A. ALLEN,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

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1930.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1348 (9TH JUNE, 1929 TO 28TH MAY, 1930).

(The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Quedah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers, and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

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4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

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11. On the 1st November, 1923 at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

I—GENERAL.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar which is stabilised at 2s. 4d., and is divided into 100 cents.

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

3. The unit of weight is the picul (133 1/3 lbs) which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also in use. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure.

4. The official language of Kedah is Malay, the Malay version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the " Lingua Franca ".

5. The Muhammadan calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The revenue for 1348 amounted to $6,586,701 as compared with $6,886,576 in 1347 and $7,722,507 in 1346, and was $474,657 below the estimate.

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10. A comparative statement of revenue collected under various headings for the past five years is shown in Appendix 'B'. The main decreases were under Customs, Opium Revenue, Reimbursements, Forests and Land Sales. The decrease under "Reimbursements" is accounted for by Hospital Fees $17,000 and expenditure of nearly $34,000 due from other Administrations, but not yet collected in respect of Quarantine Camps at Padang Besar. Decreases under other items are shown under various headings of this Report.

11. The chief increases were under Farms and Licences, Land Revenue, Interest, Sanitary Boards and Miscellaneous. The increase under "Interest" is due to the fact that when the Estimates were prepared it was anticipated that it would be necessary to realise a considerable sum of investments. But this was found not to be required. The increase on "Miscellaneous" was due to the transfer to revenue of a considerable amount of unclaimed deposits.

12. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years are as under:—

Heads.	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348
Opium Monopoly	30	31	30	30	30¼	26½	29¼	28	27.25	25.94
Liquor and Tobacco ...	11	8½	8¾	9½	9¼	10½	11⅞	13	13.80	15.16
Customs (other Heads) ...	10	11	18½	18¼	20	31	24⅝	20¾	16.10	13 37
Land Revenue including Sales	25½	18	17	18	18¼	15	18½	14¼	16.10	15.96
Other Heads ...	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¼	17	19¾	24	26.75	29.57
TOTAL ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00

13. The total expenditure in 1348 was $6,937,299 as compared with $7,245,091 in 1347 and $7,335,338 in 1346, and was $1,247,907 below the estimate. A comparative statement of expenditure under the various heads during the last five years is shown in Appendix 'C'.

14. The increase under "Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc." is mainly due to New Pensions and gratuities, the latter amounting to $83,036 for the year. The increase under "Clerical Services" amounting to $41,745 is in a small measure due to new appointments but chiefly to the incidence of increments. "Purchase of Land" showed an expenditure of $75,916 including $48,000 for an Aerodrome site.

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15. Investments at the close of the year stood at $10,880,213 (including the Opium Revenue Replacement and Investments Depreciation Reserves). The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve was increased from $4,939,556 to $5,539,421 during the year. The amount being made up by $300,000 contribution and $299,865 interest from the investments of the fund.

There were several changes during the year in the securities, a portion of the British 3½% Conversion Loan and Treasury Bonds was realised. In each case a small profit was made and the money was re-invested in the items marked with an asterisk in the List of Investments shown in Appendix 'D'.

16. In spite of the excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to $350,589, the assets at $11,949,605 exceeded the total at the end of the previous year by $244,378. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion of accrued interest amounting to $543,535 on Deposits with the Chartered Bank.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

17. The total area planted with padi in 1348 including dry padi (3,403½ acres) was 166,828½ acres as compared with 179,798 acres (dry padi 1,960 acres) planted in 1347. The total area of land prepared and left unplanted owing to drought was 12,969½ acres. The total yield was 31,044,225 gantangs (dry padi 252,707) or 14,361,510 gantangs less than that of the previous year.

18. Owing to weather conditions, planting was very much delayed, and in the Kota Star and Kuala Muda areas a second planting of the nurseries was necessary in many cases. Further damage was caused after the final planting out by the continued spell of dry weather. The best results were obtained in the Kulim District where the type of padi known as Radin 7 in the Mukim of Sidim yielded 675 gantangs per acre as against the yield of local padi of 140 to 280 gantangs per acre.

19. Since the construction of the temporary dam at the 16th mile, Guar Chempedak, the yield of padi in that locality has increased. Another dam was constructed during the year at Sungei Terona in the Mukim of Sidim.

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20. In view of the probability of food shortage the Government approved the issue of temporary licences to plant dry padi on secondary jungle on State land. It was left to the discretion of the Director of Lands to issue passes free of charge.

Government arranged for the purchase of 1,600 gantangs dry padi seed to be distributed in the Langkawi and Bandar Bharu Districts.

21. Padi experiments were continued at Telok Kechai with various strains of padi obtained locally and from the Federated Malay States Government Rice Station at Titi Serong. The manured area produced a crop approximately 10% heavier than the unmanured area. The padi produced was distributed for planting by the rayats. It was decided to purchase bendang land for large scale experiments at the 3rd mile Kuala Kedah Road in the Mukim of Telok Chengai.

22. Stem borers were discovered in the Kuala Muda District, but not in large numbers.

Crabs in the Mukim of Pering caused some damage, but effective preventive measures were taken.

Trapping and poisoning were used as preventive measures against rats which were damaging the crops in certain areas.

23. A coconut census taken during the course of the year yielded the following figures:—

Coconut palms interplanted in kampongs	1,268,021 trees.
Coconut estates	1,600 acres.

24. Approximately 11,293 acres of land were opened up and planted with rubber during the course of the year.

25. Mouldy Rot attacked rubber trees in Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts, but was kept under control and did not spread to other Districts. The disease appeared again at the boundary between Kedah and Province Wellesley in the Mukim of Keladi and was treated satisfactorily. In the Bagan Samak District the disease was found in the native holdings. The affected area in this District is flat land and the trees are closely planted, as a result the disease is difficult to eradicate. Pink disease was discovered in the Kuala Muda, Baling, Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts. The disease was less prevalent than in previous years. Root disease was discovered amongst trees blown down by wind. Instructions were given to isolate the diseased trees and burn them.

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26. The tapioca experimental plot was planted three times with tapioca. The third crop is not yet matured. The plot will be planted with horse gram or other suitable catch crops or cover crops to restore the fertility of the soil. The second crop yielded 112½ pikuls per acre and the first crop gave 145½ pikuls per acre.

27. The coffee experimental plot is situated at 17¾ mile Kuala Nerang Road; its area is 5 relongs (3½ acres). The jungle trees on the area have been felled and the plot fenced with barbed wire. 500 coffee and 100 tea plants have been planted. The plants made slow growth on account of the drought.

28. 1,006 relongs (715 acres) of tea have been planted on one estate. The growth of the bushes is good. Machinery has been installed and is working satisfactorily. The prepared tea is exported to Europe and also sold locally. The original tea seedlings planted on the estate came from India.

29. Weekly fairs during the year were held at Tikam Batu, Teroi and Anak Bukit. The fair at Tikam Batu is very successful.

30. The school gardens were frequently visited by the staff of this Department and advice given on the planting of vegetables. Vegetable seeds obtained from the Agricultural Department, Kuala Lumpur, were distributed to some of the school gardens.

31. A total area of 7,808 acres was planted with hill padi at the end of the year. Maize was planted on the land after clearing and before the hill padi was planted.

32. On 5th September, 1929, the Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States visited Kedah. In January, 1930, the Field Officer, Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, visited various estates and rubber holdings in this State.

FORESTS.

33. The Parit Buntar Catchment Area was finally notified as a Forest Reserve during the year.

34. All proposed reserves on the mainland have been demarcated with the exception of the Ulu Muda and Padang Terap Reserves, the demarcation of which is now in hand. Some progress has been made with the survey of proposed reserves in Langkawi.

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No proposals were made for new reservations during the year.

35. Only $391.60 was spent on the demarcation of Forest Reserves, and 25¾ miles of rentis were cut and surveyed. The most important item was the demarcation of the extension of Teloi Forest Reserve at Sungei Bechaya; this consists of 9,395 acres, and a boundary of 19¼ miles (18 miles artificial and 1¼ miles river boundary) was demarcated at a cost of $376.60—$19.56 per mile.

36. Of the existing boundaries 651¾ miles were recleared by Forest Guards and coolies at the cost of $1,757.60 or $2.70 per mile (exclusive of salaries and allowances of the staff). This does not include boundaries merely patrolled and kept open by Forest Guards.

37. The prohibition of the export of charcoal (relaxed during recent years) was totally removed on 18th Ramthan, 1348 (17th February, 1930), but the export of mangrove firewood remains prohibited.

38. The output of Getah Jelutong was 1,690 pikuls, which shows a decrease of 100 pikuls on the 1347 figures and a slight increase over 1346.

Damar showed an output of 47 pikuls, all from reserves; of this 27 pikuls were Damar Chengal. In 1347 the output was 182 pikuls—all Damar Batu—and in 1346 nil. The poor outturn is due to the low prices obtainable by the permit holders.

Tengar Bark shows an increase of nearly 300 pikuls on 1347 and nearly 500 pikuls when compared with 1346.

The outturn of timber amounted to 18,426 tons as compared with 24,686 tons in the previous year. The decrease was due to the general depression of trade. The outturn of firewood increased from 14,369 to 23,286 tons. The increase is mainly due to the opening of Kisap Reserve, Langkawi, to exploitation.

39. The experimental tapping of Kemenyen (the source of Gum Benjamin) yielded no results and further research is necessary.

40. The small Brazil Nut Plantation in Sungkop Reserve received attention from the permanent staff and the overhead canopy was opened out to give more light.

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41. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were $87,800 and $50,592 respectively as against $107,556 and $47,651 respectively in 1347. The revenue figures do not include the export duty collected by the Customs Department on Forest Produce, and this must be taken into account in comparing the results with those of the neighbouring States.

42. The staff included a Conservator seconded from the Federated Malay States Forest Department, a Sub-Assistant Conservator (Malay), and four Forest Rangers, Grade II, and one Forester in charge of districts.

MINING.

43. The total revenue collected from mines in 1348 was $59,638 as compared with $57,333 in 1347 and an estimate of $58,200.

Expenditure amounted to $6,629 as against $6,958 in the previous year and an estimate of $6,476.

44. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1348	*1347*	*1346*
Tin Ore	475	372	396
Wolfram ..	116	73	31

45. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 841 as against 915 in the previous year. Of these 155 were employed on open cast, 357 underground and 329 hydraulicing.

46. The total area alienated for mining was 5,783 acres at the end of the year. Titles comprising 223 acres were cancelled for breach of labour conditions.

47. For the protection of agricultural lands and to avoid pollution of waterways by mining silt and slimes, application books for mining purposes in the North remained closed.

Permission to work lampan (ground sluicing) is in most cases being refused in the whole State of Kedah.

48. Two mining leases were registered, area 29 acres. One of these was approved in 1346 and the other in 1348; the latter was a conversion from agricultural to mining.

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49. A Dredge started work at Karangan early in the year, and worked throughout the year. This is the first Dredge used for extracting tin in Kedah.

FISHERIES.

50. The Fisheries Department is in charge of the Harbour Master.

51. The amount collected on fishing licences amounted to $15,213 as compared with $12,600 in the previous year.

52. The number of persons employed in the fishing industry was 3,734 in the district of Kota Star, 724 in Langkawi, 430 in Yen and 1,577 in Kuala Muda. The greater number of fishermen were Malays, but Chinese were in the majority at Tanjong Dawei, and Tamils were employed at Pulau Bidan and Langkawi. The fish curing industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese. The fishing industry was in a depressed condition throughout the year.

IV—TRADE.

53. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $39,446,524 as compared with $43,164,678 for the previous year. Both exports and imports show decreases of $3,542,967 and $175,187 respectively. The decrease in the former is mainly due to the decrease in the quantity of rubber exported during the year.

54. The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past four years:—

		Import.	Export.
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, tobacco...	1345	5,940,328	6,997,258
	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
	1348	4,400,903	4,283,556
B.—Raw Materials	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1346	456,272	21,731,261
	1347	421,909	29,371,047
	1348	346,785	26,388,634
C.—Totally or Mainly manufactured articles ...	1345	3,811,925	387,345
	1346	3,548,906	463,137
	1347	3,583,227	225,446
	1348	3,682,982	343,664

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MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

55. The following table shows the amount collected under the various headings of Customs and Excise for the past three years:—

Head.	1348	1347	1346
Export duties.			
	$	$	$
Bricks	2,613	2,389	6,549
Cattle	1,883	942	1,038
Fish	42,045	90,550	59,701
Forest Produce	23,370	40,283	63,185
Hides	7,670	5,865	4,197
Pigs	10,387	11,802	14,442
Poultry and Eggs	33,560	56,837	56,183
Rice and Paddy	88,923	127,798	173,702
Rubber	416,069	541,851	959,300
Tapioca	37,375	39,808	40,217
Tin	54,038	50,060	60,583
Agricultural Produce ...	18,499	20,930	15,212
Import duties.			
Liquors	274,928	256,468	285,092
Tobacco	723,704	693,265	723,371
Petroleum	145,131	119,298	141,650
TOTAL CUSTOMS ...	1,880,195	2,058,146	2,604,422
Liquor Licences	330,269	289,726	315,885
Miscellaneous	1,446	5,153	3,480
Port Clearance	1,387	1,467	1,478
GRAND TOTAL. ...	2,213,297	2,354,492	2,925,265

56. Large decreases are shewn under Fish, Forest Produce, Poultry and Eggs, Rice and Padi and Rubber. But import duties shewed an increase on 1347 and on the estimate. The increase under Liquor Licences is accounted for by an increase of $12,000 on Samsu Distilleries and $30,000 on Toddy.

57. Import duty on Liquors and Tobacco is collected in Penang by the Assistant Superintendent, Government Monopolies, on behalf of the Kedah Government.

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58. The total amount of rubber exported was 633,773 pikuls as compared with 582,012 pikuls in the previous year, but owing to the fall of price the duty collected was $125,782 less.

59. The expenditure of the Department, including the Opium Monopoly Branch but excluding cost of prepared opium, amounted to $136,742, of which $86,353 was on account of Personal Emoluments.

60. Twenty four cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Customs Enactment and twenty-two convictions were recorded.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

61. The amount realised by sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $2,142,292 as against $2,262,759 in the previous year. The net revenue after deducting $435,310 was $1,706,982. The amount of chandu sold was 160,870 tahils (¾ tahils = 1 oz.) or 9,278 tahils less than in the previous year.

62. Three chandu smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim and forty-one chandu retail shops were maintained by the Department during the year. The staff consisted of Malays except for attendants at the smoking saloons, who were Chinese.

63. Thirty-five cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Chandu Enactment in thirty-three of which convictions were recorded. The total amount of fines imposed was $3,242.

64. Regulations for the registration of Opium Smokers were brought into force with effect from 1st Ramthan, 1348 (31st January, 1930).

EXCISE.

65. The issue and renewal of liquor and toddy shop licences are controlled by the Licensing Boards of North, Central and South Kedah. A representative of the Kedah Planters' Association is a member of each Board.

66. One hundred and eleven offences against the Excise Enactment were prosecuted in Court—convictions were obtained in 104 cases and fines were imposed amounting to $18,095.

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V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

67. There are thirteen Offices in Kedah at which officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are employed and five Offices at which Postal business is transacted by District Office clerks. The Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, Kedah, is also in charge of Postal matters in Perlis.

68. A new Post Office Building at Perlis Road, Jitra, was completed during the year and was opened for business on 26th January, 1930.

69. The estimated number of Postal articles (excluding parcels and registered letters) posted and delivered during the year 1348 was 3,708,913. The corresponding figure for 1347 was 3,605,290. Detailed statistics are shown in Appendix 'E'.

70. The total Money Order and British Postal Order transactions was $1,041,814.22. In the previous year it was $690,950.06.

71. Savings bank business again increased. The total number of accounts increased from 1,403 to 2,612, and the amount standing to the credit of depositors from $76,852 to $148,678. A large part of the increase was the result of the Land Office requiring a deposit on application for land to be made by opening an account in the Savings Bank.

72. The receipts for the year totalled $134,682 as against $128,099 in 1347.

The expenditure amounted to $159,288.21 of which $54,560 was Special Expenditure (Engineering).

73. Telegraph business decreased to some extent. No new circuit was opened during the year.

74. A Telegraph Enactment No. 20/1348 was passed during the year and came into force on 24th May, 1930.

75. The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were completed at the end of the year and steps were being taken to instal the wireless apparatus which will be in use in 1349. It is being arranged that telegrams can be sent to Langkawi at the ordinary telegraph rates.

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76. During the year under review 56 subscribers joined the Exchange and 75 gave up their telephones. At the close of the year there were 574 subscribers as against 593 in 1347. The majority of the disconnections were due to the fact that new rates based on the Straits Settlements rates came into force in the Alor Star Exchange area as from 29th May, 1930.

77. The total amount of revenue collected on account of Telephone Subscriptions and Trunk Calls amounted to $29,628.03 as against $26,961.96 in 1347.

78. Good progress was made in the organisation of the Engineering Branch of the Department and in the remodelling of the Telephone System. The new Trunk Line between Alor Star and Pinang Tunggal on the Province Wellesley border was completed, and the Central Battery Exchange at Alor Star was opened on 20th December, 1929.

79. The Engineer-in-Chief, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, paid periodical visits of inspection and gave advice on technical matters.

SHIPPING.

80. The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

81. The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the south to the north and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main roads, except Junun, and provision was made in the 1348 Estimates for a road connecting Junun Station with the main road, but work had not been started at the end of the year.

ROADS ETC.

82. 371 miles of metalled and 111 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept during the year. Of the metalled roads, the greater portion is asphalted.

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83. Besides normal upkeep, considerable work was done in replacing temporary bridges and culverts with permanent reinforced concrete works and in widening existing roads which have become too narrow for the present volume of traffic.

84. The average cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $1,496 per mile and of unmetalled $233 per mile.

85. 260 miles of canals were maintained. These are chiefly drainage canals, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

86. The Judicial system consists of the High Court of two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges, District and Police Courts. A Court of Appeal composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if they are necessary.

87. Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts presided over by Kathis.

88. Appendix 'F' shows the work done by the Courts in 1348.

POLICE.

89. At the end of 1348 the strength of the force showed a shortage of six Police Constables. This shortage was a result of ordinary factors, retirement, etc., and is being made up. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary number of recruits. All Malay recruits accepted could read and write Jawi and Romanised Malay. The average physique of the Malay recruits shewed an improvement upon previous years, the standard of height, which was raised by two inches to 5' 2" in the previous year, was raised to 5' 4". The Depot School was reorganised under a Malay School Master transferred from the Education Department. The recruits are instructed in drill and the rudiments of Law and Police Duties. Physical training was introduced for recruits with excellent results. A new Drill Book in Jawi was issued.

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90. The work of the Detective Branch during the year was fairly satisfactory, but is not yet up to a sufficiently high standard of efficiency, and the reorganisation of this Branch with improved pay and prospects for better qualified men is under consideration.

91. The discipline and health of the force were good. Absence from duty is still the chief offence, and is accounted for by the large number of Malay Constables who prefer home treatment to admission to hospital.

92. The total number of reports made to the Police was 8,930 as compared with 6,989 in the previous year. Reports of voluntarily causing hurt increased by 205. There were decreases of 106 in reports of theft and 34 in reports of cattle theft.

93. The number of prosecutions increased by 958 to 4,819 and convictions increased by 865 to 3,732. Murder cases numbered 11 as against 18 in the previous year, and robbery 7 as against 11. There were 11 cases of gang robbery as in 1347. The total under these three heads in 1342 was 180 as compared with 29 in 1348.

94. Persons banished from the State numbered 11 (9 Chinese and 2 Tamils) as against 25 in 1347.

95. There were 136 cases under the Gaming Enactment of which 124 resulted in convictions. Prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Enactment numbered 49, and fines amounting to $1,763 were imposed.

96. Registration of vehicles carried out by the Department numbered 2,619 in the case of motor vehicles and 888 for other vehicles, as against 2,433 and 1,017 respectively in the previous year.

97. The number of firearms registered was 5,320, which shows an increase of 81 over the figure for 1347.

98. Cases of fire numbered 21 involving property estimated at $151,360. In one case 30 plank and attap houses valued at $140,000 were burnt down at Jitra. The Fire Brigade at Alor Star was kept up to strength and worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

99. The total revenue collected by the Department amounted to $201,129, an increase of $72,954 over the previous year, which was mainly due to the new scale of fees operating from 1st Muharram, 1348 (9th June, 1929) for the registration of motor vehicles, which yielded $174,894 for the year. This portion of the revenue is credited to Sanitary Board account.

100. The total expenditure was $490,934 as against $517,579 in the previous year.

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PRISONS.

101. There were three prisons in the State, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. The Kulim Prison has since been closed. Only short sentence prisoners were retained at Sungei Patani and Kulim, those with a sentence of over a year being transferred to Alor Star.

102. The daily average number of prisoners was 295 compared with 333 in 1347, 375 in 1346, 410 in 1345 and 441 in 1344.

103. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $95,851.

104. The discipline and health both amongst Warders and prisoners were on the whole good. All prisoners on admission were thoroughly examined and were vaccinated and treated for hookworm and malaria.

105. The prisoners throughout the State are employed on grass-cutting, vegetable gardening and various industries such as carpentry, book-binding, rotan work, etc. The revenue amounted to $22,396 as against $18,336 in the previous year.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

106. The Vagrants Camp at Alor Star, which was opened at the beginning of 1346, had an average population of 32.1.

107. Revenue and expenditure were $1,445.11 and $7,732.66 respectively as compared with $456 and $6,340 in the previous year. Increase in revenue is due to increase in sale of vegetables.

108. The vagrants are employed in necessary work about the Camp and vegetable gardening; the produce of the vegetable garden keeps the Camp and Prison well supplied with vegetables, and the surplus is sold to the public. A new ward to accommodate 20 is under construction and the existing ward has been altered to give better ventilation. Each vagrant is given a gratuity of five cents per diem. The general practice is that if a vagrant remains in the Camp for twelve months he is repatriated.

109. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the Prison and Vagrants Camp during his official visit to the State.

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VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The total expenditure for the year was $2,159,475 compared with $2,222,707 in the previous year and an estimate of $3,359,954.

111. The total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,206 and their gross estimated value was $6,155,063. 84 buildings were added during the year at a cost of $669,809. The total of Current Repairs, Minor Works and Painting Government Buildings votes spent on buildings was $109,899 being 1.9% of the gross value. In addition $86,742 was spent on Special Services and Special Warrants on Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings. (Appendix G).

112. $43,862 was spent on drainage and irrigation works. The Alor Changileh Scheme was practically completed.

113. Amongst buildings, the new Istana in Anak Bukit Gardens, European Judge's Quarters, Wireless Station Alor Star, and Rest House Langkawi, and five European Quarters were finished, as were also quarters for 40 subordinate officers.

114. Progress was made with the Bungalow for His Highness the Regent at Anak Bukit, a new Veterinary Office and Laboratory, new sheds at the Cattle Quarantine Station Padang Besar, Wireless Station Langkawi (since completed) and the Hostel at the Government English School, Alor Star.

115. A drought unparalleled in the records of Kedah occurred during the year reducing the Alor Star water supply from Bukit Wang to 30,000 gallons per day, the previous low record being 170,000 gallons per day. Towards the end of Shaaban (January, 1930) the menace of a cholera outbreak was so great that is was decided to put in a temporary supplementary supply. A pumping and chlorinating plant including an 87,000 gallon tank was erected in 12 days. This plant, which can deliver 288,000 gallons per day, assisted the Bukit Wang supply until the end of the year.

Schemes for a permanent water supply for Alor Star were investigated, and a scheme of pumping the Sungei Padang Trap from Bukit Pinang was adopted and work has commenced.

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116. The rainfall return for the past three years at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim towns and their respective headworks water supply was as follows:—

Rainfall.	1348	1347	1346
Alor Star Town	74·05 ins.	76·89 ins.	97·81 ins.
Headworks, Bukit Wang ...	52·39 „	50·13 „	69·80 „
Sungei Patani Town ...	64·65 „	90·48 „	83·59 „
Headworks, Bukit Bujang ...	67·16 „	117·53 „	104·37 „
Kulim Town	113·35 „	105·93 „	103·68 „
Headworks	98·53 „	90·70 „	97·02 „

117. 371 miles of metalled roads were upkept at a cost of $1,496 per mile. 59 miles were asphalted at a cost of $110,016. 111 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of $233 per mile.

118. For a week in January a traffic census was conducted from 91 stations situated throughout the State. The traffic volume varied from 81,900 tons per month on the main road at Alor Star to 1,602 tons per month on some of the less important roads.

119. A site for an aerodrome was selected at Kepala Batas about seven miles from Alor Star and an area of 250 acres was acquired for the purpose. Direct Malay labour was employed, and the levelling and draining were well in hand at the end of the year.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

120. It has been decided that the annual report of the Medical Department should follow the Christian Calendar. A Medical and Health report has been published covering the period 9th June (1st day of A.H. 1348) to 31st December, 1929 (29th Rejab, 1348), the next report will be for the year 1930. It is not proposed to go into details in this report.

121. The estimated population on 31st December, 1929, according to races was Malays 282,076, Chinese 67,155, Indians 50,399, Europeans 402, Eurasians 160, other races 9,136—total 409,328.

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122. The general health has been good—the birth and death rates which gave 37.38 per mille for births and 21.98 per mille for deaths in 1347 shewed a slight fall in both rates during the year 1348.

123. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from "Malaria and Fever unspecified", and the malarial season which commenced in April, 1930 was not serious.

124. On 31st December, 1929, mental cases transferred to and detained at Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital numbered 200. Lepers amounted to 120 of whom eight Malays were detained at Pangkor Laut, and 108 of other races at Pulau Jerejak: the remainder were in Kedah Hospitals awaiting transfer.

125. Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Baling and Langkawi. But arrangements had been made for handing over Kuala Ketil and Serdang Hospitals to Groups of Estates from the end of the year for the purpose of Estates' Group Hospitals under the Kedah Health Board.

126. Out-door Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star, Changloon, Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu, and motor dispensaries visited outlying villages in accordance with a published time-table in North, Central and South Kedah.

127. "Medical" expenditure amounted to $448,433 and "Health" expenditure to $36,528 as compared with $451,857 and $38,789 respectively in the previous year.

128. Revenue under "Medical" amounted to $77,106 as compared with $92,501 in the previous year—the decrease being due to the fall in the number of admissions of paying patients. As the Estates' Group Hospitals are opened in the near future, the revenue will show a further considerable decrease.

HEALTH BOARD.

129. During the year 1348 Schemes for estate visiting and hospital accommodation were further developed and in several cases were nearing completion at the end of the year. There were ten Schemes in all.

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130. An Amendment to the Health Board Enactment provided for the incorporation of Group Associations composed of owners of estates who were prepared to provide voluntarily for the medical and hospital services necessary for the labourers employed by them.

Provisional exemption from cess was granted to members of the Associations for a period sufficient to enable them to complete the approved Schemes—if at the expiry of such provisional exemption the Health Board is satisfied that the Schemes are working properly exemption from cess will be granted as long as the Associations continue to comply with the requirements of the Health Board Enactment and Labour Code.

131. In the case of estates which have not joined Associations the Health Board contracts with the Associations for the provision of the necessary hospital and medical services and levies cess from the estates concerned to cover the cost of such services.

132. Most of the hospitals required under the Schemes in addition to those at Kuala Ketil and Serdang were nearing completion.

VETERINARY.

133. Rabies continued in sporadic form throughout the year and twenty two brains of suspected dogs were examined, of which sixteen were found to be positive for rabies. The distribution of these cases was as follows:—

North Kedah	6
Central Kedah	2
South Kedah	8

One hundred and forty seven dogs were inoculated with anti-rabies vaccine, of which one died of rabies three weeks after inoculation. Thirty three dogs suspected of rabies were detained for observation in the Veterinary Kennels. The muzzling order was in force throughout the year, but was rarely complied with. The Police destroyed 8,452 dogs. There were 90 prosecutions for breach of the muzzling order.

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134. Blackleg occurred in Mukim Jeram, Kubang Pasu District, in the month of Shawal (March, 1930). Six buffaloes were affected, all of which died. This is the first recorded outbreak of blackleg in Kedah, but it is not uncommon in the neighbouring country of Siam.

135. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred in the Kubang Pasu and Kota Star Districts. One hundred and thirty eight cattle and buffaloes were affected, of which 136 died and 2 recovered. Four hundred and forty nine immediate contacts were inoculated with preventive serum, and eight of these subsequently contracted the disease and died. Nearly all the immediate contacts which were not inoculated died. The last outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in Kedah occurred in the year 1342 in the Kota Star District.

136. One hundred and nine deaths of cattle and buffaloes from unknown causes were reported to this Department by the Penghulus and Police and duly investigated by Veterinary Officers.

137. There were 98 prosecutions instituted by this Department for offences against the Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, resulting in fines amounting to $520. The Veterinary Inspectors assisted the Police in 18 prosecutions for offences against the Cruelty to Animals' Enactment.

138. The following figures show the import and export trade for Kedah excluding the figures for Padang Besar Quarantine Station which is concerned almost entirely with the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements trade.

Imports.	*1348.*	*1347.*
Cattle and Buffaloes ..	56	260
Pigs	1,123	669
Other Animals	250	645

Exports.	*1348.*	*1347.*
Cattle	417	279
Buffaloes	1,579	494
Pigs	10,348	11,970

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139. A census of animals made by this Department showed the following number of animals in the State: Buffaloes 51,696, Cattle 59,502, Swine 38,644, Goats 32,984, Sheep 146 and Horses 64.

140. The revenue and expenditure (excluding Padang Besar) were $2,207 and $27,707 respectively as compared with $1,875 and $27,546 in the previous year.

141. The Padang Besar Animal Quarantine Station on the Perlis-Siam frontier is the joint property of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Perlis and Kedah Governments, and is administered by the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, under the general guidance of an Advisory Committee. Foot and mouth disease broke out amongst a herd of 142 buffaloes undergoing quarantine. Eighty animals were affected, all of which recovered. Following this outbreak the import of cattle, sheep and goats from Siam was prohibited until the 26th March.

The number of animals which passed through this Station was as under:—

Buffaloes	1,407
Cattle	6
Pigs	75,843
Other Animals	1

The revenue and expenditure were $8,461 and $4,800 respectively as compared with $7,200 and $4,735 in the previous year. Eight new quarantine sheds were almost completed at the close of the year.

IX—EDUCATION.

142. Two English Schools for boys were maintained by the Government at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively. At Alor Star the total number of pupils increased from 584 at the beginning of the year to 611 at the end of the year, and Malay pupils increased from 385 to 388; at Sungei Patani there were 194 names on the roll at the beginning of the year and 201 at the end of the year, the number of Malays increased from 58 to 63. The Malay pupils for the most part pass Standard IV in the Vernacular Schools before entering the English Schools when they join Special Classes, but a few of them enter the Primary Class. Pupils of other nationalities enter the Primary Class. Government scholars, who are picked by means of an annual examination

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from candidates sent up by the Vernacular Schools and receive free education and a monthly subsistence allowance, numbered 38: there were also 6 foundation scholars, one compassionate scholar and 72 free scholars. The remainder paid school fees.

143. In the Cambridge examinations the results were not quite so good as in the previous year. From Alor Star School nine out of the seventeen School Certificate candidates secured certificates, six of them being Malays: in the Junior Cambridge examination 28 certificates were obtained with an entry of 38 candidates, 17 of the successful candidates being Malays. Sungei Patani School sent in nine candidates for the Junior Cambridge examination of whom four passed.

144. The Boy Scouts made steady progress in all branches of Scout work and inter-patrol competitions, lectures and Courts of Honour were held. There were three troops numbering 228 Scouts and eight officers at Alor Star, and 50 Scouts at Sungei Patani.

The Wolf Cubs at Alor Star School of whom there were 34 with three officers also made steady progress.

145. The Alor Star School had a good record in athletics. In inter-school football matches with Penang and Perak Schools, the School won four times and drew twice. The School XI won the shield in the Kedah Football League.

146. A large percentage of the staff of the two English Schools is untrained. Two student teachers are now attending Normal Classes in Penang, and a first year Normal Class has been formed in Kedah which will undergo a three years' course.

147. It was decided to appoint a Committee to decide questions affecting admissions of pupils and curriculum of the Malay Girls' School, Kampong Bharu, which was opened in 1924 with a view to providing education for the daughters of Malays of good family. The School reopened under the new scheme on 2nd January, 1930.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

148. Vernacular Schools numbered 83 at the end of the year including five Girls' Schools.

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149. Good progress was made in handwork at the Boys' Schools. Carpentry was taught by local craftsmen in 10 Schools. Furniture made in these Schools to the value of $894 was sold. Half of this sum was paid to the boys and half refunded to the vote. Basketry was taught in 26 Schools. Some difficulty was found in getting sales for the basketry. 69 of the Boys' Schools have gardens, and excellent work has been done by the boys. 46 Schools had football grounds and were issued with one football each.

150. In the Girls' Schools needlework and embroidery were taught, and in one School artificial flower making. It was proposed to appoint a Lady Supervisor in the near future.

151. Six Schools had Boy Scout troops with a total enrolment of 187. Steady progress is reported on their work.

152. Three students completed their course of training at Tanjong Malim College and returned to Kedah as Assistant Teachers. One Probationer Malay Assistant Inspector was sent to the College.

153. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each Standard in the past five years:—

Year.	Schools.	Std. I.	Std. II.	Std. III	Std. IV	Total.
1344	68	1,562	1,243	961	1,030	4,796
1345	68	1,418	1,354	991	1,154	4,917
1346	69	1,525	1,287	1,070	1,266	5,148
1347	74	2,014	1,300	1,083	1,443	5,840
1348	77	2,062	1,734	1,079	1,513	6,388

From the above figures it will be seen that between 1344 and 1348 there has been an increase of 32% in the number examined in Standard I and an increase of 47% in the number examined in Standard IV. It appears that the number of boys who leave before reaching Standard IV is decreasing.

154. The revenue which is collected from sale of books and school fees amounted to $21,655, and the expenditure (including a sum of $34,635 for education of students abroad) amounted to $403,190.

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X—LAND AND SURVEY.

LAND.

155. The total revenue under the main headings for the past five years is given below:—

	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348
Premium ...	337,843	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992
Land Tax & Rent	651,884	655,778	670,214	679,375	696,770
Commission ...	199,289	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304
Registration Fees	30,293	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,571
Survey Fees ...	48,032	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548
Boundary Marks	5,196	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564
Miscellaneous ...	43,303	43,732	40,211	44,926	48,605
TOTALS ...	1,315,840	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,111,912	1,056,354

There was a decrease in total revenue of $55,558 as compared with the previous year, which is due to the fall in collections under the heading Premium. Land Tax and Rent shewed a satisfactory increase of $17,394.

156. The total on the rent rolls at the end of the year was $726,710 as compared with $710,254. Remissions of rent (under exemptions) totalled $23,512 which left the total rent to be collected $703,198 (plus arrears from 1347 of $977) : of this $696,753 was collected, $7,211 was written off on cancelled titles and arrears at the end of 1348 amounted to $210.

157. The figures showing the progress in alienation of land are given below:—

Applications over 50 relongs (35½ acres).

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1347	11	4,240
Received in 1348	74	23,629
TOTAL	85	27,869
Approved in 1348	Nil	...
Refused in 1348	25	17,137
Remaining at end of 1348	60*	10,732

*Of these 31 were refused and 3 approved in the first quarter of 1349.

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Applications not exceeding 50 relongs (35½ acres).

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1347	11,016	49,217
Received in 1348	16,235	81,429
TOTAL	27,251	130,646
Approved in 1348	3,576	12,526
Refused in 1348	3,145	14,599
Remaining	20,530	104,910

158. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of land held under mining title, is as follows:—

Nature of Title	Number	Acres
Final Grants	44,778	388,951
Old Grants	3,052	22,542
Provisional Grants	44,476	167,443
Permits	1,899	6,871
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	15,626	21,788
Surat Akuan (Approved applications) ...	20,689	63,183
TOTAL 1348	130,520	670,778
TOTAL 1347	126,007	653,595*
TOTAL 1346	122,811	644,028

159. Registration and issue of titles are as shown in the following table:—

Registration.

	Balance	Received 1348	Registered 1348	Balance
Provisional Grants ...	1,164	649	513	1,300
Final Grants ...	770	2,370	3,018	1,122

* Owing to an error in the figures for Yen district the total given last year was incorrect.

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Issue.

	Balance	Received	Issued	Balance
Provisional Grants ...	4,103	513	1,428	3,188
Final Grants ...	8,631	3,018	4,747	6,902

The return is in a new form which shows the real position. Over 1,000 more titles were issued in 1348 than in 1347: but for the poor harvest and the fall in the price of rubber many more would have been issued.

160. Registration of dealings was as follows:—

		Number	Consideration	Commission
			$	$
Transfers for value	1348 ...	4,266	5,698,837	45,615
	1347 ...	4,243	6,847,612	44,946
Transfers by gift	1348 ...	1,204	166,168	1,697
	1347 ...	884	138,155	1,159
Charges	1348 ...	4,214	4,807,134	23,015
	1347 ...	3,997	4,677,045	21,720

161. Further progress was made with the preparation of the new draft Land Code, which is, at the time of writing, being considered by the State Council. It is hoped that it will be passed before the end of 1349.

SURVEY.

162. Exclusive of expenditure for Topographical survey and clerical service, the actual cost of the Department was $335,315 against an estimate of $343,536. Corresponding figures for the previous year were $328,965 and $339,975. Clerical expenditure is now charged against the State Treasurer's vote.

163. Figures for actual revenue cannot be quoted as survey fees on agricultural land are included in premium and no return of fees collected is supplied by the Land Office. Collections by the Department amounted to $12,275 which includes a sum of $10,147 recovered for Perlis office costs. The actual fees forwarded for

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collection amounted to $209,889, but this does not represent the total fees earned by the Department as, owing to the practice of forwarding fees only when title is called for, no credit is taken for surveys done for Government Departments for which no title is prepared.

164. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year.	No. of lots for which requisitions have been received.						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total	Satisfied to date	Cancelled during year
	Received during year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1348	5,819	32,002	10,618	2,238	44,858	61,924	46
1347	5,192	35,856	7,730	1,185	45,871	55,038	78
1346	7,136	38,115	5,676	2,050	45,841	50,054	48

165. The Superintendent of Surveys states that the figures in the foregoing paragraph should be accepted with reserve, and advises the introduction of an improved form of survey register. He is taking up the matter with the Director of Lands.

166. The Superintendent of Surveys writes "It will be noted that the lots under action in office show a considerable increase which would indicate that the office is not keeping pace with the field. This is not quite correct. The main reason for the increase is that during the last two years strenuous efforts have been made to clear up a large accumulation of lots surveyed but held up in District Survey Offices on query. Most of these have now been cleared up but the result has been that considerably more lots have been received in office for action than have actually been surveyed in the field over the period."

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167. The cost and output of the field staff for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	SURVEY.			
1348 ...	99,766	7981	32485	147402	29·1
1347 ...	98,735	7367	64399	132688	28·3
1346 ...	77,378	6203	23869	129437	26·8
		DEMARCATION			
1348 ...	37,091	5368	47005	127265	17·9
1347 ...	36,140	5228	17405	128535	16·0
1346 ...	35,841	5373	22481	114775	18·6

The figures for the year show some improvement over previous figures, but they are really rather better than they appear to be, as the return of output does not show resurvey of 940 lots of approximately 6,170 acres which was necessary owing to inaccurate work in the original survey, and it is pointed out that the practice of surveying direct without waiting for demarcation is on the increase. Also no large areas were surveyed during the year. Work on demarcation is now spreading into isolated areas, which renders supervision increasingly difficult, and reduces output.

168. The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branch in terms of lots for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Cost of Office Branch excluding supervision	No. of Lots.			On 29th Zulhijjah.			Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plan drawn	Titles prepared Ex. Re draft.	Awaiting Computation.	Awaiting Plan.	Awaiting Sett.	Computers	Others
	$ c.								
1348	47,406.43	8059	6739	5803	7665	2953	2238	16	51
1347	43,695.78	5007	5319	5032	6097	1633	2285	15	51
1346	44,298.74	4765	5809	4772	3716	1960	2050	16	50

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169. 6,098 grants in duplicate and 85 reserve certificates were forwarded to the Land Office.

170. The following work in connection with preliminary demarcation was carried out by the Office Staff in the Districts:—

> 77,740 lots were plotted on preliminary plans. 8,592 tracings were prepared for departmental use and sale and 568 Surat Kechil (provisional Grant) were prepared.

Other work such as town designs, descriptions and plans of Town and Sanitary Board areas was carried out as usual.

171. The Superintendent of Surveys anticipates that arrears of work should be wiped off in eight years. Demarcation, which was necessary in order to get approximate plans for revenue purposes, is tending to disappear, the provisional title (Surat Kechil) is being discontinued, and there will be no intermediate stage between the approved application (Surat Akuan) and final title.

172. Departmental examinations set for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Survey Departments were adopted for the first time for Kedah and papers were marked by examiners from the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Survey Departments. The results were disappointing, but efforts are being made by means of classes of instruction to obtain better examination results in future.

173. Topographical survey was continued and made good progress. It is anticipated that field work should be finished on the present programme in October, 1930.

XI—LABOUR.

174. During 1348, 4,930 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, 2,637 adult males, 1,377 adult females and 916 minors. The totals for 1347 were 3,872 adults and 710 minors, and for 1346, 7,857 adults and 1,745 minors.

175. The total number of labourers employed in Kedah as on 30th June, 1930 (3rd Safar, 1349) was 49,671, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 765. The numbers, according to races, were Southern Indians 34,009, Malays and Javanese 9,732, Chinese 5,785 and others 145.

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Southern Indians decreased by 427, Malays and Javanese by 190 and other races by 194, whilst Chinese increased by 46. The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 1.95 to 1 at the end of 1348, as compared with 2.02 to 1 at the end of 1347.

176. The minimum wages paid by Government Departments were 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women. These rates have been adopted by nearly all the large estates. Licences to recruit have been refused to estates not offering these rates.

177. There was practically no change in the cost of living during the year. Most estates obtain their own rice and supply their labourers at a uniform price—from 40 cents to 45 cents a gantang (gallon).

178. There were 118 estate and 29 village toddy shops open during the year.

179. The death rate was 8.32 per mille as compared with 12.57 in the previous year. Among Indian labourers the rates were 11.17 and 17.08 respectively.

180. 491 complaints were received, of which 216 were for non-payment of wages on due date, and 105 referred to separations of families. Eleven prosecutions for offences against the Labour Laws were undertaken by the Department. Six civil suits were instituted in the name of labourers for recovery of wages due. Twenty nine orders were issued under the Labour Code.

181. 233 visits and 50 special visits to estates were made by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector.

182. There were 84 Tamil Vernacular Schools on estates compared with 70 in 1347.

183. All labour in Kedah is free, labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are all at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice.

184. There was no labour legislation during the year. The labour law is similar to that obtaining in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

185. The expenditure of the Department was $15,607.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

186. Eight societies were registered and five exempted from registration during the year.

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187. There were two prosecutions under the Societies Enactment. Four persons were convicted in one prosecution and sentenced to 7 months rigorous imprisonment. On the completion of their sentences they were banished. In the second case there was one conviction. There were no other manifestations of secret society activity.

188. Excluding those made under the Labour Code, the following enquiries were made by the Department.

(*a*) Under the Women and Girls Enactment	8
(*b*) Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance and custody of children	156
(*c*) Miscellaneous	65
Total ..	229

189. Enquiries under the Labour Code totalled 107. Two hundred and forty three labourers claimed wages amounting to $15,151.19. The sum of $5,335.22 was recovered through this Department, and 18 claims amounting to $3,846.36 were sent to Court for enforcement. The balance of $5,969.61 represents claims dismissed or irrecoverable.

190. In all 46 women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. In practically every instance the detention was temporary pending enquiries. Seven remained in the Home at the end of the year. Six security bonds were executed under section 9 of the Women and Girls Enactment. Sixty one Chinese female immigrants were listed to this Department from Penang, and their cases were enquired into. All the brothels in the State were closed during the course of the year. This led to a certain amount of prostitution in Lodging Houses, but no cases of young girls being employed in this way could be discovered.

191. The Protector of Chinese officiated as Registrar of Schools under the 1347 Enactment. Twenty five schools and sixty six teachers were registered during the year. The registration of many schools had to be postponed owing to adverse reports on their premises by the Health Office.

192. The Protector of Chinese continued to act as Administrator of several Chinese estates. Two of these were finally disposed of during the year.

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193. As a whole the year was uneventful and, in spite of the trade depression, there was very little unemployment among Chinese labourers.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY BOARDS.

194. The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star, the Kuala Muda and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying village areas. There are also smaller Boards in the other Districts. All the Boards have unofficial representation.

195. The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was $71,332, $64,560 and $44,591 respectively compared with $64,556, $57,628 and $41,289 in 1347.

The corresponding figures for expenditure were $55,932, $38,544 and $26,320 for 1348 against $56,244 $32,370 and $29,355 in 1347.

196. Owing to the continued trade depression there was little progress in the building of new shop houses, but in Kulim 17 shop houses and in Kuala Ketil 7 shop houses were built.

197. The villages of Changloon and Kodiang in Kubang Pasu District were declared Sanitary Board areas during the year, and the villages of Pulai and Tawar in Baling District were declared controlled building areas. Schemes for extending the Alor Star and Sungei Patani Sanitary Board areas and bringing the villages of Junun and Pendang in Kota Star District under Sanitary Board control were under consideration at the end of the year.

198. The Baling water supply was completed, and the installation of water supply in private houses was allowed as from the end of the year.

199. In Alor Star the year was marked by one of the worst droughts ever experienced in Kedah, and as a result the need of sufficient water supply was greatly felt. As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, steps were taken to remedy the situation, and work has now commenced to ensure a sufficient water supply in the future.

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200. Anti-malarial work was carried out in the principal towns in the State, and showed satisfactory results. At Kulim some very useful clearing and filling work was done in the Tebuan valley under the direct supervision of the District Officer, and an excellent site was opened up for Clerks' quarters.

CO-OPERATION.

201. The number of registered societies remained the same as in the previous year, 17 rural credit societies and one Thrift and Loan Society. There were in addition eight rural credit and six Thrift and Loan Societies not yet registered.

202. The accounts were audited up to the end of 1929 by the Registrar and Assistant Registrar. The Thrift and Loan Societies were visited and reported on by an official of the Federated Malay States Co-operative Department.

203. The Survey Department Thrift and Loan Society (registered) with 134 members and a subscribed capital of $15,215 issued 98 loans aggregating $21,890 during the year, and at the end of 1929 a total of $11,277 was outstanding. The seventeen registered Rural Credit Societies with a total membership of 976 shewed a subscribed capital of $26,555 and an issue of 668 loans aggregating $36,980 with a total amount of overdue instalments of $1,071. This result of the year's work may be said to be satisfactory and is due in a great measure to the tact and energy of the Registrar.

204. Great efforts were made by the Registrar and his staff to check extravagance in respect of feasts and wedding celebrations, and good results have been obtained particularly in the rural credit societies of Merbok and Rantau Panjang in Central Kedah. Prizes have been offered for the best kept kampong by one society and a weekly fair has been conducted by another society. Co-operative buying on a small scale has also been instituted in several societies with considerable profit to the members.

205. The Director of Co-operation paid a visit to Sungei Patani and delivered a lecture to members of the Kedah Planters' Association on the subject of Co-operative Societies for the Tamil labour force on estates. But up to the present no societies have been instituted except for Malays.

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206. The staff of the Department consisted of a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar and a Co-operative officer who joined the Department towards the close of the year.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

207. Forty four meetings of the State Council were held during the year at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment).
2. The Public Billiard Saloons (Amendment) Enactment.
3. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment.
4. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment.
5. The Legal Tender Enactment.
6. The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment.
7. The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.
8. The Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca Incorporation Enactment.
9. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment.
10. The Auctioneers Enactment.
11. The Societies (Amendment) Enactment.
12. The Pensions (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.
13. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Sanitary Board (Amendment) Enactment.
15. The Poisons Enactment.
16. The Printing Presses Enactment.
17. The Fire (Prevention and Extinction) Enactment.
18. The Statistics Enactment.
19. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Telegraphs Enactment.
21. The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.
22. The Post Office Enactment.
23. The Seditious Documents Enactment.

Of the above Enactments, all came into force during the year except Nos. 10, 21, 22 and 23.

208. Rules, regulations etc. under the following Enactments were passed:—

The Registration of Dogs Enactment, 1334.
The Forest Enactment, 1345.
The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, 1343.

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The Customs Enactment, 1343.
The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1346.
The Fees Enactment, 1340.
The Court Fees Enactment, 1335.
The Chandu Enactment, 1347.
The Criminal Procedure Code, 1336.
The Prisons Enactment, 1346.
The Motor Cars Enactment, 1343.
The Waters Enactment, 1343.
The Entertainments Enactment, 1343.
The Auctioneers Enactment, 1348.
The Arms Enactment, 1342.
The Stamp Enactment, 1347.
The Excise Enactment, 1344.
The Post Office Enactment, 1333.
The Government Savings Bank Enactment, 1335.
The Land Enactment, 1332.
The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1348.
The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment, 1335.
The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334.
The Mining Enactment, 1347.
The Courts Enactment, 1339.
The Common Gaming Houses Enactment, 1337.
The Inventions Enactment, 1332.
The Pensions Enactment, 1333.
The Health Board Enactment, 1346.
The Sharaiah Courts Enactment, 1347.
The Poisons Enactment, 1348.
The Labour Code, 1345.

PRINTING.

209. All Government printing work in Malay and English is now carried out by the Department, and it was found possible to introduce a bimonthly issue of the Government Gazette.

210. The expenditure amounted to $52,825 and the revenue to $4,800.

GENERAL.

211. The Registration of Foreign Companies Enactment came into force on 7th August, 1929, and altogether 64 Companies had registered by the end of the year.

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212. The year will be remembered for the worst drought which has been experienced within living memory. The Alor Star town water supply ran very short at the end of January, 1930, and a temporary supply was provided by pumping from the river, chlorinating and delivering into the main as described elsewhere. Water was delivered by Government lorry to certain places in Kota Star and Kuala Muda districts for several months, where the wells had dried up.

213. His Excellency Mr. John Scott, paid an unofficial visit to Alor Star on 8th January, 1930.

214. On 26th April, 1930, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi paid his first official visit to Kedah and inspected the Alor Star Hospital, the Gaol and the Government English School. After spending two days in Alor Star, His Excellency went on via Perlis to Langkawi, and inspected the Islands.

215. The thanks of the Government are due to all Unofficials who have assisted the State as Members of the various Boards and Committees.

216. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

T. W. CLAYTON,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 27th October, 1930.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah, 1348 (28th May, 1930).

Liabilities.	$	Assets.	$
Deposits	715,407	Cash	261,622
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,539,421	Advances	27,487
Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	130,000	Cash-in-transit	32,315
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	5,564,777	Imprests	19,332
		Investments	5,340,792
		Loans	42,189
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,539,421
		Suspense Account	686,447
TOTAL ...	11,949,605	TOTAL ...	11,949,605

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APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1344 to 1348 (A.D. 1926 to 1930).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	28,157	31,679	32,719	37,979	38,616
2. Customs	3,787,061	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195
3. Opium Monopoly	2,441,088	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982
4. Farms and Licences	356,400	432,541	467,096	453,356	515,687
5. Court Fees etc....	168,419	158,255	212,432	142,456	149,781
6. Police	30,543	27,800	24,889	19,286	20,451
7. Education	12,242	12,042	14,608	15,626	15,802
8. Veterinary	3,860	4,008	4,207	9,081	10,669
9. Reimbursements	76,388	155,342	144,101	181,443	116,520
10. Posts and Telegraphs	103,520	151,607	126,071	128,099	134,682
11. Lands	972,802	857,322	847,725	846,486	882,798
12. Forests	102,586	135,614	118,078	104,383	84,828
13. Mines	9,977	6,796	4,898	5,861	4,660
14. Interest	359,672	291,076	371,765	384,549	402,384
15. Sanitary Boards	249,930	282,915	280,136	278,118	373,041
16. Miscellaneous	61,063	82,829	57,825	81,403	80,673
17. Land Sales	415,779	446,722	255,279	262,743	168,932
Total ...	9,179,487	8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701

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Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1344 to 1348 (A.D. 1926 to 1930).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	256,103	288,127	360,146	326,113	384,264
2. H. H. The Sultan's Office	139,816	139,898	143,545	144,556	144,422
3. State Council	130,312	139,807	139,345	119,858	94,449
4. Kedah Civil Service	...	...	...	...	233,037
5. Agricultural	15,746	17,321	18,754	18,499	22,707
6. Audit	50,754	49,935	50,409	31,269	18,372
7. Chinese Protectorate	15,845	17,757	17,901	17,250	16,242
8. Clerical Service	...	...	...	556,222	597,967
9. Co-Operative Societies Department ...	...	...	9,653	8,831	5,048
10. Courts	154,155	156,600	161,813	144,640	89,090
11. District Offices	182,404	186,846	194,427	146,117	94,258
12. Education	282,524	304,364	336,305	358,540	403,190
13. Forests	53,922	62,083	59,071	47,651	50,592
14. Labour	16,695	21,784	17,484	15,318	15,607
15. Lands	263,869	277,225	280,206	198,643	144,458
16. Marine	29,130	34,637	34,751	29,286	24,998
17. Medical and Health	348,372	389,020	438,949	490,646	484,961
18. Mines	9,610	8,853	8,953	6,958	6,629
19. Miscellaneous	275,003	371,608	686,706	749,857	405,726
20. Monopolies and Customs	181,532	215,081	225,822	144,569	136,742
21. Mosques	8,771	9,515	9,748	9,975	10,100
22. Police	464,471	482,842	500,376	492,085	490,934
23. Posts and Telegraphs	150,406	163,606	366,229	213,233	159,288
24. Printing	61,859	61,698	60,685	76,404	52,825
25. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	101,360	123,756	121,512	103,698	103,584
26. Sanitary Boards	122,458	139,030	148,533	136,215	147,904
27. Surveys	344,358	406,998	400,128	370,232	392,461
28. Treasury	41,036	42,921	46,007	15,695	15,461
29. Veterinary	29,301	30,124	35,927	32,281	32,508
30. Public Works Department	238,800	456,261	358,377	380,245	347,648
31. Public Works Recurrent	745,202	852,897	831,761	823,556	821,675
32. Public Works Extraordinary	767,404	938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152
TOTAL	5,481,218	6,396,507	7,335,338	7,245,091	6,937,299

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APPENDIX D.

List of Securities.

	Security.	Actual Cost.	Latest available Market Price.	Market Value.	Redemption Value.
		$		$	$
1.	Singapore 4½% Municipal Loan, 1947	71,863	par	84,545	85,545
2.	Singapore 4% Municipal Loan, 1963	314,475	92½	387,852	419,300
3.	S. S. & F. M. S. 5% Victory Loan, 1934	2,296,824	104½	2,408,725	2,305,000
4.	West Australia 5% Inscribed Stock, 1975	429,795	92¼	396,487	428,571
5.	British 4½% Conversion Loan, 1944	844,236	100¼	865,713	857,142
6.	Kenya 4½% Scrip, 1950	328,509	95	328,509	342,857
7.	London County 4½% Stock, 1985	328,294	97	332,571	342,857
8.	Nigeria 4% Stock, 1963	156,442	87	153,986	177,000
9.	New South Wales 4% Stock, 1932	120,086	96	123,428	157,130
10.	Queensland 3½% Stock, 1930	59,913	100	62,006	62,006
11.	South Australia 4% Stock, 1936	31,588	94	32,230	34,300
12.	Treasury Bonds 4½% 1934	155,836	par	155,836	155,836
13.	British Guiana 5% Stock, 1969	85,502	103	88,300	85,714
14.	* Ceylon Govt. 5% Loan, 1970	42,429	...	42,428	42,857
15.	* Nigeria 5% Stock, 1960	75,000	...	75,000	75,000
16.	4½% Fixed Deposits	2,904,675	par	2,904,675	2,904,675
17.	British 3½% Conversion Loan	639,249	78¾	675,000	857,143
18.	New Zealand 4½% Inscribed Stock	1,670,059	97	1,662,871	1,714,300
19.	* 3% Local Loans, 1912	325,438	62⅜	325,438	519,643
	Total ...	10,880,213		11,105,606	11,565,876

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APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah for the year 1348.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1344	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95
1345	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43
1346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1344	1926	535,789 06	103,520 59	109,839 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517
1345	1927	720,549 61	151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555
1346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	*134,681 65	+77,901 40	26,064 45	×55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574

* Excludes $9.800.32 as Revenue debit and $6,846.40 as Police Revenue.

\+ Rebuilding Trunk Telephone alone amounted to $30,128.81

× Does not include $75,568.31 being Personal Emoluments of the Civil and Clerical Services.

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APPENDIX F.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1348.

	CRIMINAL CASES.				CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL APPEALS.				CIVIL APPEALS.			
	No. of Cases from 1347	No. of Cases instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1348	No. of Cases from 1347	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1348	No. of Appeals from 1347	No. of Appeals in 1348	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1348	No. of Appeals from 1347	No. of Appeals in 1348	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1348
HIGH COURT.																
First Division... ...	3	9	12	...	2	15	13	4	2	25	21	6	23	89	85	27
Second Division ...	5	82	83	4	62	423	422	63	2	97	97	2	13	191	195	9
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																
Alor Star	22	1637	1635	24	109	1143	1165	87								
Langgar	7	142	144	5	1	38	24	15								
Kota Sarang Semut ...	3	234	229	8	8	40	33	15								
Pendang	73	99	170	2	6	31	29	8								
DISTRICT AND POLICE COURTS.																
Kubang Pasu	4	728	728	4	7	239	238	8								
Padang Trap	12	189	176	25	6	36	42	...								
Langkawi	1	97	96	2	4	63	62	5								
Yen	5	273	270	8	13	95	94	14								
Kota Kuala Muda ...	2	63	59	6	6	38	42	2								
Semiling	1	35	22	14	2	6	7	1								
Sungei Patani ...	34	918	909	43	89	422	445	66								
Gurun	6	213	218	1	...	24	22	2								
Baling	6	326	332	...	3	65	67	1								
Kuala Ketil	4	154	158	...	1	38	38	1								
Sik	4	118	119	3	6	14	20	...								
Kulim	11	882	874	19	51	433	463	21								
Padang Serai ...	4	103	104	3	2	64	64	2								
Bandar Bharu ...	9	292	288	13	9	292	288	13								
Serdang	4	23	27	...	...	30	28	2								
TOTAL ...	220	6617	6653	184	387	3549	3606	330	4	122	118	8	36	280	280	36

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APPENDIX G.

Capital Account.

District.	No. of Bdgs. on 1-1-48.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-48.		Additions in New Buildings 1348.			Additions to existing Buildings 1348.		Deductions in 1348.			Total No. & Value of Bdgs. as on 29-12-48.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	510	2,895,512	70	49	510,524	66	68,417	95	8	5,050	00	551	3,469,405	31
Central Kedah ...	266	1,213,218	75	14	60,378	18	25,577	28	1	1,852	72	279	1,297,321	49
South Kedah ...	356	1,297,283	47	21	73,328	57	18,324	32	1	600	00	376	1,388,336	36
Totals ...	1,132	5,406,014	92	84	644,231	41	112,319	55	10	7,502	72	1,206	6,155,063	16

Maintenance Account.

District.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Minor Works Maintenance.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	2,895,512	70	33,478	31	3,945	90	12,923	31	50,347	52	1·74%
Central Kedah ...	1,213,218	75	15,392	27	...	...	8,738	13	24,130	40	1·86%
South Kedah ...	1,297,283	47	14,834	27	4,367	81	9,310	67	28,512	75	2·19%
Totals ...	5,406,014	92	63,704	85	8,313	71	30,972	11	102,990	67	1·9%

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1348 (9th JUNE, 1929 TO 28th MAY, 1930).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the South it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORICAL.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

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The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The higest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a mean minimum of 73° It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1921, was 40,087 including 34,165 Malays, 3,602 Chinese, 811 Indians and 1,344 Siamese. The population is now estimated to be about 45,000 of whom some 40,000 are Malays. There are 4 Europeans living in the State.

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LANGUAGE.

The language of the country is Malay, and the official language is written in the Arabic script. A number of the Malay words used are peculiar to Perlis and the neighbouring State of Kedah.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used.

One pikul (100 katis)	=	133⅓ lbs.
One kati	=	16 tahils.
One kuncha (10 naleh)	=	160 gantangs
One gantang	=	one gallon.
One relong	=	.711 acre.

I—GENERAL.

During the year under review the effects of the general trade depression consequent on the low prices of tin and rubber became more and more noticeable in the State, and there was a considerable decline in the public revenues.

Unfortunately this depression coincided with a serious failure of the padi harvest, and the harvesting of about twenty-five per cent only of the normal crop caused a further diminution in revenue receipts.

Owing to the padi harvests in the previous two years having been poor it became necessary during 1348 for the Government to provide relief work for destitute Malays in certain districts, a step which is unprecedented in the history of the State. The failure of the 1348 harvest will certainly entail further assistance of this nature.

The State however was able to pay off the last instalment of the public debt and to show a surplus of assets over liabilities at the end of the year amounting to approximately $390,500.

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Much depends upon the next padi harvest, but a return to normal conditions will be handicapped so long as the tin market is in its present depressed condition.

The outstanding political event of the year was the signing of a Treaty which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and the Raja of Perlis. The ceremony, which took place in the Balai at Arau, was dignified and impressive. The documents were signed by His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Highness the Raja with a gold pen which was afterwards presented to His Excellency; and the text of the completed Treaty was read aloud to the people from the steps of the Balai.

II—FINANCE.

The revenue for the year 1348 amounted to $487,436 as compared with $583,329 in 1347 and an estimate of $581,890 for 1348.

The decrease of $95,893 compared with the previous year is chiefly due to diminished receipts from Chandu Sales, Customs Duties and Land Rents.

The Expenditure for the year amounted to $573,738 as against an estimate of $598,031. This represents a "saving" of nearly $24,300, but in view of the fact that a special payment of $20,000 (not included in the printed estimates) was made to His Highness the Raja on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, the actual "saving" on the items of expenditure in the 1348 printed estimates was nearly $44,300. This "saving" was mainly due to the postponement of certain public works, but economies were also effected in many departments.

The deficit on the year's working (i.e. the excess of expenditure over revenue) was $86,302, but, apart from two items of special expenditure which will not recur viz. $50,000 repayment of loan to the Federated Malay States and $20,000 to His Highness the Raja already mentioned, the deficit between the ordinary revenue and expenditure in the year under review would not have exceeded $17,000.

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The Revenue and Expenditure during the past 6 years is shown below:—

A.H.	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1343	470,616	441,825
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	584,085
1348	487,436	573,738

The Revenue in 1327 (1909 A.D.), the first year of British Administration, was $102,552.

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the last three years are given in Appendices A and B.

A Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the last four years is appended below:—

Heads of Expenditure	1345	1346	1347	1348
	$	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances and Pensions	16,353	16,110	18,036	19,931
Personal Emoluments ...	200,988	216,043	230,795	242,916
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent	169,716	199,864	198,783	183,659
Public Works, Special Services	163,865	108,122	40,183	36,068
Repayment of Loan ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Special Expenditure (other than above) ...	29,846	32,789	46,288	41,164
TOTAL ...	630,768	622,928	584,085	573,738

The higher expenditure in 1345 and 1346 was largely due to the installation of the water supply for Kangar and Arau.

The expenditure each year has included a sum of $50,000 paid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States. The final repayment of the debt was made during the year under review and there is now no Public Debt.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $390,501.

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A Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1347 and 1348 is given in Appendix C.

Investments amounting to $277,000 which consist of the Straits Settlements Government Securities and Singapore and Penang Municipal Debentures are entered at face value. During the year Straits Settlements 5½% loan to the value of $57,000 was redeemed, and in part exchange the Perlis Government was allotted $49,000 in 4¾% Penang Municipal Debentures.

The Adviser performed the duties of State Auditor.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice—Perlis produces sufficient rice for its own needs and is able to export on an average about 100,000 pikuls of padi (unhusked grain) and 15,000 pikuls of rice annually. Owing to a poor harvest in 1347 and to the failure of the harvest in 1348, consequent on an exceptional drought, only 16,059 pikuls of padi and 6,146 pikuls of rice were exported during the year under review.

The area of land alienated for wet padi planting in the State is about 39,300 acres.

The average yield on the richer soil nearer the sea coast is about 450 gantangs to an acre, but on the poorer sandy soils it falls to about 270 gantangs to an acre

The phosphate deposits in the limestone hills are a valuable manure for the rice fields but the present use of this manure is rather haphazard. It is ordinarily applied to the fields once every three years. On the poorer soils it is said to have the effect of increasing the crop by 30 per cent or more.

There is no doubt that with seed selection the present low yields can be increased, and padi test stations are being established in which selected varieties from Krian district in Perak will be tested against certain of the local strains. During the last padi season a Malay youth was sent to the padi test station at Titi Serong in Krian for training as a Padi Inspector, and for the first time some of the penghulus visited the test station to see the various strains just before harvesting. It is hoped that the Inspector of Lands & Agriculture and this Padi Inspector will form the nucleus of a local Agricultural Department.

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Most of the rice lands are at present largely dependent on direct rainfall, but some are irrigated by damming up small streams, and investigations are being made with a view to effecting some improvements in irrigation so that the crops will be less influenced than they are at present by the vagaries of the rainfall during the normal wet season. Unfortunately there are no large rivers in Perlis and the small streams are liable to dry up quickly in a period of drought. A search is being made to find suitable sites for storage reservoirs which would provide sufficient water for the nurseries in the months of June and July when long dry spells are frequently met with.

Of the 39,300 acres of alienated padi land about 38,000 acres are reported to have been planted with wet padi during the year under review.

The padi crop harvested at the end of the year (1928-1929 season) was extremely poor and in many localities the harvest was a total failure owing to an exceptional drought. It is estimated that only 1,450,000 gantangs were harvested as compared with 5,851,200 gantangs in 1347, 5,434,000 gantangs in 1346 and 9,656,000 gantangs in 1345.

Rubber:—The area of mature rubber trees in the State is comparatively very small, but a fair number of Malay holdings have been planted up in the last few years. The total area under rubber is about 5,000 acres, but only six estates exceed 100 acres each in area. The amount of rubber exported from the State during the year was 5,213 pikuls as against 4,257 pikuls in 1347 and 4,119 pikuls in 1346.

Miscellaneous Crops:—Tapioca, coconuts and arecanuts are planted on a small scale. The following quantities were exported during the last three years:—

	1346	1347	1348
Tapioca (pikuls)	5,921	13,641	7,868
Copra (pikuls)	2,454	3,199	2,964
Arecanuts (pikuls)	528	522	1,134

In the Government Fruit Tree Nursery at Kangar, Grape Fruit, Orange and various Malay fruit trees yielded very well during the year.

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Live Stock:—A census of live stock was taken during the year and shows a considerable increase in the number of buffaloes and cattle since the previous census five years ago. The figures for the census in 1343 and that in 1348 are as follows:—

	1343	1348
Buffaloes	2,335	3,338
Cattle	10,225	11,169
Goats	No record	1,474
Pigs	No record	1,281

Poultry:— A large number of ducks are reared by Chinese, especially at the villages of Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang on the coast. Nearly four million fowls' and ducks' eggs were exported during the year: most of them are sent to Penang. The number of fowls and ducks exported in 1348 was 115,752.

FORESTRY.

There is at present no organised Forest Department. The issue of passes for removal of timber and jungle produce is carried out by the police.

The total revenue collected during the year from the issue of removal passes was $1,329, while the total royalty collected by way of export duty on timber and jungle produce amounted to $841.

The jungle produce exported included rattans, attaps, honey and beeswax.

There is comparatively little forest in the State containing timber of much economic value, but an area of about 40 square miles has been reserved from alienation on the Eastern frontier pending investigation.

A feature of the State is the swampy forest on the coastal plain, now reduced in area to under 10 square miles, which consists almost entirely of trees known as "Glam" (a species of *Melaleuca*). The timber is used chiefly for firewood while Malays in the neighbourhood use the bark for roofing their temporary houses.

This forest land, after clearing and cultivation, becomes very fertile land for wet rice planting.

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FISHERIES.

The State has a sea coast of about 13 miles in length but the waters off the coast are fairly shallow. During 1928 the catches of fish were very disappointing and only 1,959 pikuls of salt water fish were exported out of the State as compared with 3,937 pikuls exported in 1347. The bulk of this was sent in a dried state to Penang.

In addition to the above 339 pikuls of dried prawns and 25 pikuls of prawn refuse, the latter being used for manure, were exported during 1348. Crabs are also caught for export.

Fresh water fish to the amount of 630 pikuls was exported to Penang against 1,547 pikuls exported during the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the exceptional drought throughout the State.

MINING.

Tin ore is mined in the north-west corner of the State. The total area of mining land held under mining titles at the end of the year was 2,823 acres. With the exception of 210 acres the whole of this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills or " Wangs " as they are known locally. The total amount of tin-ore exported during the year was 9,325 pikuls as compared with 9,367 pikuls in 1347 and 9,234 pikuls in 1346.

Unfortunately the price of tin-ore fell from $100 at the beginning of the year to $71 per pikul at the close of the year.

The output of ore is very dependent on the weather as the underground streams are quickly flooded by heavy rains. In the wet season very little mining is possible in the hills.

The detrital ore worked in the caves has been lodged there by the irregular and, in some cases, subterranean water-courses. It also occurs in residual deposits on the top of the hills. Near Kaki Bukit village there is a large hollow in the hills called Wang Tangga, inside which are Malay habitations and a stream that flows out through a hole in the limestone wall to Kaki Bukit. Along the course of the stream is alluvium containing tin ore some of which is cemented by iron oxide and some, as elsewhere in the Perlis tin-field, by calcite. Galena is found in the limestone and there are most probably non-detrital tin deposits in the limestone also. Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Director Geological Survey, F.M.S., is of the opinion that the granite, of which Bukit China is an outcrop, must be the ultimate source of the tin worked in Perlis.

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IV—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade:—Figures are available only regarding the import and export of dutiable articles.

Comparative figures for 1347 and 1348 are given below in respect of the various dutiable articles imported into the State.

Articles	1347	1348
Tobacco (pikuls)	562	554
Cigars (lbs)	692	479
Cigarettes (lbs)	29,648	26,020
European Spirits (gallons)	1,821	1,569
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	2,404	2,169
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	3,519	2,592
Kerosene oil (gallons)	84,772	82,896
Petrol (gallons)	86,660	67,116

The bulk of the articles imported into the State come from Penang, either by rail or road through Kedah or by sea direct in junks.

The quantity of the principal articles exported from the State is given below:—

Articles	1347	1348
Padi (pikuls)	89,106	16,059
Rice (pikuls)	18,902	6,146
Rubber (pikuls)	4,257	5,213
Copra (pikuls)	3,199	2,964
Arecanuts (pikuls)	522	1,134
Tapioca (pikuls)	13,641	7,868
Tin-ore (pikuls)	9,367	9,325
Phosphates (tons)	422	560
Fish (pikuls)	5,710	2,973
Poultry (head)	124,712	115,752
Eggs	4,057,349	3,717,420
Buffaloes and Cattle (head)	34	419
Goats (head)	161	242
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	251	225

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Other exports include tiles, bricks, ataps and honey.

Customs:— The total revenue from Customs duties was $181,656 as against $228,660 in 1347 and $248,337 in 1346.

The principal items were:—

	1347	1348
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	33,395	29,875
do. petroleum	7,672	7,500
do. tobacco	52,953	48,754
Export duty on eggs	4,057	3,717
do. fish	7,757	4,185
do. padi and rice	27,959	6,497
do. poultry	12,471	11,575
do. rubber	6,491	3,314
do. tin-ore	72,669	62,530

The decreased Customs receipts were largely due to a general decline in trade and a fall in the price of tin and rubber, but the very big drop in export duty on padi and rice was solely due to a poor harvest.

The only change made in Customs duties during the year was the addition of an import duty on matches of $1 per 10,000 matches.

Chandu:— The amount of Chandu (prepared opium) sold during the year was 14,729 tahils as against 16,776 tahils in 1347 and 20,435 tahils in 1346. The decrease is largely the result of a general trade depression and it would appear that the average Chinese chandu smoker is able to give up or curtail his opium habit in really hard times.

A new Chandu Enactment was passed during the year which amended the law so as to fulfil the obligations entered into by the Geneva Agreement of 1925.

Rules for the registration of chandu consumers were also passed but these only came into effect at the beginning of 1349.

There are six Government retail shops and two Government Smoking Saloons. A third smoking saloon was opened at Sanglang for the benefit of the numerous Chinese in the district, but owing to the trade depression very little use was made of the saloon and it has since been closed.

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V - COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls the telephone system.

There is a Post and Telegraph Office at Kangar where the following business was transacted during the last 3 years.

	1346	1347	1348
Letters	88,335	92,729	101,725
Registered Articles	3,816	3,806	3,801
Parcels	1,435	840	1,069
Telegrams	4,173	3,913	3,614

Money Orders and Postal Orders to the value of $28,137 were handled at the Kangar Post Office as compared with Orders to the value of $29,937 in 1347.

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 41 separate accounts with a total amount of $750 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station, on the Siamese frontier, the following business was dealt with:—

	1346	1347	1348
Letters	34,762	39,897	41,548
Registered Articles	1,708	1,955	2,738
Parcels	55	52	39

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled roads and 26½ miles of gravelled roads and paths in the State which are upkept by the Public Works Department. The amount spent during the year on the upkeep of roads, streets and bridges, including asphalting, was $40,822 as compared with a total of $48,353 in the previous year

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The policy of asphalting the main roads in the State was continued.

A mile and a half of road formation was constructed between Utan Aji and Kayang School and this will eventually form part of the direct route from Kangar to the sea coast at Sanglang.

A laterite path to Abi was practically completed at the end of the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Siam runs through Perlis from the south to Padang Besar in the north, and passes through Arau where His Highness the Raja lives. Kangar, the Capital of the State, is situated 6 miles by road from Arau railway station.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs Stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering ports in the States decreased from 266 in 1347 to 172 during the year under review, and the tonnage from 6,612 to 4,899.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

V—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

There are four Courts constituted in the State.

The Court of the Raja-in-Council hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. In any proceeding the decision of the Court is the decision agreed upon by the two members thereof and if they are unable to agree, the proceeding is referred for decision to the Court of the Raja.

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The Senior Court has original criminal jurisdiction but no original civil jurisdiction. It has also appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters.

The Junior Court consists of a Malay Magistrate and has original civil jurisdiction. In its criminal jurisdiction it has power in certain cases to inflict a fine not exceeding $250 and any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Muhammadan religion.

The work done in the Courts during the year under review is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1347.	Instituted in 1348.	Disposed of in 1348.	Pending at end of 1348.
Appeal Court ...	1	16	15	2
Senior Court ...	...	18	18	...
Junior Court ...	8	295	289	14
Sheriah Court ...	3	42	40	5

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1347.	Instituted in 1348.	Disposed of in 1348.	Pending at end of 1348.
Senior Court (Appeal)	1	21	21	1
Junior Court ...	27	527	527	27
Sheriah Court ...	4	66	65	5

There were five Criminal Appeals and one Civil Appeal to the Court of the Raja-in-Council. One Criminal Appeal was allowed and the other Appeals were dismissed.

One Criminal Case was referred to the Court of the Raja-in-Council, as the two members of the Senior Court were unable to agree and resulted in the accused being acquitted.

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Thirty one Administration suits were disposed of during the year.

POLICE.

The police force is in charge of a Malay Officer who is styled Chief of Police. With few exceptions the whole Force is Malay.

There are seven police stations in the State.

The health of the force was good during the year except at Kaki Bukit village.

Discipline was fair. Two constables were dismissed for carrying out their duties in an unsatisfactory manner.

The Police Department, in addition to its ordinary work, is responsible also for the issue of gun licences, registration of vehicles, testing of weights and measures and licensing of dogs.

The number of firearms registered in 1348 was 562 which was practically the same figure as in 1347.

The number of motor vehicles registered in 1348 was as follows:—

Motor cars	79
Motor lorries	15
Motor cycles	5

The total revenue collected by the Department amounted to $7,084 as compared with $5,538 in the previous year, the increase being due to the raising of licence fees for motor vehicles.

The total expenditure of the Department, including the cost of the forest and veterinary subordinates who are under the Chief of Police, was $41,783 as against $41,567 in 1347.

Crime:— The total number of reports made to the police was 438 as against 258 recorded in the report books at the various police stations in 1347. In the latter year it was not customary to enter certain cases of a trivial nature in the report books, such cases being entered straight into the Charge book.

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There were two reports of murder received during the year, both in the vicinity of the mining village of Kaki Bukit. One of the victims was a male Chinese whose death was probably connected with the activities of a Secret Society, and the other was a Chinese woman who was stabbed in her sleep by an unknown assailant. Lengthy investigations were made but in neither case was it possible to ascertain who were the actual offenders.

Apart from the above there were comparatively few cases of serious crime. Among such cases brought into Court were one of attempted murder, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, two of robbery, three of house-breaking and two of forgery.

The number of reports of thefts received in 1348 was 121 as compared with 105 reports in 1347 and 115 in 1346.

Cattle stealing still persists and 28 cases of such thefts were reported as against 24 in the previous year. In 22 of the cases reported in 1348 the owners either recovered their animals soon afterwards without the aid of the police or else found the slaughtered carcases. In no case were the police able to trace the offenders although with the help of the Siamese authorities two persons were arrested and tried in Siam for receiving stolen animals.

One reason which explains the survival of this form of crime and the difficulty in detecting the actual offenders is the undoubted fact that in many cases the owner of a stolen animal is given an opportunity, through associates of the thief, to redeem his property. The owner almost invariably redeems the animal but refuses to give the police any information as to how he regained possession of it.

PRISONS.

There is one Prison in the State and this is situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler. The staff consisted at the end of the year of three Sikh N.C.O's and four Sikh and eleven Malay Warders.

There were 47 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and one were admitted during 1348, five of whom were women.

One prisoner escaped from custody when under treatment at the hospital. Forty five prisoners remained in the prison at the end of the year.

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Discipline was much improved both amongst the warders and the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory and was better than in the previous year.

The prisoners are employed inside the Gaol in rice milling, carpentry, basketry and the making of licence plates and boards.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of extramural work is performed such as grass cutting, scavenging and drain cleaning.

During the year 18,480 gantangs of padi were milled and sold for $3,514, and articles manufactured in the Prison to the value of $2,094 were also sold. The sales of rice and manufactures both showed a decrease compared with the sales in the previous year owing to a smaller demand.

The prison garden proved its use and provided vegetables to the value of $141 for prison consumption.

The total expenditure of the Department was $17,589 (including the cost of padi and materials for manufactures) as compared with $18,186 expended in 1347.

By courtesy of the District Superintendent of Prisons, Kinta, the Gaoler was able to visit the prison at Batu Gajah in Perak and obtain suggestions for the improvement of prison administration in Perlis.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a European Assistant Engineer seconded from the Federated Malay States. The State Engineer, Kedah and another Kedah Officer gave valuable advice on irrigation and other important matters and paid monthly visits to the State. The average labour force of the Department was 183 and their health was generally good.

The total expenditure of the Department was $122,456, of which $14,264 was in respect of Personal Emoluments.

Several items of Special Services in the Estimates were postponed owing to the need for economy.

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Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:— There are 166 Government buildings in the State which were upkept during the year at a cost of $7,500. Schools and Teachers Quarters were completed at Arau, Kuala Perlis, Sanglang, Kampong Salang, Simpang Ampat and Paya. The first three were commenced in 1347 and all, with the exception of the Girls' School at Paya, were built to replace existing buildings of an old type.

A new permanent Kitchen building was constructed at Kangar Hospital and the old Kitchen converted into attendants' quarters.

Wells were constructed at the Schools at Simpang Ampat, Utan Aji and Abi.

Certain alterations were made to the Government Offices at Kangar which permitted a much needed extension of the Land Office. The Sheriah Court building at Arau was re-roofed with light Siamese tiles.

Roads, Streets and Bridges:— Particulars regarding the roads in the State are given in Part V. The main street in Kangar town was asphalted and a road and concrete drainage system was constructed round the market.

A road leading from the Market was improved by the laying of concrete drains and the planting of an avenue of shade trees (*Peltophorum Ferrugineum*).

A ferro-concrete bridge was constructed at the 14¾ mile Kaki Bukit road.

Most of the wooden bridges on the metalled roads in the State have now been replaced by reinforced concrete bridges or culverts.

Irrigation and Drainage:— The coastal plain on which the rice is grown may be roughly divided by the Arau—Kangar road into a northern area consisting of sandy soils watered by streams none of which unfortunately are of any considerable size, and a southern area of clayey and swampy land without any natural streams at all. In wet years very little irrigation is needed anywhere, but in periods of prolonged drought, such as were experienced in the year under review, the absence of water in the small streams and the drying up of the swampy ground makes irrigation almost an impossibility. A serious attempt however is being made to tackle the problem of irrigation and a survey of the levels in the southern area was commenced in 1348. In the northern area gauge readings of the streams were taken and a search made for possible impounding reservoirs in the upper reaches.

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The frequent flooding at high tides of the site of the school and playground at Kuala Perlis was overcome by the construction of bunds and a water gate.

Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were kept clean during the year. The total cost of maintenance of waterways and irrigation works during the year was $6,638.

Waterworks:— The Kangar and Arau water supply was completed in the year 1346 (November,1927) at a total cost of a little over $227,700 which is a large sum for this State. A sum of $4,444 was spent on the maintenance of it in 1348 as against $5,594 expended in the previous year. The supply is obtained from a spring at the foot of some limestone hills, the underground streams and caverns of which form a natural reservoir. The supply is ordinarily more than sufficient to meet a demand of about 95,000 gallons a day, but the consumption had to be seriously restricted for 4 months during the severe drought in the early part of 1930.

The Drought:— The water supply was first restricted on January 1st and by January 20th the discharge of the spring had dropped to 55,800 gallons per day. At the beginning of February the discharge fell to 19,600 gallons per day, and remained steady at that figure for about 6 weeks. In the middle of March there was a sudden rise to 55,800 gallons per day owing to a few days rain and then the discharge fell to only 9,000 gallons a day. Rain fell during April which caused fluctuations of the discharge, but the restriction of the supply could not be lifted entirely until the end of that month.

In ordinary seasons very little rain is expected between the middle of December and the end of February but the drought experienced in the early part of 1930 was quite abnormal and followed a year in which the rainfall had been considerably below the average. The annual rainfall recorded at the Headworks in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was 102, 77 and 61 inches respectively, so that the failure of the water supply in the first four months of 1930 is not surprising.

During the drought a search was made throughout the State for other sources of water supply, but practically all the streams and most of the wells had dried up. The remarkable spring from which the Jerneh river rises continued however to give nearly a million gallons a day and the flow from a swamp known as Paya Kerchut never dropped below 380,000 gallons a day.

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VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar with ward accommodation for 60 patients. The hospital is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The State Surgeon, Kedah paid monthly visits to the Hospital in addition to advising on matters of importance concerning public health.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to outlying localities by a travelling dispensary which did most useful work and was much appreciated by the rural population.

In future, statistics of public health are to be prepared according to the English Calendar and the following details are therefore for 7 months only viz:— the period 1st Moharram to 29th Rejab, 1349 (9th June—31st December, 1929).

The number of indoor cases treated during this period was 642. There were 36 deaths, being a percentage of 5.61 to the total treated as compared with 5.16 in 1347. Excluding 14 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.43.

The daily average number of in-patients was 48.74.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for lung complaints other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and a slight fall in the number of cases admitted for Malaria, Ankylostomiasis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Ulcers.

Out-door patients during the period of 7 months was 8,378 of whom 2,091 were Malays 623 Chinese and 584 Indians.

Neosalvarsan injections numbered 2,065, of which 1,873 were for yaws and 192 for other conditions.

The almost magical disappearance of the skin eruptions due to yaws after, frequently, only one injection has so appealed to the Malays that some of them come to the dispensary in the hope that an injection will drive away any ache or pain. Unfortunately they have not the patience to continue the treatment for yaws after the visible eruptions have disappeared and so prevent a permanent cure from being effected.

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Although a special ward has been set apart in the hospital for Malays, they still show considerable reluctance to being admitted as in-patients. A welcome feature is the gradual increase in the number of Chinese and Indian maternity cases which come to the hospital.

Mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak, and there were 17 Perlis patients at that institution at the end of the period under review. There were two Perlis patients in the Leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak near Penang.

Vital Statistics:— The annual birth rate based on 728 births during the first 7 months of 1348 was 26.45 per mille and the annual death rate based on 452 deaths in the same period was 16.39 per mille. The figures for the year 1347 were 28.03 and 16.35 per mille respectively.

The infantile death rate has decreased from 136.08 per mille in 1345 to 90.55 in the first 7 months of 1348.

Malaria is responsible for the largest proportion of the total deaths in the State. Respiratory diseases and infantile convulsions come next in the mortality scale.

Veterinary:—There was no observed case of rabies and no cattle epidemic in the State during the year.

Meteorological:— The general climate is described in the Prefatory Note. The year under review was marked by two exceptionally dry periods, the first during July and August, 1929, and the second from October, 1929 to January, 1930. The total rainfall at Kangar during the year 1929 was 70.42 inches as compared with an average of 83.53 inches for the previous 20 years.

The highest shade temperature during 1929 was 96° and the lowest 64°. Towards the end of the dry season in February and March, 1930 exceptionally high temperatures were recorded and on February 22nd the shade temperature reached a maximum of 99°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendices D, E and F.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys' Schools with an average enrolment at each of 96 pupils. A new school was opened at Padang Siding which is in one of the least developed mukims on the Siamese border. On the opening day the first pupils included ten who could speak only Siamese.

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The number of Malay Girls' Schools was increased to four by the opening of a new school at Paya. The four girls' schools have an average enrolment at each of 76 pupils.

Progress in education in this small almost wholly agricultural country is dependent on the training of the staff and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will prepare the pupils for an increasingly intelligent agricultural life. Two students are being sent each year for training to the Sultan Idris College at Tanjong Malim where amongst other subjects they are given a 3 years course in Botany, Gardening, Basketry and Physical Training. At present only two of the male teachers in the State are trained.

There is a greater difficulty in training female teachers for the girls' schools, but, through the good offices of the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the present teachers have derived considerable help and encouragement from Miss Purdom, the Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in the Colony and the Federated Malay States, who visited the State in July, 1929. In January 1930 one of the teachers was able to have three months training under a Domestic Science Mistress in Perak, and a domestic science class has since been started in Perlis.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and school gardens have been started in most places. Arrangements have been made for certain of the schools in rice growing localities to have padi test plots of their own with a view to encouraging a more scientific interest generally in the staple agricultural product of the State.

Organised games are now taught in the schools and, with very few exceptions, where the surrounding land is waterlogged, the schools have all been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in English Schools at Penang at Government expense.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $43,542 as against $39,648 in 1347.

The Kuan Yik School for Chinese at Kangar is maintained by the Chinese community and has an enrolment of 112 pupils. In addition there are six other private Chinese Schools with a total enrolment of 175 boys and girls.

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X—LANDS AND SURVEY.

LAND AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are however still in existence a large number of old Grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence, no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in several primitive Enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Enactment in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated at the end of the year was 56,329 acres and the rent rolls show a total annual rental of $48,039. The above does not include land held under Temporary occupation licences on which $6,697 was collected in 1348.

There are large arrears of rent due and though a big reduction from about $18,000 to $13,392 was made in 1347, the failure of the padi harvest prevented any further reduction being made in 1348 and, instead, arrears at the end of the year unavoidably increased to $16,425.

The total Land Revenue amounted to $67,611 as compared with $77,733 in 1347.

During the year 518 acres were alienated for padi planting, 109 acres for rubber planting and 139 acres for orchards and general cultivation.

SURVEY.

The Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total number of agricultural holdings demarcated at the end of the year was 25,670, but of these about 7,400 lots have not yet been settled by the Land Office.

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For Land Office purposes the mukim divisions of the State have been subdivided into small areas known as Lengkongans, each of which contain about 12 small holdings.

A special underground survey was carried out during the year to fix accurately the position of the boundary between certain mining lands. The position of the boundary was disputed by the owners of the adjacent lands owing to the discovery of a rich deposit of tin-ore in an underground stream which crossed this boundary

The total expenditure of the Department for 1348 was $16,813.

XI—LABOUR.

Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code, 1345 under which the Controller of Labour, Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State.

The Protector of Labour, Kedah has been appointed Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis.

The interpretation of the term "Health Officer" in the Labour Code was amended to enable the State Surgeon, Kedah to be appointed Health Officer, Perlis for the purpose of the Code and to carry out the routine inspection of Estates.

About 266 South Indian labourers are employed on rubber estates and about 130 are employed by the Government in the Public Works Department.

The labour employed on the tin mines at Kaki Bukit is almost entirely Chinese.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE COUNCIL.

During the year under review the State Council met on 36 occasions, His Highness the Raja presiding at every meeting. The following four Enactments were passed:—

The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment.
The Deleterious Drugs Enactment.
The Sheriah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
The Chandu Enactment.

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of the year under review there was one Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society and twelve Rural Credit Societies in the State under the supervision of a Malay Officer who has been trained in the Co-operation Department in the Federated Malay States.

The Thrift and Loan Society now boasts of a membership of 269 with a total working capital of $32,742. It is being run on sound lines and there are no overdue loans.

The following table shows the growth of the Rural Credit Societies since the passing of the Co-operative Societies Enactment in 1345 (September, 1926).

Year	No. of Rural Credit Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684

One of the Rural Credit Societies has been formed among the fishing community at Kuala Perlis, but the members of the other Societies are mainly agriculturists.

The main object of the Rural Credit Societies is to teach members the principles and advantages of thrift. The principles of thrift involve new ideas for Malays such as the value of money, provision for the future and last but not least a need for regulating their mode of living.

The conservative Malay will listen with all politeness to the enunciation of these principles and the advantages to be gained, but more often than not he is quite unmoved by them. This is probably because he does not fully understand and therefore refuses to believe the truth of what has been said. This is not so much the fault of the teacher but is due to the low standard of intelligence of the average peasant. Success has however been obtained in Perlis, with the help of enthusiastic supporters of the movement, by quoting passages from the Islamic scriptures and pointing out that the main principles of thrift, and all that it connotes, are in fact part of the principles of their religion.

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MUNICIPAL.

There is a Sanitary Board which is responsible for the health, control of buildings and general municipal services in Kangar Town and in the villages of Arau, Padang Besar and Kaki Bukit.

The Board consists of a Chairman, the Assistant Engineer, the Assistant Surgeon, the Chief of Police and certain unofficial members for each area. The thanks of Government are again due to the unofficial members for their valuable assistance.

With the permission of the Perak Government, Mr. P. J. Williams, Town Planning Superintendent, Perak visited Perlis in November, 1929 and prepared an excellent draft Town Plan of Kangar Town which will be extremely useful as a guide to the Sanitary Board in controlling future development.

A draft Town plan of the Sanitary Board area at Arau was commenced and the lay out of a new shop house area at Padang Besar was in hand at the end of the year.

As a measure of precaution a number of hand fire extinguishers were supplied to the police in each Sanitary Board area.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health on the whole throughout the year and celebrated his 47th birthday in the month of Jemadal-Awal (October, 1929).

The most important event of the year was the first visit of the High Commissioner, Sir Cecil Clementi to the State and the signing of the Treaty already referred to on the 28th April, 1930.

In August, 1929 His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah and Tuan Haji Ahmad, visited Singapore to witness the official opening of the Admiralty Floating Dock.

In October, 1929 news was received with great regret of the retirement of His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford from the post of High Commissioner.

Armistice Day was celebrated with an official function at which His Highness the Raja was present.

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In January, 1930 Mr. John Scott, as High Commissioner, paid a private visit to the State.

His Highness the Raja conferred the title of Dato' Stia Bakti on Haji Ismail, Penghulu of Abi in recognition of his long and loyal service.

Mr. I. H. N. Evans, the Acting Director of Museums, Federated Malay States paid a visit to the State in September, 1929. From a small cave high in the cliff face at Bukit Chuping, human remains, iron tools and a considerable amount of pottery—some of it cord-marked—were obtained. The artifacts are all believed to be of the Iron-Age.

Fragments of Buddhist clay votive-tablets were obtained from a cave at Bukit Berhala close to the range of hills separating the State from Setul in Siam. The tablets are of unbaked clay and pear-shaped in outline, and are deeply stamped with a circular die bearing an inscription. There is a single many armed figure of Buddhistic style on the obverse of some of the types found.

In November, 1929 two members of the staff of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore visited the State to study the limestone flora and also to investigate the vegetation on the "heath" land between Beseri and Bukit Ketri. A number of Siamese plants, not hitherto known in Perlis, were collected. The so called "gouty balsam" (*Impatiens mirabilis*) was found in abundance on the cliffs at Tebing Tinggi and at Wang Tangga. This plant has been recorded only from the limestone hills in Perlis and the Langkawi Islands. Several orchids were also collected and taken to Singapore for cultivation.

At the end of the year the Malay troop of Boy Scouts included 2 Scouters and 28 Scouts, the majority of whom belonged to the vernacular school at Kangar.

Mr. L. A. Allen, M.C.S., held the post of British Adviser throughout the year.

L. A. ALLEN,

British Adviser to the Government of Perlis.

Kangar, 1st October, 1930.

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APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1346, 1347 and 1348.

Headings.	A.H. 1346 (1927-28)	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)
	$	$	$
Chandu	218,948	187,673	153,000
Courts	21,381	16,724	12,246
Customs	246,337	228,660	181,656
Excise	637	626	671
Forests	1,826	1,856	1,329
Harbours	3,503	3,395	3,736
Lands	85,412	77,733	67,611
Medical	1,622	1,833	2,476
Mines	4,966	4,489	3,985
Miscellaneous	27,925	28,767	28,298
Municipal	16,978	17,667	17,637
Police	6,549	5,538	7,084
Prisons	6,694	6,387	5,608
Sheriah Court	1,515	1,202	1,229
Veterinary	821	779	870
TOTAL ...	645,114	583,329	487,436

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APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1346, 1347 and 1348.

Headings.	A.H. 1346 (1927-28)	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)
	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	16,110	18,036	19,931
His Highness the Raja ...	36,583	44,522	42,670
Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,119	16,882	17,637
Audit Office	2,698	3,344	3,678
Chandu Monopoly	10,960	13,314	13,800
Co-Operative Societies... ...	3,968	5,386	5,684
Courts	15,004	15,852	18,059
Customs and Harbours ...	14,930	16,177	16,952
Education	36,272	39,648	43,542
Inspector of Lands	3,799	4,945	5,856
Lands and Mines	16,525	15,867	20,103
Medical	23,585	22,742	24,731
Miscellaneous Services ...	64,657	67,632	57,693
Mosques	4,111	4,529	4,766
Municipal	10,891	12,507	11,135
Penghulus	6,156	6,612	6,638
Police	39,159	41,567	41,783
Prisons	17,378	18,186	17,589
Sheriah Court	5,372	6,378	7,376
Surveys	18,747	16,066	16,813
Treasury	3,580	4,345	4,846
Public Works Department ...	17,924	14,982	21,091
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	80,278	84,383	65,297
Public Works, Special Services ...	108,122	40,183	36,068
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL ...	622,928	584,085	573,738

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APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of two years 1347 and 1348.

Liabilities.	At the end of 1347 (8-6-29)	At the end of 1348 (28-5-30)	Assets.	At the end of 1347 (8-6-29)	At the end of 1348 (28-5-30)
	$	$		$	$
Loan repayable to F.M.S. Govt. ...	50,000	...	Cash in Treasury	49,388	23,273
Deposits	39,899	37,946	Cash at Bank	87,628	45,406
Suspense Account	...	10	Investments	295,000	277,000
Excess of Assets	426,802	390,501	Suspense Account	...	3,128
			Advances	5,405	4,315
			Loans	79,280	75,335
TOTAL ...	516,701	428,457	TOTAL ...	516,701	428,457

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APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Kangar during the years 1909–1929.

Months	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
January	3·63	2·21	...	3·20	6·27	...	.36	.09	.47	·50	1·04
February	3·82	6·02	·13	2·20	...	·55	.40	.63	1·45	.21	2·04
March	2·97	14·06	2·76	2·25	5·97	.16	5.53	3·75	15·02	2·67	3·42
April	6·23	6·64	3·60	1·25	8·11	11·67	18·75	11·60	5·34	11·21	5·07
May	5·73	12·23	10·32	8·33	7·15	9·55	5·49	9·00	10·79	5·05	10·83
June	8·00	8·42	5·84	8·53	11·93	8·41	10·99	4·23	1·60	11·14	4·43
July	7·00	3·65	6·32	5·60	21·66	18·72	6·03	15·10	13·51	4·91	6·45
August	12·40	6·61	9·10	10·08	9·68	6·91	10·64	7·07	5·58	10·83	2·96
September	21·06	10·15	8·64	6·87	9.56	16·57	8·95	5·29	8·93	8·30	14·02
October	8·62	8·24	7·08	13·99	9·44	18·61	5·94	13·55	7·18	14·38	13·13
November	7·05	10·60	9·00	4·77	6·45	10·65	13·63	10·26	6·99	8·10	15·07
December	...	2·87	6·30	4·89	10·06	4.27	1·41	6·04	5·31	2·83	4·59
Total ...	86·51	91·70	69·09	71·96	106·31	106·07	88·12	86·61	82·17	80·13	83·05

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APPENDIX D—*(Contd.)*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Kangar during the years 1909–1929—(Contd.)

Months	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average 1909–28
January	·40	5·82	3·14	1·51	·71	1·76	·10	4·06	1·98	·39	1·86
February	5·07	·09	4·51	1·67	2·04	·90	1·31	4·03	1·43	4·99	1·93
March	·90	7·58	12·16	1·62	1·14	5·79	1·98	7·93	6·96	10·50	5·25
April	11·71	3·19	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41	3·16	5·97	5·21	4·92	7·29
May	3·78	15·36	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50	9·02	9·06	12·87	6·99	8·75
June	4·84	5·36	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89	5·40	5·04	4·37	9·20	6·52
July	8·26	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03	6·24	12·88	3·22	2·21	8·65
August	8·67	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97	7·14	14·24	5·90	3·94	8·83
September	11·41	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08	5·58	10·80	12·64	14·33	11·03
October	12·42	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92	9·08	8·96	10·12	5·85	10·77
November	6·94	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29	6·79	6·77	5·12	6·64	8·37
December	8·08	·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17	9·81	1·30	2·47	·46	4·28
Total ...	82·48	87·30	97·01	87·41	66·98	68·71	65·61	91·04	72·26	70·42	83·53

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APPENDIX F.

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at the General Hospital, Kangar during the years 1929 and 1930 (part).

Months	Thermometer Mean (In Shade)			Highest recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
1929.					
January ...	89·6	70·2	19·4	94	64
February ...	90·8	72·6	18·2	94	70
March ...	92·1	72·1	20 0	95	69
April ...	93·0	73·3	19·7	96	71
May ...	91·3	73·9	17·4	96	72
June ...	89·2	73·3	15·9	92	72
July ...	89·9	72·8	17·1	92	70
August ...	89·4	72·6	16·8	92	70
September ...	87·7	73·3	14·4	92	72
October ...	89·0	72·6	16·4	94	69
November ...	88·4	72·4	16.0	92	70
December ...	89·4	70·3	19·1	93	66
Mean for year 1929	90·0	72·5	17·5	...	...
1930.					
January ...	92·6	71·5	21·1	96	70
February ...	95·3	72·1	23·2	99	70
March ...	95·0	73·6	21·4	98	72
April ...	94·6	74·3	20·3	98	70
May ...	91·9	74·5	17·4	97	72
June ...	90·8	73·8	17·0	98	70
July ...	89·4	74·5	14·9	92	72
August ...	89·5	73·8	15·7	94	72
September ...	88·4	74·0	14·4	94	72
October ...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS COLONY.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 704 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the chain of the Lesser Antilles, of which the group forms the northern end, and partly (the Virgin Islands group) to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. The islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Montserrat form a fairly compact group between the 61st and 63rd degrees of West longitude and around the 17th degree of North latitude : but Dominica lies about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest of the Colony, while Anguilla, Sombrero, and still more the Virgin group (Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, and many small islands) lie apart to the north and north-west.

St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica form part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, whilst Antigua and Barbuda form part of the eastern sedimentary series of the same chain.

Politically, the Colony is divided into five Presidencies, Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Christopher and Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. These have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by Imperial Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 107. Sombrero was added to the Colony (being attached to the Virgin Islands Presidency) by Order in Council under the Colonial Boundaries Act on the 10th August, 1904.

St. Kitts was the first island of the Lesser Antilles to be colonized from Europe, Sir Thomas Warner and others having arrived there from England in 1623 : but Antigua is now the headquarters of the Colony.

LANGUAGES.

English is the language of all the islands except Dominica, where, however, it is gradually superseding the French patois commonly spoken.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Weights, measures, and currency are generally the same as in England.

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The Colony possesses Federal Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the former, and the official members (ten in number) of the latter being appointed, while the unofficial members of the Legislative Council (three each from Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, two from Dominica, and one from Montserrat) are elected from amongst the nominated unofficial members of the legislatures of their respective Presidencies. There is also a nominated unofficial member for the Virgin Islands on the General Legislative Council.

Each Presidency has an Executive and a Legislative Council, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has an Executive Council only, Presidential Ordinances being made by the Governor of the Colony. The Presidential Councils have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on specified subjects so far as their Ordinances are not repugnant to the Acts of the latter, and legislative power with regard to the residue of unspecified subjects.

I.—GENERAL.

The depression of the sugar industry during 1929 affected Antigua and St. Kitts and, indirectly, their dependencies; but Montserrat regained prosperity, despite the hurricane of 1928, through sea island cotton, and Dominica, through the profits made on the lime crop, began to emerge from a long period of depression.

An event of considerable importance to the Colony was the creation by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by virtue of the Colonial Development Act, 1929, (which received the Royal Assent on the 26th of July, 1930) of the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and industry in overseas Dependencies and thereby promoting commerce with, or industry in, the United Kingdom.

Several applications for assistance from the Fund were forwarded to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, and up to the end of March, 1930, the following assistance was approved for the undermentioned schemes :—

Scheme.	*Amount.* £	*Assistance. Nature.*
ANTIGUA.		
Construction of concrete houses for the peasantry.	13,000	Free Grant £6,500. Loan £6,500—free of interest for 5 years, thereafter at 5 per cent. repayable within 25 years.
Laying concrete drains in villages ...	6,000	Free Grant.
Removal of leper home to better site ...	2,000*	Free Grant.
Inauguration of sanitary campaign ...	10,000	Free Grant.

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Scheme.	Amount.	Assistance. Native.
	£	
DOMINICA.		
Provision of additional wards at Roseau Hospital, etc.	1,500	Free Grant.
Additional ward at Portsmouth Hospital.	750	Free Grant.
Concrete drains for Roseau and villages	3,500	Free Grant.
MONTSERRAT.		
Construction of concrete houses for peasants.	5,000	Loan free of interest for 10 years, thereafter at 5 per cent. repayable by £250 per annum beginning with the sixth year.
ST. KITTS-NEVIS.		
Visit of medical expert to enquire into medical and sanitary conditions.	250	Free Grant.
Construction of concrete houses for peasants.	13,000	Free Grant £6,500. Loan £6,500 free of interest for 5 years thereafter at 5 per cent. Repayable within 25 years.
Visit of consulting engineer to advise on public health works, etc.	525	Free Grant.

* Subsequently increased to £3,000.

II.--FINANCE.

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the various Presidencies of the Colony for the five financial years 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Revenue.

	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua	81,671	81,283	93,436	97,903	84,236
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	90,405	88,103	94,161	101,567	102,013
Dominica* ...	61,623	87,833	68,815	92,445	81,674
Montserrat ...	21,371	22,688	22,426	30,330	27,389
Virgin Islands ...	12,532	9,486	9,734	9,120	6,787
	267,602	289,393	288,572	331,365	302,099

* Including Imperial Grants.

Expenditure.

	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua	79,004	80,736	83,149	101,331	94,146
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	88,888	86,418	93,113	104,692	100,365
Dominica ...	62,511	62,395	80,715	80,517	92,426
Monserrat ...	21,039	21,140	19,986	32,278	31,007
Virgin Islands ...	17,419	8,348	7,240	9,487	6,871
	268,861	259,037	284,203	328,305	324,815

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III.—PRODUCTION.

The principal exports of the Colony during the year were as follows :—

	Antigua.	*St. Kitts-Nevis.*	*Dominica.*	*Montserrat.*	*Virgin Islands.*
Sugar (tons)	9,700	13,724	Nil.	Nil.	—
Molasses (gal.) ...	270,000	536,608	—	—	—
Cotton (lb.)	61,540	756,115	Nil.	616,389	—
Cotton Seed Oil (gal.)	—	5,008	—	5,380	—
Lime Juice (raw-gal.)	1,120	—	475,102	—	—
Lime Juice (concentd-gal.)	1,440	—	35,446	—	—
Coconuts	Nil.	1,668	—	—	—
Salt	Nil.	1,276 tons	Nil.	—	13 brls.
Fresh Limes (brls.) ...	190	Nil.	16,658	—	—
Essential Oil — Bay (lb.).	—	—	18,349	—	—
Lime, distilled (lb.) ...	—	Nil.	30,804	—	—
In solution in lime-juice (lb.).	—	—	12,515	—	—
Otto of Limes (Ecuelled Oil) (lb.).	—	Nil.	5,256	—	—
Mangoes (crates) ...	—	—	5,309	—	—
Tobacco (lb.)	—	—	—	—	30,101
Cigars (lb.)	—	—	—	—	56,798
Cattle (head) ...	75	—	—	161	1,047
Goats (head)	—	—	—	—	2,871
Charcoal (£)	—	—	—	—	1,748
Cocoa, raw (lb.) ...	—	—	275,145	—	—
Onions	£148	—	—	170,818 lb.	—

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The greater part of the products of the Colony (principally sugar and cotton) are shipped to England, Canada coming next as a purchaser, and the United States of America third, the exports to the last country being almost entirely limes and lime products.

As regards countries which are sources of imports, the United Kingdom also has first place, and the United States and Canada are about equal.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica are ports of call for the fortnightly " Lady Boats " of the Canadian National Steamships. No other lines call regularly at Nevis or Montserrat, but the other islands are visited at intervals of two or three weeks by steamers of the Furness Bermuda, Ocean Dominion, and Western Ocean lines, and by cargo steamers of the Canadian National Steamships. No steamships call at the Virgin Islands, Anguilla, or Barbuda. Steamers of the Harrison Line go to and from England at irregular intervals.

St. John's, Antigua, is an airport.

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Sailing vessels go from one island to another, but are generally laid up during the hurricane season (July-October).

Mails to and from Europe go via New York or Barbados, save when there is a direct steamer to or from England. Parcels are only dealt with at the shipping port.

Imperial Postal Orders are issued and paid in the Colony and Money Orders are exchanged direct with Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by means of wireless and cable. There are wireless stations at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica which are owned by Imperial and International Communications Ltd., and one in Montserrat owned by the Presidency.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The supreme court of the Leeward Islands consists of a Chief Justice resident in Antigua, and two Puisne Judges, one in Dominica and the other in St. Kitts. Circuit Courts are held in Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica three times a year (January, May, and October), in Nevis and Montserrat three times a year (March, June, and November), and in the Virgin Islands annually in April. Anguilla forms a Circuit but the Court is not held there, but in St. Kitts. Duly qualified barristers are entitled to practise as solicitors in the Colony.

The Colony is divided into twelve magisterial districts, two in Antigua, two in St. Kitts, three in Dominica, and one each in Nevis, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, Anguilla, and Barbuda.

The Police Force of the Colony is under a Chief Inspector resident at Antigua. Inspectors are stationed at Dominica and St. Kitts, and Sub-Inspectors at Dominica, Antigua, and Montserrat.

A certain amount of smuggling is carried on in Dominica, but otherwise there is but little crime in the Colony.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

There is no Federal Department of Public Works. The maintenance of roads is more difficult in Dominica, owing to excessive rainfall, than in the other Presidencies.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Colony as a whole is distinctly healthy, though malaria is common in Dominica, Nevis, and (to some extent) in Antigua.

Dominica has an abundant supply of good water, and there is also a good supply in St. Kitts and Montserrat, but the flukes of Bilharzia occur in the streams of St. Kitts and occasionally Antigua.

Infantile mortality is high in all the Presidencies, due chiefly to improper feeding and insanitary conditions, but increased efforts towards improvement are now being made.

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Venereal diseases are common, especially in St. Kitts.

There was an epidemic of malaria in Nevis during the year, and of a streptococcal disease in St. Kitts.

The population of the Colony as estimated on the 31st December, 1929, is as follows :—

Antigua and Barbuda	29,648	= 175	per sq. mile
St. Kitts and Nevis	30,571	= 259	„ „
Anguilla	4,794	= 141	„ „
Dominica	41,482	= 136	„ „
Montserrat	11,954	= 368	„ „
Virgin Islands	5,126	= 102	„ „
	123,575	= 175	„ „

Population is densest in Montserrat and most sparse in the Virgin Islands, where numerous waterless islets are uninhabited.

The birth and death rates per 1,000 of the census population, 1921, are as follows :—

	Birth Rate.	*Death Rate.*
Antigua	35.93	22.55
Barbuda	32.12	12.18
St. Kitts	45.5	40.1
Nevis	23.6	19.0
Anguilla	27.9	15.6
Dominica	32.01	26.1
Montserrat	34.9	17.7
Virgin Islands	26.37	10.11

IX.—EDUCATION.

The number of Government and assisted elementary schools in the Colony is 108 (Antigua 22, Barbuda 1, St. Kitts 18, Nevis 10, Anguilla 5, Dominica 29, Montserrat 13, Virgin Islands 10), with a total roll of 25,611 children and an average attendance of 17,082. The schools in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands are still denominational, and there are a few private schools in all the other Presidencies.

The pupil teacher system is in vogue, the period of service being three years. Studentships are awarded to specially seclected candidates at the conclusion of their pupil teachership, for two years, to complete their training as assistant teachers. Those for girls are held at the Spring Gardens Female Teachers Training College, Antigua, and those for boys at the Rawle Training Institute, Codrington College, Barbados.

There is one Department of Education for the Colony, under a Federal Inspector, with Local Inspectors in Antigua, Dominica, and St. Kitts-Nevis, and Presidential Boards of Education with power to make rules.

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For secondary education there are Government Grammar Schools for boys in St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat, a private Grammar School for boys in Antigua, private Girls' High Schools in Antigua and St. Kitts, and private mixed schools in Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts (Convent), and Dominica (Convent).

The standard of the secondary schools is up to that of the Cambridge School Certificate.

There is a training college for female teachers in Antigua (under the control of the Moravian Church).

A scholarship of £200 a year for three years, or five if necessary, is granted annually on the result of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, and is open to boys and girls under 19 years of age. This scholarship was first won by a girl in 1929.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

Most of the land of the Colony, save in Barbuda and in the interior of Dominica, is privately owned and has been mapped to a greater or less extent.

There are no known deposits of valuable minerals, with the exception of molybdenum at Virgin Gorda and phosphates at Redonda and Sombrero. None of these is now worked.

XI.—LABOUR.

There is no immigrant labour. The Leeward Islands were formerly a source of labour for Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the United States of America, and Curaçao, but such emigration has been largely stopped by quota laws and other restrictions.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The most important Federal Acts passed during the year were those (*a*) to regulate local naturalization, (*b*) to regulate quarantine procedure on the lines adopted by practically all the West Indian Colonies, (*c*) to provide for the legitimization of illegitimate children, (*d*) to regulate emigration of labourers and to provide for the support of emigrants' dependents.

On the 10th September Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart., retired from the Governorship of the Colony, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony and Administrator of St. Christopher and Nevis.

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PRESIDENCY OF ANTIGUA.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Presidency of Antigua consists of the three islands of Antigua, Barbuda, and Redonda, the two former being the emergent portions of a bank which, it has been supposed, represents a former atoll uplifted at the south west (the mountainous district of Antigua, where the igneous base of the bank is exposed), while Redonda is an uninhabited "skerry", 1,000 ft. in height, rising from deep water between the islands of Montserrat and Nevis.

The island of Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named by him after a church in Seville called Sta Maria La Antigua. It was settled by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632.

Antigua is about 107 square miles in area and is roughly oval in shape, the coast being however indented by extensive creeks and bays and outlain by numerous islets and rocks, the largest of these being Guiana Island, about 3 miles long and separated from the main island by a channel only a few yards in width.

There are no forests and no rivers, the island's water supply being derived from reservoirs amongst the south west mountains, and from wells which tap underground streams from the same mountains. Droughts are frequent and, owing to the generally clayey nature of the soil, make the ground so hard that tillage is very difficult while they last.

Barbuda (administered by a Warden) is a flat island chiefly covered by scrub, some 30 miles N.N.E. of Antigua, with which it has communication by small sailing vessels. It has no streams, water being derived from brackish wells. Owing to its lowness, it cannot be seen at any considerable distance from ships, and numerous wrecks have occurred on its shores. A striking feature of Barbuda is the great landlocked lagoon on the western (leeward) side.

Redonda, which was formerly attached to Montserrat, is merely a waterless rock, but at one time over a hundred men were employed there mining phosphates.

The area and population (according to the 1921 Census) of the Presidency is as follows:—

	Area sq. miles.	*Population.*	*Population per sq. mile.*
Antigua	107	28,864	269·76
Barbuda	62	903	14·57
Redonda	1	Nil.	Nil.
Total	170	29,767	174·7

For a later estimate of the population see page 8.

The capital is St. John's, a cathedral city, with a population (1921) of 6,997, on a spacious but shallow harbour on the west side of Antigua in Latitude 17° 6′ N. and Longitude 61° 45′ W.

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Parham on the north coast of Antigua ranks as a town, but has diminished in importance to a village. There is only one village (Codrington) on Barbuda.

LANGUAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Only English is spoken, and British weights and measures are used. The currency is sterling, with the addition of $5.00 (£1 0s. 10d.) notes of Barclays Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada.

I.—GENERAL.

Antigua depends entirely on the sugar industry, and very serious depression of this industry took place in 1929. The Royal Commission referred to on page 12, which visited the island in October, advocated *inter alia* the growing of alternative crops by peasant proprietors.

Several schemes for expenditure under the Colonial Development (Imperial) Act have been approved,* but had not passed beyond the preliminary stage by the end of 1929.

In July, 1929, the island saw its first airplane, an amphibian of Pan-American Airways, Inc., on a visit of inspection preliminary to the establishment of a regular service, and on the 22nd September the service (Miami—Havana—Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo—San. Juan — St. Thomas — Antigua — St. Lucia — Trinidad — Demerara) was opened, Colonel Lindbergh piloting the first plane.

Motor omnibuses also made their first appearance during the year, commencing with a regular service between St. John's and the bathing beach at Fort James.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure were respectively £84,236 (including £50,825 by Customs Duties and £535 Imperial Grant in respect of hurricane damage in 1928) and £94,146 (including £4,924 for Public Works Extraordinary—£215 of this being raised by subscriptions for repair of the old Dockyard at English Harbour—and £7,836 for Public Debt services). Pensions and gratuities amounted to £4,224 during the year. Both revenue and expenditure show a decrease as compared with 1928-29 amounting to £13,667 and £7,185 respectively. The decrease of local revenue (apart from grants) is £11,356.

The Public Debt on the 31st March, 1930, was £145,000 or £4 13s. 7½d. per head of the population. The amount standing to credit of Sinking Funds was £98,514 6s. 8d.

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* See page 4.

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III.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.—The severe drought which lasted from December, 1927, until the end of February, 1928, together with the drought experienced from the beginning of April until the hurricane of 12th-13th September, caused serious injury to the crop for the year 1929 which was much below the average, only 9,700 tons sugar valued at £126,100 and 270,000 gal. of molasses valued at £1,956 being exported.

The short crop, low prices (£11 16*s.* 4*d.* per ton), and hurricane damage in the 1928 hurricane combined to make 1929 a very bad year for the sugar planter.

The weather experienced in 1929 was much better than in 1928, the total rainfall, 40.78 in., being fairly well distributed and prospects for the 1930 crop were good. Unfortunately, however, world over-production still continued and the position was so grave that a Sugar Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Olivier visited the island in common with the other West Indian Colonies in October and November. Up to the close of the financial year 1929-30 no effect had been given to the recommendations* of the Commission and the outlook continued to be very serious.

The output of sugar in Antigua is closely correlated with weather conditions, the fluctuations in the exports of sugar products being almost entirely due to variations in rainfall during the growing season. This is well illustrated in the following tabular summary showing the rainfall and sugar exports for the years 1924-1929.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929
Sugar (tons)	7,081	16,530	11,466	22,269	18,906	9,700
V. Pan Molasses (gal.)	359,720	128,000	382,836	715,377	529,800	270,000
Rainfall of preceeding year (inches).	32·41	41·57	30·75	50·20	45·84	33·20

Cotton.—The 1929 crop was reaped from 225 acres planted almost entirely after the hurricane of September, 1928. There was a remarkable freedom from pink boll worm and excellent results were obtained, 61,540 lb. lint valued at £5,641 being exported as compared with 17,700 lb. lint valued at £1,770 exported in 1928. The average return for the whole island was over 270 lb. lint cotton per acre.

The acreage planted for the 1930 crop was approximately 815 acres, but, unfortunately, poor germination, heavy rains in August followed by a spell of dry weather in September, and severe attacks of cotton caterpillar, coinciding with showery weather in November and December considerably reduced the output. Once again there was a remarkable freedom from the pink boll worm.

The cultivation of sea island cotton could be extended considerably in Antigua but for the uncertain and limited market.

* *See* Cmd. 3517.

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Limes.—The following lime products were exported in 1929 :—

Quantity.	*Value.*
	£
Green limes, 190 brls.	238
Lime juice (raw), 1,120 gal.	56
Lime juice (Conc.), 1,440 gal.	300

There was a decrease in the value of lime products exported in 1929 due almost entirely to the trees not having recovered from the 1928 hurricane.

Increased interest continues to be shown in lime cultivation, and during the year a large estate in the south west part of the island was acquired for planting under this crop.

Minor agriculture products.—The minor products exported include :—

	£
Onions to the value of	148
Hides and Skins to the value of	133
Horses	40
Cattle	75

Vegetables.—Experiments on the cultivation of vegetables for the Canadian winter market have been continued. Fair prices ($2.00 per 15 lb. crate) have been obtained for tomatoes, and it appears that this crop could be grown in certain districts as a profitable minor industry.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The only industrial establishments in the Presidency are the two sugar factories, the Antigua Sugar Factory at Gunthorpes, near the centre of the island, and the Bendals (Antigua) Sugar Factory at the south west.

The imports during 1929 amounted to £214,978, £76,712 being from the British Isles, £61,130 from the United States of America, and £50,701 from Canada. The largest single item was flour (£20,562—almost entirely from Canada), the next in order being cornmeal (£12,206), cotton goods (£10,817), hardware (£9,574), machinery for sugar manufacture (£9,243), pitch-pine lumber (£8,227), and dried fish (£8,227).

Exports amounted to £139,249, £104,135 being to the British Isles. The value of sugar included in the total was £126,100 (9,700 tons) and of molasses £1,956 (270,000 gal.) as against £245,778 (18,906 tons) and £2,207 (529,800 gal.) respectively in 1928. This decrease was due to hurricane and drought, together with low prices which caused reduction of acreage.

The shipping calling at St. John's in 1929 amounted to 398,554 tons.

Duties on motor spirits, potable spirits, and wine were increased, while those on ships and boats were decreased.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The following lines of steamers call at Antigua:—Canadian National Steamships (Canada—British Guiana); Furness Withy and Co., Ltd. (Furness Bermuda Line) (New York—Trinidad); Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation (New York—Trinidad and Canada—British Guiana); Western Ocean Steamship Corporation (New York—Trinidad); Harrison Line (occasionally England —West Indies).

The island is a port of call for the amphibian planes of the Pan American Airways Inc., and the New York, Rio, and Buenos Aires Air Line, Inc.

There are no passenger railways, but the two sugar factories have each a light railway system for the haulage of sugar-cane, and the sugar is conveyed from the Antigua Sugar Factory to the wharf by this means.

There are about 65 miles of main roads in Antigua but none in Barbuda. The most important roads radiate from St. John's, but the villages are connected by a network of by-ways which are generally passable for motor traffic.

There is a General Post Office at St. John's and 14 Sub-Post Offices in the principal villages, including one in Barbuda. Parcels (11,196 received and 2,524 sent in 1929) and money orders are dealt with at St. John's only. Letters are delivered twice daily by postmen in the City District.

There is a wireless telegraph station two miles from St. John's and cable communication also exists.

A Government telephone system has existed for many years in Antigua with a central exchange at St. John's and local exchanges at Parham and All Saints. There are 303 instruments and 550 miles of wire.

There are no inland telegraphs.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Presidency is the headquarters of the Chief Justice of the Colony and forms one Circuit of the Supreme Court, sessions of which are held three times a year.

There are two Magistrates in Antigua, one for St. John's and one for the country districts (holding courts at Bolans, All Saints, and Parham), while the Warden of Barbuda is Magistrate for that island.

The police are under the command of the Chief Inspector for the Colony, whose headquarters are at St. John's and under whom is a Sub-Inspector permanently stationed in the Presidency. There are police stations at St. John's and the principal villages, and a constable is stationed in Barbuda.

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The Antigua Prison is the Central Prison for the Colony to which are sent all offenders sentenced in the other Presidencies to terms of more than twelve months' imprisonment. 152 prisoners (111 males and 41 females) were admitted during 1929, the daily average being 58. The accommodation of the prison is as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*
Separate cells ...	72 to hold 72	20 to hold 20
Association cells...	7 to hold 35	3 to hold 9
Infirmary ward ...	1 to hold 9	1 to hold 3
	116	32

There is a reformatory known as the St. John's Training School, to which boys from all the Presidencies are sent.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The new Poor House (The Fiennes Institute) was completed. Owing to economic depression, no important works were initiated, but preparations were made for the carrying out of works under the Colonial Development Act.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The island is divided into five Medical Districts, but there is no organized Medical Department. There are nurse-midwives in the villages, under a female Superintendent.

In Barbuda there is a dispenser but no medical officer, the island being occasionally visited by a Medical Officer from Antigua.

Health conditions were fairly good, though whooping-cough and influenza was prevalent during the early part of the year.

Considerable work was done for the prevention of malaria.

The rate of infantile mortality was 151.39, chiefly caused by dysentery.

There is a General Hospital (on the outskirts of St. John's) with a European Matron and Assistant Matron, and also a Leper Home (about to be removed from its present site), a Lunatic Asylum and a Poor House. All these institutions are under the control of one Medical Officer resident near the Hospital.

IX.—EDUCATION.

For secondary education there is a Grammar School (Church of England) for boys, and a Girls' High School under the management of a Board of Trustees. Secondary education is also provided by the Thomas Oliver Robinson Memorial School. All these schools receive grants from the Government.

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Antigua Grammar School.—The number of boys at the Antigua Grammar School for the year 1929 were :—Lent Term, 73; Trinity Term, 68; Michaelmas Term, 68. 16 new boys arrived in January, 1929. A Preparatory Department was opened at the beginning of the year. The above figures include the preparatory boys. There are 5 Government and 2 Agricultural Scholars. The staff consists of the Headmaster and four assistants.

In the Cambridge Local Examination held in 1928, 8 boys entered for the School Certificate; 7 passed, of whom 3 obtained honours. (One distinction in Latin.) 4 entered for the Junior; all passed, of whom 2 obtained honours. In December, 1929, 3 sat for the School Certificate and 7 for the Junior.

With the exception of a few cases of whooping-cough and one bad case of fever, the health has been good. Early in 1929 a complete system of water sanitation was installed. The kitchen and dining-room were fitted with fly-proof gauze. The school is indebted to His Excellency Sir Eustace Fiennes and the Legislative Council for their kindness in giving a special grant of £100, which has made these improvements possible. Shooting and military drill have been revived.

In January, 1929, the school had to face a debt of £20 19s. ($100.56). The Tuition Fees (excluding Preparatory), the Government Grant, and the Total Receipts from all sources (including boarding, extra subjects, books and stationery, Preparatory games and extras) are tabulated below :—

	Lent.	*Trinity.*	*Michaelmas.*	*Year.*
	$	$	$	$
Tuition	1118·60	1055·00	999·00	3172·60
Government Grant ...	1206·40	1238·40	1238·40	3683·20
Total Receipts	3347·22	3890·36	3351·46	10589·04

Girls' High School.—The Girls' High School in Antigua was founded in 1886. The school now possesses its own buildings and grounds, most conveniently situated in St. John's near to the Cathedral. There are the Headmistress's house, Assistant Mistresses' Cottage, Dormitories, large schoolrooms with two play-grounds for tennis and other games.

There are 75-85 pupils, mostly day pupils from Antigua, but a number of boarders from the other islands of the Colony and from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands which belong to the United States of America. There is accommodation for 23 boarders.

Besides the two headmistresses there are five assistant mistresses resident at the School.

The syllabus of work is based on the Cambridge Local Examinations, and girls are regularly presented every year for the School Certificate and the Junior Certificate. Very successful results have been attained.

The sports include swimming in the sea, tennis, cricket, net ball, and stool ball.

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The school buildings are in the hands of three trustees, and the Board of Management consists of His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, five leading gentlemen of the Island, and one lady. The school is assisted by an annual grant from the Government of £200 including five government scholarships.

For primary education in Antigua there are 20 government schools and one grant-aided school. In Barbuda there is a Church of England primary school which receives a Government grant.

Antigua is the headquarters of the Federal Inspector of Schools, who is assisted by a Local Inspector.

The Spring Garden Female Teachers Training College at St. John's is under the management of the Moravian Church.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The south west of Antigua consists of picturesque mountains (Boggy Peak, 1,330 ft.) clothed with grass and low scrub and diversified by deep and narrow valleys. These mountains are of volcanic origin and supposedly of eocene age. Above this formation in geological order is an outcrop of tuffs and cherts, etc., extending across the island from St. John's Harbour to Willoughby Bay. Next in order is the narrow belt of " Cassada Garden Gravels " (for the most part poor soil), and above this, occupying the north and north-east of the island, the fossiliferous " Antigua Formation " of limestone, the remains of the hypothetical atoll-lagoon. The succession of strata causes the island to be crossed by a series of ridges running W.N.W.-E.S.E., the limestone especially rising in a steep escarpment over the gravel formation.

Barbuda is of recent coral formation, but is probably underlain by the same strata which appears in Antigua.

Barbuda and Redonda belong to the Crown but the area of Crown Land in Antigua is negligible.

Redonda is leased by an English company which formerly extracted phosphates, but there are no other valuable minerals known to exist in the Presidency.

XI.—LABOUR.

Almost the whole population of Antigua is employed, directly or indirectly, in the sugar industry. The daily wages of field labourers average in normal times, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. for men and 9d. for women. At the sugar factories the wages are from 2s.-3s. a day. The wages of artisans are from 3s. to 4s. 2d. a day, while for domestic servants from 3s.-7s. is paid a week.

The people of Barbuda are largely self-supporting and produce vegetables and stock for export.

There is very little immigration or emigration of labour though formerly large numbers used to emigrate to the United States of America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Curaçao, and other places.

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PRESIDENCY OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis ("St. Kitts-Nevis") consists of the two volcanic islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis, and the limestone island of Anguilla. The capital of the Presidency in Basseterre on St. Kitts, Latitude 17°18′N. and Longitude 62°43′W. The mountain axis of St. Kitts and Nevis runs N.W.-S.E., the former being the more northerly and, except for the small Dutch islands of St. Eustatius and Saba, the northern termination of the partly submerged volcanic mountain range of the Lesser Antilles. Anguilla, running N.E.-S.W., lies some 70 miles N.N.E. of St. Kitts and forms part, with St. Martin and St. Bartholomew, of a separate island-group.

The two volcanic islands are mountainous (Mt. Misery, St. Kitts, 3,711 ft.; Nevis Peak, about 3,596 ft.) and the upper slopes are covered with dense, dank forest, largely of tree ferns and palms. The lowlands are cultivated or in pasture. The highest point of Anguilla is only 213 feet above the sea. The island is undulating. There is much low-growing scrub except where the land is cultivated for cotton or ground provisions.

The areas and population (according to the 1921 Census) of the three islands are as follows:—

	Area. sq. miles.	*Population.*	*Population per square mile.*
St. Kitts	68	22,415	329.6
Nevis	50	11,569	231.4
Anguilla ...	34	4,230	124.4
	152	38,214	

St. Kitts and Nevis were discovered by Columbus in 1493, and an English settlement (the first in the West Indies) was established on the former in 1623, whence the latter was colonized in 1628. A French settlement was established in St. Kitts about 1625, and, after the two nations had combined to expel the Carib Indians (in 1629), the island was divided, the French taking the two ends, which have since been known as Basseterre and Capisterre. There was frequent warfare between the French and English in St. Kitts and Nevis, the great siege of Brimstone Hill, "The Gibraltar of the West Indies", occurring in 1782; while during the intervals of peace Nevis, owing to its medicinal springs, was the centre of fashion for the British Colonial Empire. The islands have been uninterruptedly British since 1783, the last French invasion occurring, however, in 1805. Two great names are associated with Nevis—Alexander Hamilton, who was born there, and Nelson, whose marriage took place there in 1787.

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The date of discovery of Anguilla is uncertain. It has remained British since its colonization about 1650, although invaded at times by the French and Caribs.

LANGUAGE, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The language of the whole Presidency is English and British currency (with the addition of $5.00 Bank Notes) and British weights and measures are used.

I.—GENERAL.

The year 1929-30 has been marked by a serious depression of the sugar industry, on which St. Kitts, and indirectly Nevis, depends and the Royal Commission referred to on page 12 visited St. Kitts-Nevis.

A number of schemes* have been approved under the Colonial Development Act.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are given on page 5.

The Public Debt on the 31st March, 1930, was £72,350, composed of the following amounts :—£23,500 under Ordinance No. 4 of 1891 (interest at 4½ per cent. for 47 years from date of issue), £31,850 Inscribed Stock under Ordinance No. 4 of 1893 (interest at 4 per cent. for 50 years from date of issue), £10,000 at 5 per cent. under Ordinance No. 12 of 1927, and £7,000 at 5 per cent. under Ordinance No. 1 of 1929. The total amount paid into Sinking Funds (at 1 per cent.) was £42,643 11s. 11d. on the 31st March, 1930.

Revenue from Customs Duties amounted to £55,597 as against £54,914 in 1928-29.

Investments were realized to the amount of £4,025 19s. 2d.

The most considerable Heads of Expenditure were Hospitals, etc., (£10,125) and Education (£9,117). Pensions amounted to £4,451, and Public Works Extraordinary to £5,864. £1,313 was expended on account of damage caused by the hurricane of 1928.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The principal product of the Presidency is sugar, the cultivation of this crop being confined almost entirely in St. Kitts. Cotton is grown in all three islands, and vegetables in Nevis—chiefly for consumption in St. Kitts. Cotton and coconuts are the principal articles exported from the latter island. The only mineral product is salt, chiefly from Anguilla.

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* See page 4.

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The exports for the past five years of the principal products have been as follows :—

	Sugar (including molasses and syrup).	*Cotton.*	*Coconuts.*	*Salt.*
	£	£	£	£
1925	212,315	46,628	12	1,111
1926	215 744	44,169	1,443	700
1927	287,881	35,205	2,441	2,222
1928	268,636	36,038	2,112	2,613
1929	(Figures cannot yet be supplied.)			

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are six ports of entry in the Presidency—Basseterre and Sandy Point in St. Kitts, Charlestown in Nevis, and Road, Forest, and Blowing Point in Anguilla; but Basseterre and Charlestown are the only ports at which steamers call.

The number of ships calling at these ports during 1928 has been as follows (figures for 1929 not yet available) :—

	Steamers.	*Sailing Ships.*	*Total.*
Basseterre	198	307	505
Sandy Point	—	16	16
Charlestown	50	16	66
Road, Forest and Blowing Point.	—	594	594
Total	248	933	1,181

There are no railways, with the exception of a light railway in St. Kitts owned by the Sugar Factory and used exclusively for the transport of sugar cane.

On account of the mountainous character of the interior of St. Kitts and Nevis, there is only one main road (round the island) in each.

These main roads are kept in a good state of repair and are used by a considerable volume of motor and other traffic. The main road of Anguilla runs the length of the island. In the volcanic islands the roads cross numerous ravines (" ghauts ") which necessitate sharp curves and gradients. The watercourses at the bottoms (usually dry) are crossed by paved fords or occasionally by bridges.

The main Post Office is at Basseterre, and there are Branch Offices at Charlestown (Nevis), Sandy Point (St. Kitts), and the Valley (Anguilla). There are also 11 Sub-Post Offices.

Ordinary letters are handled at all these offices, but parcels are dealt with only at Basseterre and Charlestown, and registered letters are received (and delivered) only at Basseterre and Charlestown, though they are delivered also at Sandy Point, Cayon, Dieppe Bay, and Old Road.

A wireless telegraph station near Basseterre is the only station in the Presidency.

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When weather conditions permit heliograph and flashlight communication is made between St. Kitts and Nevis.

There is a wireless telegraph station in the Dutch portion of St. Martin, a few miles from Anguilla. Basseterre is connected by cable with St. Thomas and Antigua, and thence with the general cable system.

A telephone system has been installed in all three islands.

There are no inland telegraphs.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

A Puisne Judge of the Colony is stationed in the Presidency, which is divided into three Circuits, each island constituting one. Courts are held three times a year in St. Kitts and Nevis, but on account of the difficulties of communication, Circuit Courts are not as a rule held in Anguilla.

The Presidency is divided into four magisterial districts, 2 in St. Kitts and one each in the other islands.

During 1929, there were 28 criminal trials in the Circuit Courts of the Presidency leading to 17 convictions. During the same period 3,445 persons were brought before the magistrates, and 2,392 of these were convicted.

The Police of the Presidency form part of a Federal body, and are commanded by an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector, the latter post having, however, been vacant for a considerable period. There are police stations in the principal villages.

There is one prison, at Basseterre, but prisoners serving sentences of more than one year are transferred to the Central Prison of the Colony in Antigua. The prisoners are employed on gardening and other works.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to economic depression, no very extensive Public Works have been carried out.

A new market has been built in Basseterre, and some improvement of the slum districts has been effected.

The roads have been maintained in good order.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a Department of Public Health, under the Chief Medical Officer of the Presidency, which administered for the year 1929-30 the sums of £1,225 for the sanitation of Basseterre, £600 for the country districts of St. Kitts, and £330 for Nevis.

An outbreak of Streptococcus Haemolyticus occurred in St. Kitts during the latter part of the year.

Sanitary conditions are in need of improvement in the country villages of St. Kitts.

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A dental clinic has been established in St. Kitts-Nevis which provides treatment for school children and estate labourers.

IX.—EDUCATION.

For secondary education there are a Grammar School for boys (owned by Government), a High School for girls (subsidized by Government), a Convent High School, and a school in Nevis. The standard aimed at is that of the Cambridge School Certificate.

There are sixteen primary schools in St. Kitts (3 for infants, 2 for boys, 2 for girls, and the rest mixed), ten in Nevis (including 1 for infants, 2 for boys, and 2 for girls), and five in Anguilla. There is an Inspector of Schools for the Presidency stationed in St. Kitts, and an Educational District Officer in each of the other islands.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

There are practically no Crown Lands in the Presidency. St. Kitts is divided up into a limited number of estates, whilst in Nevis and Anguilla there are numbers of peasant proprietors. Only the lowlands and sub-mountain slopes in the volcanic islands are cultivated, the mountain forests being preserved to attract moisture.

The geological structure of St. Kitts and Nevis is similar to that of the other volcanic islands of the Lesser Antilles—strata of andesitic (hypersthene) boulder and volcanic "ash" radiating from the central mountains. In St. Kitts, the soil of the lowlands is loose, sandy, and extremely porous, and the soil in the forest-clad mountains is a stiff reddish clay; in Nevis the soil is everywhere clayey, and is strewn with large boulders such as are not seen in St. Kitts.

Anguilla consists of eocene limestones and recent coral formations.

There are no mineral deposits of value in the Presidency; the salt exported is obtained by evaporation of sea water.

XI.—LABOUR.

Almost the whole population in St. Kitts is employed, directly or indirectly, in the sugar industry. The wages of field labourers average, in normal times, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day for men, or from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a task, and from 10d. to 1s. a day for women.

At the Sugar Factory the wages of unskilled labourers are from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day, and of skilled labourers from 2s. 6d. to 6s.

The wages of artisans are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day, whilst for domestic servants, from £25 to £50 a year is paid for men, and from £12 to £20 a year for women.

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In Nevis a great proportion of the population is occupied in the cultivation of provision crops on small holdings, and in Anguilla many of the men are engaged in seafaring.

There has in the past been a large emigration of labourers to Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and there is now a tide of emigration to the oil refineries of Curaçao.

There is no immigration of labour into the Presidency as a whole, but labourers from Nevis come to St. Kitts to work on the sugar estates.

PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA.

I.—GENERAL.

In the Report for the year 1928 reference was made to the steady progress being made in the agricultural development of the Island as the outcome of Imperial assistance to planters by way of advances from the Loan Board, and by the distribution through the Agricultural Department of economic plants. This assistance has been continued throughout the year under review with satisfactory results. The demand for certain varieties of immune limes and other economic plants exceeded the supply and it was found necessary to establish additional nurseries in various localities in the island for the propagation of budded and immune varieties of citrus plants to meet orders already received and anticipated requirements. On account of the exceptionally long spell of wet weather during the year it was not possible to carry on, on the scale that was desired, the budding of varieties susceptible to disease on stocks which will withstand root disease, but it is hoped during the forthcoming dry season to push on vigorously this very important branch of work to enable large numbers of stocks to be sent out towards the end of 1930.

The most serious damage occasioned by the hurricane of 1928 has been efficiently repaired with the funds placed at the disposal of the local Government from the Imperial Treasury, as far as the assistance would allow, but there is still much to be done to replace and repair damage of public services and roads. In spite of the effects of the hurricane, to meet which partial assistance was given from Imperial funds, the financial position during the year improved, due chiefly to the continued high prices received for limes and lime products, and the deficit of £5,361 carried forward on the 1st April, 1929, was reduced to £3,041 on the 31st March, 1930, even after defraying from Revenue a considerable expenditure on public works damaged or rendered necessary owing to severe rain storms in October last.

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The development of a tourist trade in this Island is progressing surely if somewhat slowly, and, with the object of building up this line of business, a Standing Committee has been appointed to arrange for and provide facilities to visitors to the Island.

The export fruit trade of the Island is very promising. By Ordinance No. 4 of 1929 all fruit intended for export to Canada and Bermuda must be packed in and shipped through a Government Fruit Depot in Roseau. This very important machinery has been set up to ensure that only fruit in first class condition, graded and packed to meet the requirements of overseas markets, is exported. Trade Agents have been appointed in Canada and Bermuda through whom all orders for fruit are received, and to whom all shipments are consigned for distribution to dealers.

II.—FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are given on page 5.

The Public Debt on the 31st March, 1930, was £66,000, composed of the following amounts:—£30,000 at 4½ per cent. under Act No. 14 of 1888; £30,000 at 4 per cent. under Act No. 2 of 1894; and £6,000 at 5 per cent. under Ordinance No. 12 of 1928.

The total amount accumulated in the Sinking Funds was £50,871 on the 31st March, 1930.

Revenue from Customs Duties amounted to £38,949 as against £35,518 in 1928-29.

The principal heads of expenditure were Education (£6,243), Pensions (£5,906), and Hospitals, etc. (£5,833). £5,093 was spent on Public Works extraordinary and £9,835 on repair of hurricane damage.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The Lime Industry.—The export figures for limes and lime products during the year 1929 show a falling off of 72,000 barrels when represented as fruit. This decrease is attributable to outbreaks of root disease and the hurricane of 1928.

The Department of Agriculture has laid down large nurseries and is propagating budded and grafted lime trees to replace the seedling line which is rapidly being destroyed by the ravages of root disease. It has been demonstrated that budded limes possess qualities superior to the seedling, among which are immunity to most root troubles and resistance to high winds.

The high prices for lime products which held throughout the year have undoubtedly saved the industry from absolute disaster. The closing prices for December were:—ripe limes 12*s*. per barrel; green limes 20*s*. per barrel; lime oils 55*s*. per lb. for essential oils and 27*s*. per lb. for distilled oils.

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The crops shipped since 1920, calculated in barrels of fruit and expressed in round numbers, are recorded below :—

1920	369,000	Prior to appearance of Withertip.
1921	516,000	
1922	400,000	
1923	228,000	
1924	424,000	Includes carry over from 1923.
1925	230,000	
1926	214,000	
1927	210,000	
1928	205,000	
1929	133,000	

50 gallons of concentrated juice represents 75 barrels of lime fruits : 7½ gallons of raw juice represents 1 barrel of lime fruits : 1 ton of citrate of lime is equivalent to 226 barrels of lime fruits : 1 ton of citric acid is equivalent to 400 barrels of lime fruits : 1 gallon of lime juice cordial represents 5½ barrels of lime fruits.

The following table shows the disposal of the crop under various heads :—

Products.	*Calculated in barrels of fruit.*	*Approximate percentage of total crop.*
Concentrated lime juice	53,169	39.87
Raw juice	63,347	47.5
Fresh limes	16,658	12.5
Pickled limes	67	.05
Lime juice cordial ...	110	.08

The exports of products of the lime industry during 1929 are recorded below :—

Product.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£
Concentrated lime juice	35,446 gallons.	8,124
Raw lime juice	475,102 „	42,007
Lime juice cordial	20 „	5
Fresh limes	16,658 barrels.	23,986
Pickled limes	67 „	141
Essential oil (distilled)	30,804 lb.	41,526
Otto of limes (handpressed or ecuelled).	5,256 „	17,168
		£132,957

Fruit Industry.—As provided by the Fruit Ordinances of 1928 and 1929 a Central Fruit Packing Depôt has been established where the packing, grading, and shipping of fruit is carried out under Government control, and a considerable quantity has been disposed of to Bermuda and Canada since the first shipment in October, 1929.

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On the recommendation of the Empire Marketing Board's citrus expert, Professor Clark Powell, the extension of the grapefruit industry has been undertaken; and the planting of other fruit trees is also proceeding, the Agricultural Department having to meet a large demand for plants of budded grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and also grafted mangoes. During the past three years some 20,000 budded or grafted plants have been produced in the Government nurseries specially extended for this purpose, and altogether over 330,000 plants have been distributed free or at a greatly reduced rate, under the scheme advocated by Sir Francis Watts.

Coconuts, Cocoa, Coffee, and Vanilla, exports of which, prior to the hurricane, were all steadily increasing and the areas of which are being rapidly extended, have been reduced in quantity. Much of the reduction, however, is of a temporary nature, the majority of trees which were not destroyed having made wonderful recovery, so that it may be anticipated that the 1930 returns will show a considerable improvement. Coffee and vanilla are being increasingly cultivated by the peasants, and indeed the agricultural community as a whole is now making a concerted effort towards a greater diversification of the industry, with the result that there are distinct indications that the Island is slowly but surely emerging from the period of economic depression through which it has been passing during the past decade.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The principal countries of origin of the goods imported into Dominica are Great Britain, Canada, and the United States of America, in the order given.

Exports are chiefly to Great Britain and the United States of America—lime juice being the most important article in the former case and green limes in the latter.

The bulk of the external trade of the island is concentrated at Roseau, but a certain amount of shipping comes to Portsmouth, in the north, where the best harbour of the island is found.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The service by the ships of the Canadian National Steamships, Ltd., from and to Canada, has been well maintained each fortnight.

The telephone system has been practically reconstructed throughout the Island.

The coastal service around the Island by auxiliary motor-power schooner, though not altogether satisfactory, has been of help to planters on the windward coast in assisting them to get their produce to Roseau for shipment abroad. Representations have been made for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for the acquisition of a suitable vessel for a coastal service to replace the subsidized schooner service which is now inadequate.

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The inland postal service was well maintained, and in the northern end of the island a subsidized bus service was inaugurated between Portsmouth and Marigot which has been of considerable benefit to the residents in that district.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Honourable F. B. B. Shand, Crown Attorney and Registrar and Provost Marshal, assumed the duties of Crown Attorney and Magistrate of District " E " on the retirement from the Public Service of the Honourable T. Cools-Lartigue, Magistrate, District " E ", and Mr. A. M. Rock, 1st Clerk, Registrar's Office, was appointed Registrar and Provost Marshal, while Mr. G. F. Richards, Magistrate, District " F " (Windward District), was appointed additional Magistrate for District " E " in conjunction with his own duties as Magistrate, District " F ".

The personnel of the Police and Prison Departments remained unchanged. The efficiency of the Force was maintained.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the more important public works taken in hand and completed, or nearing completion, out of funds provided by the Imperial Government, partly in the form of loans, partly of free grants.

Roads repaired.
Telephone and electric light systems repaired.
New sea wall and repairs to Bay Front, Roseau.
New jetty at Roseau erected to replace two demolished and one seriously damaged (including cranes) in the hurricane, 1928.
River walls repaired and reconstructed.
Water supplies repaired.
Public buildings repaired.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The births registered during the year were 1,328 as against 1,579 in 1928, giving a birth rate of 32.01 per thousand of the population, as against 37.08 per thousand in 1928. The births classified are as follows :—

	1928.		1929.	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Legitimate births	331	322	293	321
Illegitimate births	498	428	334	380

These figures speak for themselves. The percentage of legitimate and illegitimate births were 46.23 and 53.77 respectively.

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The number of marriages recorded in 1929 was 127, as against 189 in 1928. Of these, 114 were solemnized in the Roman Catholic Church, 3 were solemnized in the Church of England, and 10 were solemnized in the Wesleyan Church.

The deaths registered during 1929 were 507 males and 576 females, as against 490 males and 494 females in 1928.

The death rate per thousand on the estimated population was 26.1, as against 23.06 per thousand in 1928.

The excess of arrivals over departures for the year was 434.

The Public Health Campaign financed from Imperial Funds was brought to a close in December. Considerable improvement has been effected in the sanitation of Roseau and Portsmouth and in the country villages, at some of the larger of which water supplies have been laid or are now in the process of being laid. There is still great room for improvement, however, which is hampered by lack of funds. Assistance has been approved under the Colonial Development Fund for the laying down of concrete drains in Roseau and in some of the more important country villages, and work has been started.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Satisfactory progress has been made in primary and secondary education throughout the year. The primary schools are, however, in a great number of cases seriously overcrowded. Consideration is being given to the provision of a sum on the Annual Estimates for erecting a new school house in Roseau to relieve the congestion in the two larger schools.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

Three surveys for lands and three applications for purchase were recorded during the year.

XI.—LABOUR.

The emigration of labourers to Curaçao, San Domingo, and elsewhere continues, and planters in some districts are experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to work the estates.

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PRESIDENCY OF MONTSERRAT.

I.—GENERAL.

Sustained effort during the year, both by the Government and people, was made towards rehabilitation after the disastrous hurricane of September, 1928. The replacement of three items of heavy damage, i.e., the shipping wharf, the bridge over Fort Ghaut, and the Hospital was completed. The occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit in March, 1930, was taken for a formal dedication of the Hospital buildings, though small unfinished details prevented the actual occupation of the new structure until later in 1930.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are given on page 5.

The Revenue of £27,389 for 1929-30 represented an excess over the Estimates by £5,314, practically every head of receipts showing an increase consequent on abundant cotton crop and the high prices paid locally to the peasantry.

Expenditure however amounted to £31,007 and the surplus of £3,252 at 31st March, 1929, was reduced to a deficit of £366 at the 31st March, 1930. The Reserve Fund then stood at £10,305.

The Public Debt was reduced in the year by £1,100, the Water Works Loan of 1883 having been redeemed.

The amounts to the credit of the Sinking Funds on the 31st March, 1930, were as follows :—

	£	£ s. d.
Public Works Loan, 1893 ...	10,000	7,478 0 0
Wireless Loan, 1925 ...	3,000	820 10 6
	£13,000	£8,298 10 6

The Government Savings Bank does not appear to be a popular institution, for, notwithstanding the increase of the interest rate to 3 per cent., deposits during the year were reduced by £128 to £658.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The main crop of the Presidency, sea island cotton, was good in return and profitable in price. The exports totalled 616,389 lb. of lint, valued at £58,900. Other cotton products (seed, meal, and oil) were exported to the value of £2,770. Onion shipments totalled 170,818 lb. with a value of £1,104; cattle returned £1,127 for 161 head; 900 crates of tomatoes shipped, mainly to Canada,

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realized £377; and a number of minor products, including lime juice (£139), bay oil (£21^) hides and skins (£230), amounted in value to £1,287.

The total of exports amounted to £65,565, or £21,034 less than in the previous year. This difference was largely due to the fact that a part of the 1927 cotton crop had been shipped in 1928, and an appreciable part of the crop in the year under review was not shipped until after March, 1930, and will thus be included in the next year's report; and there was a falling off of nearly £2,000 in the value of lime juice, the effects of the hurricane of 1928.

The following tabulated schedule of exports is informative.

	1926–27. £	1927–28. £	1928–29. £	1929–30. £
Cotton lint	51,231	50,526	74,637	58,900
Other cotton products ...	4,228	4,486	2,951	2,770
Onions	2,435	6,662	1,478	1,104
Lime products	2,117	1,690	2,123	242
Bay oil	325	50	156	219
Papaine	1,106	858	377	47
Hides and skins	—	—	—	230
Live stock	359	795	1,529	1,335
Tomatoes	—	—	—	377
Other items	1,554	3,686	3,348	341
	£63,355	£68,753	£86,599	£65,565

It will be noted that while the value of cotton lint was fairly well maintained, that of other cotton crop products showed a substantial fall from the average of previous three years. The onion crop was but one-sixth the value of that of two years previously; while the export of all lime products was but an eighth the value of those in three previous years. Papaine has almost disappeared as an export.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The imports for the year amounted to a value of £92,570, and the exports to £65,565, showing a balance of trade of, roughly, twenty-seven thousand pounds (£27,000) against the Presidency. This was due in great measure to the importation of materials in restoration of properties and of goods and stocks in trade to replace those destroyed by the hurricane in late 1928. The imports were £26,136 more than in the previous year, or roughly, the amount of the balance of trade. The exports were about twenty-one thousand pounds (£21,000) less than in the previous year which had been largely augmented from the cotton crop of the year before. Some of the cotton produce of the year under review was held back from shipment.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The palatial ships of the Canadian National Line call at Montserrat both ways in the voyages between Halifax and British Guiana, and by this line all Canadian and the larger part of other mails are received and despatched.

A wireless station, the property of the Island but operated by the Pacific Cable Board, ensures communication with the neighbouring islands, and so with the world at large.

A telephone system radiates from Plymouth to the more populous districts.

Public roads were badly damaged by the torrential rains attending the recent hurricane, and although much work in repair was done in 1929, larger appropriations for this purpose were made for 1930.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

A Magistrate's Court is held twice a week and the Supreme Court of the Colony decides appeals from this Court and tries cases of serious crime three times a year. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction is appointed periodically. No unusual cases of crime occurred and peace and good order generally were maintained.

A Division of the Leeward Islands Police is stationed in the Presidency, under a sub-inspector. The health of the men is good and the discipline excellent.

Short-term prisoners are kept in the local gaol; sentences of over six months are served in the Central Prison at Antigua. The health of the prisoners was good during the year, and no serious breaches of the Prisons Regulations were committed.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Operations under this Head were entirely confined to completion of replacements necessitated by the hurricane damage.

A new hospital, of concrete block construction, to replace an older wood and stone structure wrecked by the last hurricane was so far completed as to be dedicated during the Governor's short visit in March, 1930; a 63-foot span iron bridge was put in position over Fort Ghaut in the place of one destroyed in 1928; a landing jetty of creosoted piles was constructed in the port of Plymouth in replacement of one hurricane destroyed; and a reinforced concrete covering was put on the reservoir from which Plymouth's water supply is drawn in replacement of the previous galvanized covering.

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VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health.—The health of the Island was very good, especially in view of the fact that conditions of life had not quite returned to normal since the disaster of 1928. There were 418 births (34.90 per thousand) and 212 deaths (17.70 per thousand). 271 persons were admitted to the hospital in the year, of whom seven died in the wards. 138 cases were treated at an out-patient clinic for yaws and syphilis.

Meteorological.—The Station is 130 ft. above mean sea-level. The mean barometrical record for the year was 29.972 inches, while the mean temperature was 78.4°F. On the hottest day (September 18th) the thermometer registered 91°F.; the lowest daylight temperature was 66°F. on the 2nd April. The total rainfall was 71.14 inches, February being lowest with 2.27 inches, and August the highest with 8.98 inches. March, November, and December each had a precipitation of just under 9 inches.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There were thirteen elementary schools in the Island, managed by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Denominations, and one by the Montserrat Company, Ltd., with the aid of grants from the Government amounting to £1,645. In these schools there were 2,628 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 1,893.

The Grammar School established in 1928, though seriously handicapped by inadequacy of quarters since the hurricane of that year, is doing good work. Two boys' scholarships to this school are awarded annually to deserving pupils from the elementary schools.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The soil of the Island is suited to sea island cotton production and gives excellent yields with average manuring.

There are no Crown lands, the various hills and peaks being attached to the estates lying along their slopes. Uncultivated land is not thought to be sufficiently extensive and accessible to merit further development.

XI.—LABOUR.

Much of the peasant agricultural labour is attracted to neighbouring islands, even as far as Cuba and San Domingo, where though higher rates of wages prevail, the conditions of life are not so favourable as in Montserrat. Many estates are fully worked, while on others large areas are planted in cotton on the share system.

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XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In September, 1929, Mr. H. H. Hutchings took up duty as Commissioner on transfer from a similar post in the Cayman Islands, vice Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E., now Administrator of St. Vincent.

Great interest was taken in the possibilities arising out of loans under the Colonial Development Act and application was immediately made for a loan of £5,000 (since approved) to provide small concrete hurricane-proof houses for the peasantry.

PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure for the past five years are given on page 5.

The Surplus Funds were £4,109 8*s*. 8*d*., and the Reserve Funds £10,090 10*s*. 10*d*. at the 31st March, 1930.

The value of Imports and Exports during the calendar year amounted to £26,929 and £16,602 respectively.

The Peasants' Agricultural Bank, which is a private concern, proved most useful to the public.

PRODUCTION.

The rainfall for the year was 43.25 inches being 8.57 inches less than the previous year. The distribution was very uneven consequently many crops suffered from drought. An attempt was made to revive the cotton industry and some 400 lb. of cotton seed were distributed; unfortunately the weather conditions were unfavourable and most of the seed failed to germinate. Pink boll worm again made its appearance in the growing cotton. The usual ground provisions were planted. Onion, tomato slips, and sprouted coconuts were distributed to the peasants.

An increased acreage of cigar tobacco was planted by the Spaniards on the leased lands at the Station. These people have proved conclusively that excellent cigar tobacco can be grown in Tortola. Some pipe tobacco was also grown at the Station and the quality favourably reported on.

TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The number of vessels leaving the port was 837, and the number of arrivals 844. These were chiefly sailing boats taking and returning with cargo to and from St. Thomas and St. Croix (parts of the Virgin Islands which belong to the United States of America).

More schooners cleared for St. Croix this year on account of higher prices for cattle in that island.

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Five schooners visited the port, these took away and brought back labourers to and from Santo Domingo. The number of emigrants who left the Presidency was 121 and the number who returned 135; the latter included many absent for several years. The returned emigrants were inspected by the Health Officer.

One British man-of-war visited the island and the United States guard-boat of St. Thomas, " The Grebe," visited the island twice during the year.

One registered sloop of 12 tons and three sailing boats were built in the Presidency. The sloop carried 31 labourers to Santo Domingo in December.

There are five private motor boats in the Presidency.

A registered sloop and a sailing boat were lost; the first sank at the entrance of the harbour on a voyage to St. Kitts, and the other foundered returning from St. Thomas. No lives were lost.

The harbour buoys were cleaned and repainted.

The new 40 foot motor launch " Lady Florence ", was landed in Road Harbour in February and immediately put into commission. This launch is a great success and a distinct improvement on the old launch, " St. Ursula ", sold to the Government of St. Kitts—Nevis.

The shark-fishing industry continues and has extended operation to Anegada where it is hoped the inhabitants will show more enterprise than the people of East End. The continuation of this business depends entirely on the interest shown by the local fishermen.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the Presidency during 1929 was uniformly good. There were no wide-spread epidemics or abnormal features of interest.

The rainfall during the rainy season of October to December was the smallest on record for a great many years, and, consequently, the usual incidence of malaria and colds was materially lessened.

The usefulness of the hospital has increased, and 125 patients were admitted during the year, an increase of 18 on the previous year. There were 525 out-patients, an increase of 109. The out-patient attendances are likely to be much diminished in the future as a small fee is now charged per visit.

The yaws campaign was carried on and as a result but few cases now present themselves for treatment.

Vaccination of school children was done in all cases where necessary and 75 children were vaccinated in the last quarter.

The sanitary arrangements of Road Town have been satisfactory.

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EDUCATION.

The grant in aid of education was £603 and the total other expenditure was £600 2*s.* 10*d.*

There were no prosecutions for non-attendance during the year.

School gardens were maintained at all schools.

The annual examination of the schools was held in April when the Federal Inspector of Schools visited the Presidency.

The number of children on the school registers was 1,213 and the average attendance was 879. This is a decrease on the previous year.

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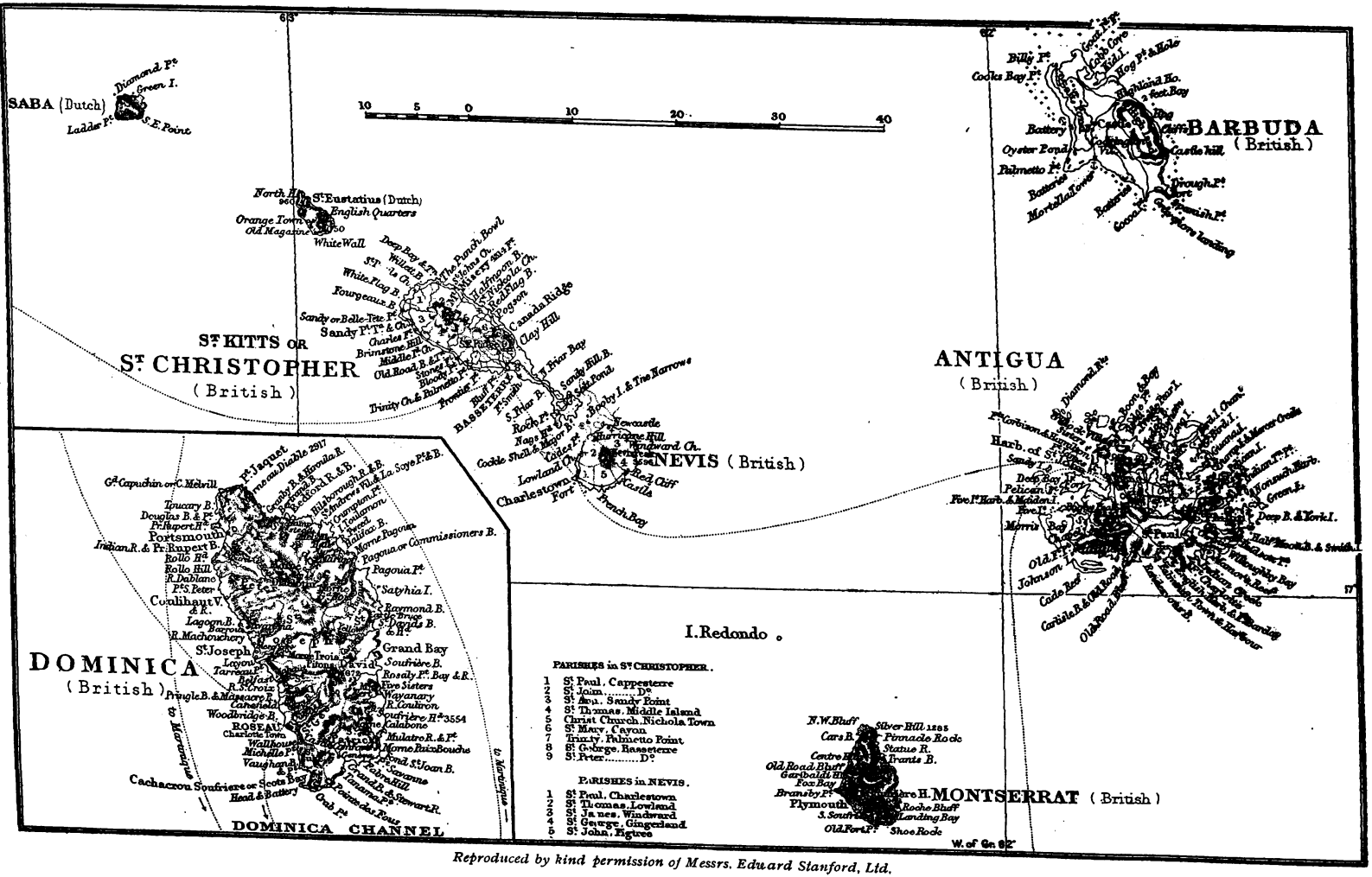

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BRITISH HONDURAS

REPORT FOR 1929

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

(With Financial Information up to 31st March, 1930).

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GEOGRAPHY.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ North latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ West longitude.

The boundaries of the Colony are defined by the River Hondo and Yucatan on the north; by a straight line drawn from Gracias a Dios Falls on the River Sarstoon to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, thence north to the Mexican frontier on the west; by a portion of Guatemala with the River Sarstoon on the south; while the Bay of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea are to the east. Its greatest length is about 174 miles and width about 68 miles. The total area is 80,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-third the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and almost equal to the whole of the British West India Islands put together. There are

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numerous islands, called cayes, off the mainland, whose area is about 212 square miles. Some of these are inhabited by fishermen, and on others coconuts are grown, but many of them are mere swamps and are uninhabited.

2. The city of Belize, the capital of the Colony, is approached from the sea by a narrow tortuous channel between reefs which form a natural shelter for vessels lying in the harbour. Vessels have to lie off from the shore between one and four miles, according to their draught. There is no deep water at or near the Port of Corozal, so that only boats drawing about five feet of water can approach the Port. At Commerce Bight, near the town of Stann Creek, there is a railway pier, alongside of which vessels drawing up to 20 feet can lie. Two piers, privately owned, have been erected at All Pines and Riversdale in the Stann Creek district. These can accommodate vessels drawing 14 feet and 18 feet respectively. At Punta Gorda, the chief town in the Toledo district, deep water is found only some miles from the shore. The mainland of the Colony is low and swampy near the coast, but rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is generally flat, but in the south it is hilly and mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb range to a height of 3,700 feet. The country is well watered, and its rivers, which are many, provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of all tropical produce. The climate as a tropical one, is naturally very healthy, and in Belize, where the trade winds blow, pleasant for most of the year.

HISTORY.

3. It is probable that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. It is also probable that the great Cortez passed through the western part of the Colony on his expedition to Spanish Honduras in the year 1524. But long before Columbus and Cortez, long before the Christian era—possibly 5,000 years ago—archaeologists say that the inhabitants of this part of the world were sufficiently civilized to have an exact system of chronology.

ERRATUM.

COLONIAL REPORT NO. 1521—BRITISH HONDURAS, 1929.

On page 2, para. 2, line 7 the total area should read 8,598 square miles.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

(With Financial Information up to 31st March, 1930).

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4. So far as modern history goes, the Colony became known to Englishmen about 1638, probably accidentally through a shipwrecked crew. It is also probable that many years ago people from Jamaica visited the Colony and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten District of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them, but as England was at that time at war with Spain it was natural that the subjects of each King should fight whenever they met in this country. Indeed, long after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, conflicts occurred between the

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subjects of His Britannic Majesty and those of the King of Spain in this Colony. The Spaniards also made frequent attempts to expel Englishmen who came with their slaves from Jamaica. Help was not wanting from outside. The Governor of Massachusetts on one occasion sent a British warship, H.M.S. *King George*, to help the settlers against their enemies. This was in the year 1667. Help was also received from the Mosquito Coast Indians and the Bay Island settlers. In 1670, Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the Godolphin Treaty of the 8th July, with plenary right of sovereignty, all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time (Article vii). Logwood establishments increased rapidly from this date. The population of the settlement at this date amounted to 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow, and a creek on which he worked bears his name to this day. By 1671 the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies." This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

5. By 1713 there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717 the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout" on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754 another attempt was made and defeated "principally by slaves" at Labouring Creek. In 1779 St. George's Caye was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Caye, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally beaten on the 10th September, 1798, at St. George's Caye.

6. From that time until about 1849 there was peace, but in that year the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of this Colony, and from the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, the Indians of Yucatan continued to make repeated attacks on the Colony until the year 1872.

7. The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for the purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public

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meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a " constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., " legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people." This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the Settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the Settlement, which were afterwards published and known as " Burnaby's Laws."

8. In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790–1797 elected magistrates again ruled the Settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1839 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The Settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on 10th September, 1909.

9. The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament " in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law " passed before 1889 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. Pursuant to Ordnance No. 31 of 1923 a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as " The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all Ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

10. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three ex-officio members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the date of this report there were four unofficial members.

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11. For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District; and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony.

12. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. He is also ex-officio Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

13. Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each district. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health; markets; slaughter-houses; traffic regulation; naming, numbering, and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts; building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

14. There is a partly nominated and partly elective Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Caye, Caye Caulker, and Ambergris Caye.

LANGUAGES.

15. English is the official language, but Spanish is spoken in some parts of the Colony, especially in the north, while there are many different dialects spoken by the Maya Indians. In the Stann Creek and Toledo Districts the Carib language prevails.

CURRENCY.

16. The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender for $4·86 and $2·43 respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces, and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5, and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners, the gold and other securities by which it is secured being, for the time being, in the custody of the Royal Bank of Canada.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

17. The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

Weights.

1 Arroba	25 lb.
1 Quintal	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	60 quarts.
1 Baril	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Mecate	22 yards square.
1 Vara	11.12 of a yard.

I.—GENERAL.

18. The annual Maya Exploration Expedition from the British Museum arrived in February under Captain T. A. Joyce and continued the investigation, started four years ago, of the Maya ruins of the Colony. This year attention was directed to the group of ruins situated between the Pusilha and Joventud branches of the Moho River. An illustrated report of the Expedition was published in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. LIX, page 439.

There was also another archaeological expedition under Mr. J. Eric Thompson, Assistant Curator of Central and South American Archaeology, on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, at work near the western frontier in the neighbourhood of El Cayo.

The results of Mr. Thompson's investigations have since been published in an illustrated volume entitled " Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras " (Field Museum Pubn. No. 274, Anthropological Series, Vol. XVII, No. 2).

The Colony abounds in most interesting ruins of the ancient Maya civilization.

19. Brigadier G. C. Grazebrook, C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops, visited the Colony in October and inspected the local Defence and Police Forces.

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20. The Government operations for the re-establishment of the Sponge Fishery were continued at Turneffe with satisfactory results. The future of this industry in the Colony is promising. Early in the year, an important step was reached in the opening of the first concession to be granted to a tenant for sponge cultivation, some years earlier than it had been expected would be possible.

In this new stage of the work, preliminary tests of prospective concession areas are undertaken in every case prior to the opening of the concessions to tenants, in order to ascertain their suitableness or otherwise for sponge planting. Attention is now being given to the carrying out of special planting experiments for this purpose in the different parts of Turneffe, and as the results of these tests are ascertained year by year, the Government will be in a position to increase the number of concessions to be leased to tenants for commercial planting.

The progress of the planted sponges on the different grounds of the Lagoon has continued to be very satisfactory at all points, and concurrently with the testing of new prospective concession grounds the planted material is being steadily increased.

21. Under the chairmanship of the Governor, a Committee has been engaged during the year extracting from the local archives, with a view to publication, all matters of historical value or human interest. At the same time attention is being given to the restoration and binding of the documents for their future preservation.

22. Due to excessive and exceptional floods during the year much damage was done to riverain plantations. The Legislative Council voted a generous sum for relief and rehabilitation, and this, with public subscriptions collected, was administered by the Flood Relief Committee of the British Honduras Agricultural Society.

23. Consequent on the presentation of a petition by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council for reduction of expenditure in connection with the Forestry Department, certain retrenchments in staff and expenditure were authorized by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the amount now provided being sufficient to maintain the progress achieved, but not sufficient to allow of further extension. The Forest Trust organization and legal constitution, however, are being maintained so as to be available for resumption of full activity when the finances of the Colony warrant it.

24. After opening the new Air Mail route from Miami, Florida, to British Guiana, through the Eastern Chain of West Indian Islands, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, accompanied by Mr. J. T. Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways, Inc., and Mrs. Trippe arrived in Belize in October. Subsequently he carried out from Belize as his base an aerial survey of portions of the Yucatan peninsula and the Peten District of Guatemala.

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25. The Government Industrial School for Boys, at Pomona in the Stann Creek Valley, which was opened in March, 1927, continued to progress. Of the total area of 650 acres, 73 acres were under cultivation as at 31st March, 1930, of which 36 represent the grapefruit orchard, the remainder being devoted to tropical fruits and vegetables. There were 64 inmates at the end of the year. In addition to its normal objects, this Institution should serve a valuable purpose in training boys in agriculture and possibly, later on, in forestry.

A school dairy was established during the year with great success. Valuable work is being done in connection with the nurseries. During the year 3,138 young trees of standard grapefruit were distributed to planters throughout the Colony.

II.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

26. The revenue collected during the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to $1,036,067.62, which was $77,979.62 more than the Estimate and $3,598.65 less than the amount collected in the previous financial year.

Expenditure.

27. The expenditure for 1929–30, which was estimated at $969,371.00, amounted to $1,023,602.68, an excess of $54,231.68 over the Estimates and a decrease of $23,274.42 over the year 1928–29.

28. The revenue and expenditure totals for the last six years are as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1924–25	938,969	920,998
1925–26	996,287	971,197
1926–27	1,116,432	1,040,490
1927–28	1,068,212	1,112,083
1928–29	1,039,666	1,046,877
1929–30	1,036,068	1,023,603

Assets and Liabilities.

29. The assets of the Colony on 31st March, 1930, were $832,313.44 and liabilities $616,401.64, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $215,911.80. The assets are chiefly investments on account of funds, and sums advanced in anticipation of the proposed loan. The assets consisted of cash in fixed deposits and current accounts in the local bank and with the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, unissued stores, investments in gilt-edged securities and sundry recoverable advances. The main liabilities represent amounts due to the Savings Bank and to sundry funds. The cash balances available amounted to $20,304.46.

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The Colony possesses further assets in the form of Crown lands, estimated to amount to over two-and-a-half million acres, or nearly half the area of the Colony. The revenue derived from Crown lands during 1929–30 amounted to $34,948.10.

Public Debt.

30. At the close of the financial year the funded public debt of the Colony stood at $1,869,407.34. Against this liability there was an accumulated sinking fund of $147,881.58, as compared with $132,663.81 the previous year. Of the net proceeds amounting to $1,083,443 realised from a loan authorized by Chapter 32, Consolidated Laws, 1924, as amended by Ordinance 13 of 1928, to meet the cost of certain public works and forestry development, the sum of $1,075,648.42 has been expended to date.

Government Savings Bank.

31. The Government Savings Bank is a sub-department of the Treasury. Branches are established in each of the five out-districts, the head office being in Belize. The Bank had a sum of $213,187.98 to the credit of 1,474 depositors on 31st March, 1930, against $204,235.79 to the credit of 1,453 depositors in the previous year. The amount invested as at 31st March, 1930, was $175,121.50 and the interest on investments was $7,745.32. Interest is paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and the interest credited to depositors during 1929–30 was $7,012.99.

III.—PRODUCTION.

32. The productive industries of the Colony, in order of importance are forestry, agriculture, and fisheries, no minerals having as yet been discovered in paying quantities. The relative production of these three industries may be gauged by the percentage exports, by value, of each class of produce, which in the year under report were as follows :—

Forest produce	85.25 per cent.
Agricultural produce	14.02 ,,
Marine produce	.67 ,,
Unclassified produce	.06 ,,

These figures relate only to produce of domestic origin.

33. The accompanying statement* shows in comprehensive form the exports of the important classes of produce of domestic origin to regular markets during the five calendar years ending with 1929.

34. Exports of forest produce were predominantly of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla* King), cedar (*Cedrela mexicana* Roem) and chicle.

* *See* page 24.

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Minor forest products continued to be shipped on a small scale. An increased number of hides, chiefly alligator skins, was exported, but lower prices than in 1928 prevailed.

35. The exports of mahogany were maintained on account of increased buying by the United States of America. The market in the United Kingdom was depressed and took less than half of its 1928 quota. This was balanced by the increased demand from the United States of America.

Lower prices than in previous years prevailed, probably on account of increasing shipment of small-sized wood.

36. The cedar trade, which fluctuates greatly, recovered considerably from the 1928 depression, but, as in the case of mahogany, solely on account of an improved market in the United States of America. The export to the United Kingdom continues to decline to a marked degree.

37. As was noted last year the future supply of mahogany and cedar gives rise to greater anxiety than the future demand. Depletion of accessible stocks of timber is proceeding rapidly.

38. The chicle market was more active than in any other year of the last quinquennium. The new markets in Canada and the United Kingdom are being satisfactorily maintained.

Less interest was shown in Crown gum during 1929 as compared with the 1928 demand.

39. Rosewood (*Dalbergia Stevensonii* Standl.) continued a limited market in the United States of America. The small demand from the United Kingdom during 1928 was maintained in 1929.

40. The small demand from the United Kingdom for logwood (*Haematoxylon campechianum* L.) was maintained, but with no buying from France there was a considerable decrease in logwood exports as compared with those of 1928.

41. Pine (*Pinus caribaea*) was not exported during the year on account of the liquidation of the chief pine saw-milling concern.

42. The utilization of the cohune nut (*Attalea Cohune* Morris) is being undertaken in the Toledo District where silvicultural operations, with a view to reducing the virgin bush into a pasture plantation state, increasing the production and facilitating the collection of nuts, have been in progress for some months. The husking and cracking machine, of which the operating company have the patent, is said to have been successfully tested in Spanish Honduras, but has not yet been installed in the Colony.

43. Coconuts still remain the principal agricultural crop grown and exported. There was a slight increase in the export of coconuts and a considerable increase in copra for the year. Although the crop during the first half of the year was poor, after the rains broke

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a considerable increase took place. Fortunately prices increased somewhat during the latter part of the year which coincided with the crop increase.

44. Shipments of bananas fell slightly during the year. This crop will tend to rise and fall and cannot be relied upon to take a high place in agriculture. Attention will be given to finding suitable crops to take the place of the banana.

45. Owing to the decreasing demand from outside for plantains the export figures show a decided decrease over last year. However, the local demand for this fruit is heavy and all that is grown could be consumed in the country with ease.

46. The distillation of rum again shows an increase and reached the highest figure for the last five years. However, the cane-growing industry has not improved and will not do so until systematic and more up-to-date and economical methods are employed. It is to be hoped that the newly formed Department of Agriculture will, at not too distant a date, be given facilities for undertaking this and similar work.

47. Gradual expansion is taking place in the planting of grapefruit, mainly in the North Stann Creek Valley, with small plantings in the Toledo District, Belize and Sibun Rivers, and the Corozal District. No new groves came into commercial bearing during the year. All new plantings have been confined to the Marsh seedless and Duncan varieties. For the period under review, shipments show a slight decrease, due to a short first crop caused by bad weather conditions at the time of flowering and setting. Shipments to Canada were increased, with the object of gradually working up a Canadian trade, since better shipping facilities have been afforded. The bulk of these shipments consisted of native seedling fruit and the reception of this fruit was most encouraging. However, before any advance can be made in shipping seedlings much selection work will be necessary. Shipments to the Lister Institute for testing of vitamin content were continued. British Honduras grapefruit won the Gold Medal at the Imperial Fruit Show for the second year in succession. Owing to the outbreak of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis Capitata*) in Florida, imported citrus fruits were subjected to thorough examination before being allowed out of bond. Up to date this pest has not been reported.

48. More interest than ever in the past has been taken in the growing of vegetables. There is, however, room for much improvement in the matter of varieties, cultural methods and marketing. The bulk of the vegetable gardens are situated on the river banks near Belize and much loss was experienced owing to the abnormal floods during the latter half of the year. Many growers had their crops completely washed out and were unable to replant before the new year.

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49. No improvement has taken place in the lobster-canning industry, due mainly to labour difficulties. Fresh lobsters, however, appear in the exports for the first time. There appears to be a big demand for this article in the neighbouring republics to the South. The export of shark products shows a decided increase.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

50. The gross trade of the Colony amounted to $9,933,548 as against $8,523,250 during 1928, an increase of $1,410,298.

51. The following table shows the total trade of the Colony for the five years 1925–29 :—

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Imports	4,515,121	5,065,663	4,534,804	4,481,748	5,056,673
Exports	3,576,018	3,928,790	4,547,528	4,041,502	4,876,875
Trade	8,091,139	8,994,453	9,082,332	8,523,250	9,933,548

52. Trade with the Empire has shown gradual but steady progress since the inception of the Preferential Tariff and the Agreement with the Dominion of Canada in 1921. From the table hereunder, which gives comparative percentages of Empire and foreign trades during the years 1920 and 1929, it will be observed that the percentage of imports has risen from 17.45 to 41.06, an increase of over 100 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that an almost similar gain is shown in the exports, and that the percentage of increase in the trade is therefore approximately 100 per cent.

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	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Trade.*	
	1920.	1929.	1920.	1929.	1920.	1929.
United Kingdom and British Possessions...	17.45	41.06	14.88	23.73	16.17	31.55
United States of America	60.44	39.41	78.18	71.46	69.31	55.14
Other Countries	22.11	19.53	6.94	4.81	14.52	12.31

IMPORTS.

53. Imports increased by $574,925, the total for 1929 being $5,056,673 as against $4,468,500 in 1928.

54. The direction of the import trade for the years 1925–1929 is shown below :—

	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom ...	776,531	17·20	858,149	16·94	689,528	15·25	834,681	18·62	888,406	17·57
Canada	501,030	11·10	532,392	10·51	599,105	13·21	792,411	17·68	1,105,403	21·86
Other British Possessions.	87,917	1·95	98,029	1·94	101,406	2·23	66,640	1·49	82,456	1·63
United States of America	2,248,389	49·80	2,375,428	46·89	2,093,237	46·15	1,795,669	40·07	1,992,670	39·41
Mexico...	421,772	9·34	612,998	12·10	546,276	12·04	528,292	11·78	410,239	8·11
Other Countries ...	479,482	10·61	588,667	11·62	505,252	11·12	464,055	10·36	577,499	11·42
	4,515,121		5,065,663		4,534,804		4,481,748		5,056,673	

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EXPORTS.

55. The value of the exports amounted to $4,876,875, or $835,373 more than the total for 1928.

56. The distribution of the exports during the years 1925–29 is shown below :—

	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*	$	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom ...	417,332	11·67	245,502	6·25	357,618	7·86	439,505	10·88	324,009	6·65
Canada	35,464	·99	206,635	5·26	145,759	3·21	294,767	7·29	233,671	4·79
Other British Possessions.	12,638	·36	2,565	·07	96,620	2·12	413,643	10·23	599,519	12·29
United States of America. ...	2,812,056	78·64	3,208,006	81·65	3,716,299	81·72	2,718,198	67·26	3,485,061	71·46
Other Countries ...	298,528	8·34	266,082	6·77	231,232	5·09	175,389	4·34	234,615	4·81
	3,576,018		3,928,790		4,547,528		4,041,502		4,876,875	

57. Mahogany continues to be the principal export of the Colony, accounting in value for 38 per cent. of the total exports in 1929. The following table shows the direction of the exports of mahogany during the last five years :—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Domestic Produce—	*S. Feet.*	*S. Feet.*	*S. Feet.*	*S. Feet.*	*S. Feet.*
To United Kingdom	3,087,255	1,513,487	2,411,826	2,637,622	1,286,242
France	—	—	—	15,972	—
United States of America ...	6,312,979	13,738,929	18,689,523	11,138,283	12,861,862
Sub-total	9,400,234	15,252,416	21,101,349	13,791,877	14,148,104
Re-exports—					
To United States of America ...	3,180,602	3,624,964	3,493,122	2,570,403	2,330,076
Total	12,580,836	18,877,380	24,594,471	16,362,280	16,478,180

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Shipping.

58. A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam, and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 625,272, an increase of 45,394 as compared with the previous year.

Entered.

Nationality.	*Sailing vessels.*	*Steamships and Motor boats.*	*Total tonnage.*
British	2,423	86,977	89,400
United States of America ...	452	84,110	84,562
Other	1,685	136,934	138,619
Total ...	4,560	308,021	312,581

Cleared.

Nationality.	*Sailing vessels.*	*Steamships and Motor boats.*	*Total tonnage*
British	2,446	84,616	87,062
United States of America ...	423	81,278	81,701
Other	1,488	142,440	143,928
Total ...	4,357	308,334	312,691

59. The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

	Inwards.	*Outwards.*	*Total.*
1925	315,505	327,658	643,163
1926	316,663	319,238	635,906
1927	341,063	337,714	679,317
1928	291,451	288,427	579,878
1929	312,581	312,691	625,272

60. Seven sailing and eleven motor boats were registered during the year, increasing the total registered tonnage by 292 tons.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

61. There is frequent communication between the towns and villages along the coast by sailing and motor boats, and by the latter on the rivers. Improved mail and passenger services by motor vessels were established during 1924, between Belize, Corozal, Orange Walk, and between Belize, Stann Creek, All Pines, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda. These services are subsidized by Government and mails are carried under contract. The fertile Stann Creek Valley is tapped by a short railway line from the sea coast at Stann Creek to a point 25 miles inland.

62. External communication is provided weekly with New Orleans or Mobile, and monthly from New York and New Orleans (the latter southward bound only) by the steamers of the United Fruit Company. The Canadian Government Merchant Marine conduct a fortnightly service between Belize and Jamaica connecting with their service to Canada via Bahamas and Bermuda, and the Harrison Line a

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four-weekly service from Liverpool. The latter sailings are subject to variation in date, and the voyage to Belize covers a period of from five to six weeks, the steamers proceeding from Liverpool to the West Indies, and sometimes to the Spanish Main and Central American ports, making Belize their last port of call. The same line runs an occasional steamer to carry mahogany to London. Mails from London reach Belize via New York and New Orleans or Mobile in about fifteen days. In addition to this route there is good passenger connection between Great Britain and the Colony by the steamers of the Elders and Fyffes Line to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence by steamers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine to Belize.

63. Communication by sailing vessels with the neighbouring republics is frequent.

64. A tri-weekly Air Mail Service between the United States and the Canal Zone, with Belize as an overnight stopping place, was inaugurated by Colonel Lindbergh on behalf of the Pan American Airways, Inc., on 4th February. Towards the end of the year a passenger service was added.

Roads.

65. The Colony is urgently in need of good roads. Owing to the low-lying nature of much of the Colony, road construction is difficult and expensive. There are a few miles of indifferent road round Belize and at Corozal, Cayo, and Punta Gorda. Otherwise the only " roads " are indifferent bush tracks, cart or bridle paths. A graded earth-road, intended at present for light motor traffic during the dry season, is being opened, mainly along existing tracks, from Belize to Orange Walk on the New River and thence to Corozal. It is hoped to improve this road and metal it, section by section, as funds permit, and to make it a serviceable all-weather line of communication with the Northern District.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

66. The postal telegraph system is a Government institution. There are about 925 miles of lines, with 32 offices, the same as in 1928, no extension of the system having been effected during the year.

67. There is one telephone exchange in Belize, with 300 subscribers.

Radio-Telegraphs.

68. The installations in use at the Radio-Telegraph Station, Belize, consist of (*a*) 25 Kw. Arc Transmitter, type 18 ; (*b*) 5 kw. Quenched Spark Transmitter (Wireless Speciality Apparatus). The

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are functions on 2,400 and 3,300 metre wave-lengths, its average range of operation under good conditions being 2,000 miles. The quenched spark transmitter makes use of 600 and 1,550 metre wave-lengths, all commercial and Government traffic being handled on the 1,550 metre wave.

69. Ship traffic is dealt with on the 600 metre wave, the hours of watch being given below.

70. The range of the quenched spark transmitter is 1,000 miles on the 1,550 metre wave, and 400 miles on the 600 metre wave.

71. In addition to handling every type of public traffic the station transmits special weather reports to Washington daily at 12.30 hours and 23.15 hours G.M.T. from 1st June to 30th November on a 1,550 metre wave-length.

72. Public traffic is accepted by the station between the hours of 12.00 and 15.00 G.M.T.

73. Watch on 600 metres is maintained at the following times, G.M.T. :—

12.45 to 13.10 hrs.
14.30 to 15.00 hrs.
16.15 to 16.30 hrs.
17.30 to 17.45 hrs.
18.30 to 19.00 hrs.
19.30 to 19.45 hrs.
21.00 to 21.15 hrs.
22.30 to 23.00 hrs.
23.30 to 00.30 hrs.
01.45 to 02.00 hrs.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

74. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of British Honduras and by the District Commissioners' Courts, subject to appeal to, and review by, the Supreme Court.

75. During the year the Supreme Court dealt with 61 civil matters as against 32 in the preceding year, and heard 4 actions and 3 appeals.

One petition in bankruptcy was presented during the year. The usual Sessions were held at Corozal in March, June, September, and December.

76. Forty-three criminal cases came before the Court, excluding reviews of judgments in the lower Court.

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77. The following figures show the convictions for the more serious crimes :—

Murder	1
Manslaughter	2
Arson	Nil
Forgery	1
Perjury	Nil
Housebreaking	1
Burglary	Nil
Rape and attempted rape	Nil
Indecent assault	Nil
Grievous harm	1

Of the total number of persons accused of crime, 65 per cent. were convicted.

Police.

78. The strength of the British Honduras Police Force on 31st December, 1929, was 3 officers, 29 non-commissioned officers, and 88 constables.

In addition to their ordinary Police duties, members of the Force, when stationed in the out-districts, act as officers of Customs, telephone operators, postal clerks, keepers of prisons, public vaccinators, attesting officers under the labour law, and in various other capacities.

The expenditure on the Force during the financial year 1929–30 was $107,109.27. The cost of Police per man is $885.20 ; the cost per head of population is $2.09.

Prisons.

79. There is one central prison, at Belize, and five local prisons, one in each of the out-districts. During the year 155 persons were committeed to the Belize Prison, of these 4 were sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, 1 to 2½ years, 1 to 3, 1 to 5, 1 to 15 ; 1 was sentenced to be executed. The daily population of the Belize Prison averaged 43, the same as the previous year.

The number of juveniles admitted was 43 males and 8 females, as compared with 37 males and 8 females during the year 1928. There is no accommodation for the proper separation of youthful offenders, but those under the age of 17 are kept apart as much as possible and are put to work under the direct supervision of an officer.

The Medical Officer examined all prisoners on admission before being classified for labour, as well as daily applicants. The general health of the prisoners was good. Six were admitted to the Public Hospital for treatment. There were no deaths during the year.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

80. No public work of any magnitude, or of other than of local interest, was undertaken during the year. The maintenance of Government buildings during the year cost $17,613.54. The expenditure on roads and bridges totalled $26,834.85.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

81. The general health of the Colony was good. No cases of quarantinable disease occurred in the Colony during the year.

Cancer was responsible for 24 deaths, or 5.1 per cent. of the total certified deaths, as against 15 deaths in 1928. There were no certified deaths from this disease in Orange Walk, Stann Creek, and Toledo Districts.

Three cases of enteric fever occurred in the Corozal District during the year, with one death. While, therefore, the disease is fortunately rarely met with, it does occur in the Colony.

Dysentery, on the other hand, is prevalent throughout the Districts, and 73 cases, with 14 deaths, were treated in the various hospitals during the year.

There were 56 uncertified deaths in which the causes of death were stated to have been "dysentery," "diarrhoea," or "bad bowels"; many of these were probably cases of dysentery.

Most of the cases are of the bacillary type, although the amoebic type also occurs. Liver abscess is a rare and infrequent condition in this Colony.

82. The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in the Colony necessitates considerable storage of rain-water in tanks, vats, barrels, and other receptacles, with consequent stegomyia breeding.

The sanitary staff have been engaged in frequent inspections in order to detect the presence or absence of mosquito larvae in these receptacles.

Arrivals in the Colony from Guatemala, Mexico, and Spanish Honduras are all subjected to medical surveillance on landing, but owing to the length of our coast-line and boundaries it is safe to assume that evasions frequently occur; and therein lies a great source of danger, necessitating the reduction of the stegomyia index to a vanishing point.

Screening of water receptacles is not universally practised as a preventive measure; while it is the most effective it is the most expensive. The use of larvivorous fish is by far the most commonly used anti-stegomyia preventive measure. It is both cheap and effective. Oiling is an effective measure which is also frequently used.

83. The destruction of crabs by means of Cyanogas was continued during the year. The results have been satisfactory. Crabs are temporarily decreased in number and so are also crab holes, sheltering

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places of mosquitoes and sandflies. It is necessary that this work of destruction should be carried on with increased rather than diminished vigour if the results so far obtained are to be permanent. It is also necessary that this work of crab destruction should not be carried out at the expense of other more important work. The present staff of Sanitary Inspectors is inadequate to do all that ought to be done.

Vital Statistics.

84. The population of the Colony at the end of 1929 is estimated at 51,228. In all the Districts there is an excess of births over deaths, and there is an increase in the population of each District. The birth-rate of the Colony is 39.314 per thousand and the death-rate 20.926 per thousand. The infantile mortality rate for the Colony was 12.95 per hundred, as compared with 11.31 in 1928.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Elementary Education.

85. The system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is seventy-five, fifty-four being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize where a civilian is employed; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied. Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the teaching staff of the schools, which are regulated by the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years. Government contribution to the cost of elementary education for the year was $77,634.99. The cost *per capita* to Government, based on average attendance, was $13.23.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was 75; one hundred and forty-seven teachers were employed; the average enrolment at all schools was 7,564, of whom 3,972 were boys and 3,592 girls.

Secondary Education.

86. Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking in connection with the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the Diocesan High Schools for Boys and Girls conducted by the Anglican Church, St. John's College conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and St. Catherine's Academy conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at the annual Cambridge Local examinations, which, during the year, amounted to $1,250.00.

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X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

87. During the financial year 1929–30, 113 applications for leases of 3,188 acres of agricultural land, and 63 applications for leases of 90 town and village lots were approved and taken up by the lessees. 339 acres of agricultural land were sold to 13 applicants for $1,316.49 and 12 town and village lots were sold to 10 applicants for $479.75. Twenty acres of agricultural land and four town and village lots were granted free. Sixty-two titles for 65 town and village lots and four titles for 33 acres of agricultural land were issued.

88. Progress upon the trigonometrical survey was continued. The check base line at Garbutt's Falls was measured, and trigonometrical observations were taken at twelve main stations and ten base extension stations.

89. Several important surveys were undertaken for the ascertainment of areas for taxation purposes or for the settlement of boundary disputes. A number of surveys of minor importance were also made.

XI.—LABOUR.

90. The demand for mahogany, the Colony's staple product, was greater this year than in 1928. The chicle market was active, and, on the whole, there was less unemployment than in the previous year.

91. The following table shows the number of men employed under the Labour Ordinance during the hiring season 1929–30, there being a decrease of 136 as compared with the previous year :—

Timber operations	690
Agricultural	142
Total... ...	832

It may be explained here that few of the men engaged in chicle operations are employed under the labour law and the numbers are, therefore, not included in the figures shown above.

There is no immigrant labour.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

92. Twenty-nine Ordinances were passed during the year, some of them being amending Ordinances, which call for no special comment.

93. The more important new Ordinances are :—

No. 1 of 1929.—Regulating the exportation of antiquities.

No. 2 of 1929.—Providing for the local registration of designs registered in the United Kingdom.

No. 19 of 1929.—Levying a new rate of Customs and Excise Duties.

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No. 27 of 1929.—Repealing the old Quarantine Ordinance and bringing the legislation regulating quarantine in line with the requirements of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 21st June, 1926.

CLIMATE.

94. The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries with small European populations. Europeans leading a normal life and taking common precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy.

The annual rainfall at Belize was 113.57 inches.

95. The absolute extremes of temperature were on 28th September, when the thermometer registered 90.0° F., and 30th January, when it was at 57.0° F.

H. G. PILLING,
Colonial Secretary.

4th September, 1930.

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APPENDIX.

Exports of Produce.

Product.	Destination.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		Percentage by value of all Produce for 1929.
		Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $	
Mahogany Logs (S. ft.)	U.K. ...	3,087,255	362,730	1,513,487	189,186	2,411,826	265,771	2,637,622	338,133	1,286,242	160,780	—
	U.S.A. ...	6,312,979	660,985	13,736,928	1,189,328	18,689,523	1,730,775	11,138,283	963,610	12,861,862	1,099,075	—
	France ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,972	1,597	—	—	—
	Total ...	9,400,234	1,023,715	15,250,415	1,378,514	21,101,349	1,996,546	13,791,877	1,303,340	14,148,104	1,259,855	65·59
Mahogany Lumber ... (S. ft.)	U.K. ...	80,208	9,772	24,613	2,460	232,295	25,854	221,197	28,181	202,209	23,756	—
	U.S.A. ...	—	—	1,000	160	18,297	1,105	7,026	897	20,599	859	—
	Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,352	536	—
	Bermuda	106	20	—	—	8,755	1,461	—	—	—	—	—
	Canada ...	64,878	11,010	124,106	22,598	67,166	11,740	34,682	4,343	49,756	7,373	—
	N.Z. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,212	887	—
	Panama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	396	—
	Total ...	145,192	20,802	149,719	25,218	326,513	40,160	262,905	33,421	285,128	33,807	1·76
Cedar Logs (S. ft.) ...	U.K. ...	66,798	6,915	37,642	4,705	42,629	4,577	26,493	2,441	12,911	1,426	—
	U.S.A. ...	214,052	23,148	244,308	20,431	689,210	47,002	377,113	25,264	675,853	48,613	—
	Total ...	280,850	30,063	281,950	25,136	731,839	51,579	403,606	27,705	688,764	50,039	2·60
Banak (S. ft.)	U.S.A. ...	377,920	10,356	355,256	12,434	10,454	143	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Maria	U.S.A. ...	111,716	2,793	159,103	5,569	540	32	—	—	—	—	—
Yemeri	U.S.A. ...	40,274	1,004	3,451	121	10,082	504	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hardwoods ...	U.S.A. ...	2,119	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Rosewood (Tons) ...	U.K. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	945	44	969	—
	U.S.A. ...	248	5,362	76	2,315	137	2,925	393	8,656	199	5,984	—
	Canada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	125	—
	Total ...	248	5,362	76	2,315	137	2,925	435	9,601	249	7,078	0·36
Pine Lumber (S. ft.) ...	U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,225	599	—	—	—
	Guatemala	30,621	1,558	130,722	6,165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduras	88,696	3,816	91,050	3,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mexico ...	17,732	1,050	73,072	3,592	—	—	11,629	421	—	—	—
	Total ...	137,049	6,424	294,844	13,725	—	—	22,854	1,020	—	—	—
Logwood (Tons) ...	U.K. ...	269	6,725	186	4,510	332	8,405	322	7,364	220	5,986	—
	France ...	340	8,500	451	11,271	—	—	742	18,200	—	—	—
	Total ...	609	15,225	637	15,781	332	8,405	1,064	25,564	220	5,986	—
Chicle (Lb.)	U.S.A. ...	334,892	154,875	233,076	100,560	424,354	189,374	356,725	156,439	545,889	253,127	—
	U.K. ...	—	—	—	—	9,738	4,382	24,712	11,525	14,998	6,240	—
	Canada ...	—	—	26,770	11,383	26,083	10,862	60,449	25,999	37,399	16,016	—
	Total ...	334,892	154,875	259,846	111,943	460,175	204,618	441,886	193,963	598,286	275,383	14·34
Hides and Skins (No.)	U.S.A. ...	258	153	1,939	1,554	2,297	3,915	2,103	6,651	2,554	5,699	0·29
Railway Sleepers (No.)	Jamaica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	840	1,600	—	—	—
Cohune Nuts	U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,690	30	—
Forest Produce ...	*Total* ...	—	*1,271,302*	—	*1,592,310*	—	*2,308,827*	—	*1,602,865*	—	*1,637,877*	*85·25*
Coconuts (No.)	Canada ...	955,650	21,970	2,180,535	41,646	2,623,955	49,370	1,726,790	36,391	1,400,130	28,419	—
	U.S.A. ...	4,786,508	113,926	3,322,025	67,662	3,290,079	80,819	4,031,187	90,132	4,889,950	99,363	—
	Total ...	5,742,158	135,896	5,502,560	109,308	5,914,034	130,189	5,757,977	126,523	6,290,080	127,782	6·65

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EXPORTS OF PRODUCE—*continued.*

Product.	*Destination.*	*1925.*		*1926.*		*1927.*		*1928.*		*1929.*		*Percentage by value of all Produce for 1929.*
		Quantity.	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	
Copra (Lb.)	U.K. ...	—	—	417,433	18,810	259,683	12,984	—	—	117,007	5,850	—
	U.S.A. ...	442,178	19,002	784,248	39,085	1,296,547	62,142	497,849	24,889	951,357	47,297	—
	Mexico ...	234,140	9,749	287,540	11,449	136,718	4,435	90,000	3,375	247,668	9,552	—
	Total ...	676,318	28,751	1,489,221	69,344	1,692,948	79,561	587,849	28,264	1,316,032	62,699	3·26
Bananas (Bunches) ...	U.S.A. ...	269,795	99,091	161,281	53,861	112,640	42,619	148,564	55,604	141,840	49,119	2·66
Plantains (No.) ...	U.S.A. ...	1,453,135	16,623	998,400	10,831	210,800	2,266	704,205	7,398	366,245	4,124	0·21
Rum (Gals.)	Honduras	1,540	1,540	348	348	5,758	5,987	1,235	1,235	500	500	—
	Nicaragua	4,256	4,256	5,718	5,738	1,330	1,299	7,072	7,072	8,901	8,901	—
	Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,872	1,872	—	—	—
	Cayman Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	143	5,352	5,363	—
	Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	130	—
	Total ...	5,796	5,796	6,066	6,086	7,088	7,286	10,322	10,322	14,841	14,894	0·77
Grapefruit (No.) ...	U.K. ...	1,302	62	122,946	4,232	69,998	2,387	230,922	10,072	(cases) 2,427	8,509	—
	Bermuda	15,278	627	51,272	1,631	58,310	2,589	—	—	—	—	—
	Canada ...	50,503	1,978	144,214	4,896	59,830	2,604	13,764	563	459	1,744	—
	Br. Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	27	—	—	—
	Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	48	—
	Total ...	67,083	2,667	318,432	10,759	188,138	7,580	245,262	10,662	2,903	10,301	0·54

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Oranges (No.)	U.K. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,755	86	(cases) 41	177	—
	Canada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,016	155	11	29	—
	Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,771	241	57	220	0·01
Cacao Beans (Lb.) ...	U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,891	964	—	—	—
Other Agricultural Produce.	U.K. and Jamaica.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	—	155	0·01
Agricultural Produce	*Total ...*	—	*288,824*	—	*260,189*	—	*269,501*	—	*240,668*	—	*269,294*	*14·02*
Lobsters (Canned) (Cases)	U.S.A. ...	3,827	19,595	2,249	18,888	2,922	15,952	1,214	6,190	20	120	0·01
	Mexico ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	110	
Lobsters (Fresh) (No.) ...	Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,225	156	0·01
Tortoiseshell												
Hawksbill (Lb.) ...	U.K. ...	2,798	19,361	2,974	16,957	2,984	12,414	1,625	7,916	1,802	8,876	—
Loggerhead (Lb.) ...	U.K. ...	894	295	1,881	542	—	—	1,738	600	—	—	—
	Total ...	3,692	19,656	4,855	17,499	2,984	12,414	3,363	8,516	1,802	8,876	0·48
Sponges, Raw (Lb.) ...	U.S.A. ...	247	193	333	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Turtle (Lb.) ...	Jamaica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	74	—
Shark Products (Lb.) ...	U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,894	1,948	20,437	3,350	0·17
Marine Produce ...	*Total ...*	—	*39,444*	—	*36,605*	—	*23,366*	—	*16,654*	—	*12,686*	*0·67*
Unclassified	*Total ...*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1,234*	*0·06*
All Produce	**Total ...**	—	**1,599,570**	—	**1,889,104**	—	**2,606,694**	—	**1,860,187**	—	**1,921,091**	**100·00**

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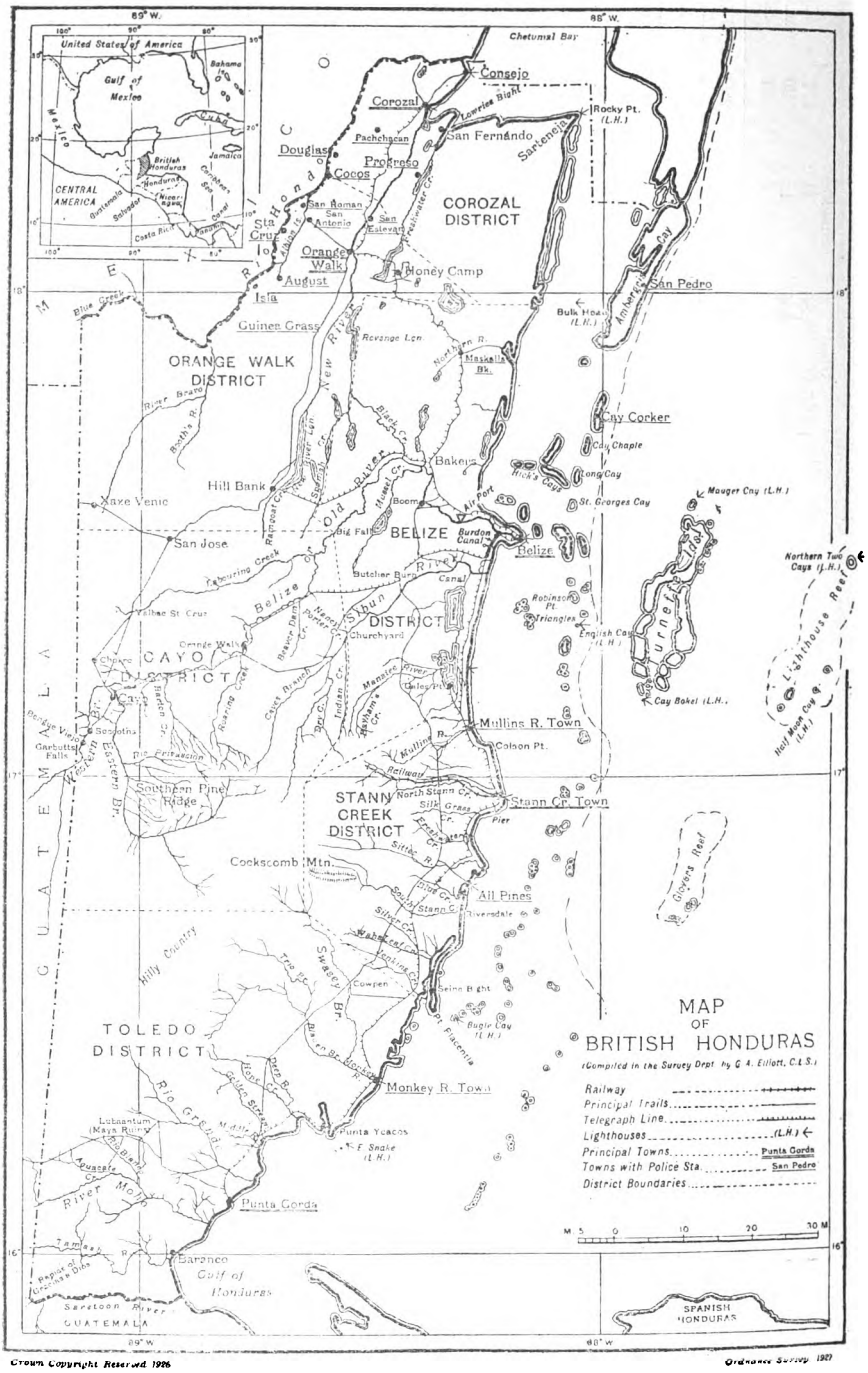

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

A. H. 1348

(8TH JUNE, 1929 TO 27TH MAY, 1930)

BY

A. J. STURROCK

British Adviser, Trengganu

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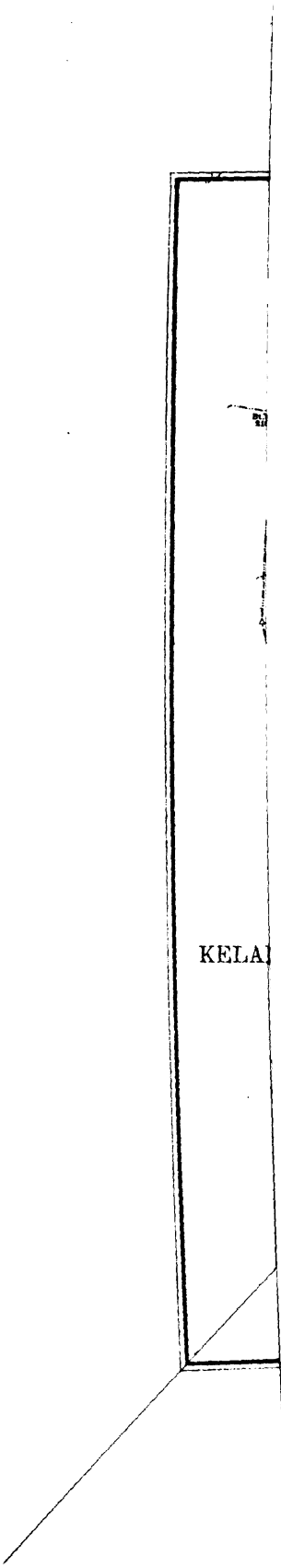

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PREFATORY NOTE

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5°55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102°20″ and 103°30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The area of the State is now computed to be about 5,000 square miles. The length of the State is about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers*.—The country is divided into sixteen river-basins, all flowing into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by the coasting steamers. The other rivers are passable to small craft only, on account of the bar, though some of them are considerable streams.

3. *Islands*.—The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. Perhentian and Redang have always been considered to offer good harbourage in all weather prior to an accident to Seabelle II in Muharram 1349 when she ran on an uncharted reef near the Perhentian Islands. Kapas offers very safe anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

4. *Minerals*.—Trengganu is possibly rich in minerals, though its wealth has not been definitely established in respect of tin. The latter seems to be mostly found in the Southern half of the State. Wolfram graphite haematite magnetite and monazite have also been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

5. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The "Nagarakretagama" speaks both of Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The "Hikayat Hang Tuah" tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Pahang.

6. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the

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inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

7. *Recent History.*—The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL HAMID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL, who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the 18th century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) began to send an annual tribute of Bunga Mas to the King of Siam. Later this was sent triennially, till in 1909 by treaty, Siam transferred her suzerainty to Great Britain. A British Agent with Consular powers was appointed. The Treaty was amended in 1919, and the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan religion.

C.—CLIMATE

8. The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

The heat is tempered in the coastal regions by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

D.—POPULATION

9. The population at the 1921 Census was 153,765, 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was:—Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751. The chief division by industries was as follows:—Fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

10. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my predecessors for these prefatory notes, which have been adopted largely from previous annual reports.

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Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1348 A.H.

I.—Financial

.A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected in 1348 amounted to $1,391,471 against an estimate of $1,602,220. The expenditure for the year was $1,524,706, against an estimate of $1,809,425.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last 6 years are as follows:—

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1343 ...	1,007,282	899,475
1344 ...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345 ...	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346 ...	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347 ...	1,361,025	1,520,149
1348 ...	1,391,471	1,524,706

Revenue for the year though slightly in excess of the yield for the previous year was still below the total for 1346. The depressed condition of trade which had resulted in a reduced revenue continued throughout the year. The unfortunate results were seen particularly in the reduced yield from the export duties on tin and rubber.

A comparative statement of the revenue received under the various headings for the last three years is given below:—

Heading	*1346*	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$	$
1. Farms ...	16,899	16,673	20,325
2. Marine ...	23,861	23,424	20,568
3. Chandu and Liquors ...	354,642	307,646	281,600
4. Customs ...	775,363	712,735	736,752
5. Land ...	90,463	155,271	174,702
6. Municipal ...	37,753	38,335	41,630
7. Police ...	16,030	16,531	16,072
8. Courts ...	30,126	24,679	28,832
9. Posts and Telegraphs ...	25,949	28,774	30,316
10. Miscellaneous	27,479	31,920	28,921
11. Land Sales ...	3,586	5,042	8,751

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It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the continued shrinkage in the revenue derived from chandu and liquors. This is undoubtedly due in part to the slump in tin prices and consequent unemployment among Chinese mining coolies particularly in the Kemaman area. But it is doubtful if the phenomenon can be explained entirely in terms of industrial depression. It is at least possible that decreased sales of Government chandu are balanced by increased sales of chandu derived from other sources.

B.—LOAN ACCOUNT

The expenditure on Loan Account during 1348 was $477,159. Details of this expenditure are given below:—

Heading *Special Public Works*	*Allocation*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
LOAN NO. II		
Road from Bukit Payong to Kuala Brang	35,122	28,696
LOAN NO. III		
Personal Emoluments ...	55,350	46,554
Kelantan Road (Kuala Trengganu Division) ...	260,000	249,590
Kelantan Road (Besut Division)	90,000	72,447
Ayer Puteh Road ...	100,000	57,683
Bukit Payong—K. Brang Path	30,000	22,189
Total ...	570,472	477,159

II.—Police and Crime

Mr. L. L. MILLS proceeded on furlough on 24th January, 1930, corresponding to 24th Sha'aban, 1348, being relieved by Mr. E. E. H. BECK, who remained in charge of the Police for the remainder of the year under review.

Tengku Mohamed officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole of the year.

The approved establishment on 1st Muharram 1348 was 312 and the actual strength on 30th Zulhijah 1348 was 297. The number of men enrolled in 1348 was 65 as compared with 56 of the previous years. Difficulty was experienced in the enrolment of suitable recruits owing to the low percentage of literacy in the State.

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Discipline.—The number of offences recorded as having been committed by the rank and file was 472 as against 368 in 1347 and cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Of this number 5 were offences against the law of the State and were dealt with by the Court, the balance of 467 disciplinary offences being dealt with by the Commissioner. Twenty three men were dismissed in 1348 as compared with 15 in 1347.

Training.—The curriculum of training inaugurated at the Depot during 1347 has been continued during the year under review and has proved to be of the greatest value not only to the recruits but also to backward Constables and N. C. O's, who are put through an intensive "Refresher" Course lasting some months.

Arms.—During the year the Apprentice Armourer sent to Kuala Lumpur for training completed his course of instruction and returned to Trengganu.

The Armoury has been re-organised and towards the end of the year, the Armourer made a tour of inspection to the majority of the out-stations, where he examined and stripped the arms on issue. It is hoped to continue these tours at regular intervals as it is apparent that much remains to be done.

Musketry.—His Highness the Sultan gave practical evidence of his keen interest in the Force by presenting a magnificent challenge shield to be awarded annually to the N. C. O. or Constable, who obtains the highest number of points in the Trained Men's Musketry Course. It is proposed to inaugurate the competition this year (1349).

Works and Buildings.—At the close of 1348 there were 25 Police Stations classified as follows:—

5	District Headquarter Stations.
4	Sub-district Stations.
14	Minor Stations.
2	Police Posts.
25	

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue collected during 1348 was $17,130 compared with $16,415 in 1347. The revenue consisted mainly of fees for licensing of motor vehicles and for slaughtering passes. Two hundred and eleven motor vehicles were licensed in 1348 as compared with 192 in 1347.

Crime.—The total number of reports during 1348 was 5612 as against 5655 in 1347. Seizable offences reported were 2490 compared with 2526 in 1347.

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A statement of serious offences reported is given below:—

		1348	1347	1346	1345
1.	Murder and Homicide ...	9	7	4	5
2.	Gang Robbery ...	1	—	1	—
3.	Robbery	6	9	5	3
4.	House-breaking ...	22	58	32	49
5.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	3	4	8	28
6.	Thefts (over $100) ...	37	52	66	54
7.	Thefts of cattle ...	45	50	40	42
8.	Counterfeit coins ...	1	—	2	4
9.	Counterfeit notes ...	2	1	11	15
10.	Mischief by fire ...	7	10	6	21
		133	191	175	221

These figures display particularly noteworthy decreases in house-breaking and serious thefts. Reports of cattle thefts remain more or less constant, but a number of the reports may be discounted as those of animals straying from their pasturage and subsequently recovered by their owners.

None of the cases of robbery reported in 1348 were serious.

There was a marked increase in the reports of embezzlement by Government servants but none of the amounts involved were considerable.

As in previous years close liaison was maintained with the Criminal Registry, and to this liaison and also to the systematic photographing of bad characters may be attributed in a great measure the appreciable decrease in house-breaking and serious theft.

III.—Legislation

The following enactments were passed during the year:—

(1) The Settlement Enactment
(2) The Suppression of Public Gaming Enactment
(3) The Land (Amendment) Enactment
(4) The Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Enactment
(5) The Chandu Enactment
(6) The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.

Five regulations (Peraturan) were issued and forty one Proclamations (Ishtihar) published during the year.

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COURTS

In the administration of justice Muhammadan Law is followed. There is still no codified law of evidence or procedure. The Special Courts at Kemaman and Besut have similar powers to those of the Supreme Court. All cases between foreigners come before the Special Court, and with special sanction of Government, it is empowered to hear other cases which would otherwise be heard by the Supreme Court. This relieves litigants of the necessity of coming to Kuala Trengganu, or the Supreme Court in the alternative of having to visit the districts.

The Land Courts perform similar functions in respect of land matters which cannot be determined by the Commissioner of Lands or the Collectors. In the districts the personnel of the Land Courts was at first identical with that of the Special Courts. Now it includes the State Commissioner sitting with the Commissioner of Lands. In Kuala Trengganu it consists of the Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the Commissioner of Lands.

A statement of the work performed by all the Courts in the State of Trengganu is given in Appendix "B".

IV.—Public Works

For the year 1348 the provision and expenditure on Public Works was:—

	Provision	*Spent*
	$	$
Revenue Account ...	306,197	211,097
Loan Account ...	570,472	477,160
Total ...	876,669	688,257

As in the previous two years the most rigid economy had to be observed, and the programme of works to be paid from revenue was of necessity cut down to the irreducible minimum.

Expenditure from the Loan Account amounted to $430,606,* as against $282,168 in 1347, and $194,454 in 1346. This expenditure is devoted entirely to road construction, and was only rendered possible by an influx of Chinese labour working on contract. On the Kelantan road 13 miles were completed during the year, and 29½ miles of road were open to traffic on 1st Muharram, 1349, as against 21 miles twelve months previously, 13¼ miles on the section Bukit Datu to Lekor, and 16¼ miles on the Besut-Kelantan section. In addition 5½ miles of road were completed except for the

* Personal Emoluments $47,091 not included

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bridges, and a further 25 miles were actually under construction at the close of 1348. There remained therefore a section of only 6 miles on which no work had yet been done. Through traffic had been established between Besut and Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan.

On the Kuala Brang road work was started to afford relief to a distressed population, and 6 miles of earth-work were completed, making a total of 10 miles in all, 4½ miles being complete with bridges.

Work was continued on the road from Chukai (Kemaman) to Ayer Jerneh—formerly known as Ayer Puteh—and the whole of the 18½ miles of earth-work was complete at the end of the year, with bridges over 15½ miles.

Road Maintenance.—At the close of the year there were 92 miles of road in use, and the average cost of maintenance was $588 per mile. Of this total length a distance of 26 miles is lightly metalled, while 16 miles are gravelled, and the balance is earth road open to traffic only in dry weather.

A sum of $5,667 was expended on maintenance of 35½ miles of paths.

Government Buildings.—The total number of buildings at the end of 1348 was 297 of which 25 new buildings were completed during the year.

Expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to 15,707 which represent only 1.55% of the value of the buildings most of which are of temporary or semi-permanent type and therefore liable to decay. On these and on the ever-increasing length of earth roads a large increase of expenditure will become urgently necessary.

The Public Works Department School was continued successfully throughout the year and the pupils showed keenness.

The electric light plants at the Astana Maziah and the Hospital were maintained in good state of repair, though the latter is now too small for the requirements of the Hospital. The ice-plant was closed down in order that it should not compete with local private enterprise.

V.—Lands and Surveys

Lands and Mines

Revenue.—The gross receipts for the year amounted to $183,452, as against an estimate of $181,860, and receipts of $160,313 in 1347.

Land Sales.—Produced $5,620 as against $2,927 in 1347. Land Rents inclusive of arrears carried forward from previous years, yielded $89,168 as against $104,095 in 1347

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and an estimate of $119,600 a deficiency due in general to depressed economic conditions.

Mines.—Land sales realised $3,131 as against $2,115 in 1347 and an estimate of $2,000; rents amounted to $8,916 as against $10,412 in 1347 and an estimate of $12,150 the drop in revenue being due to the steady decline in the price of tin.

Forests.—The revenue collected by the Land Offices in the lack of a Forestry Department, amounted to $16,466 as against $14,837 in 1347 and an estimate of $14,910.

Registration of Transactions shows a gratifying increase $3,713 as against $2,411 in 1347 and an estimate of $2,210, indicating the ra'ayat's growing confidence in the land registries.

Survey Fees amounted to $23,379 as against $13,177 in 1347 and an estimate of $15,250 a very considerable increase evidencing progress in land settlements.

Land Settlements.—The preliminary settlement, really a census of anciently occupied lands initiated in 1346 to facilitate the rapid compilation of rent rolls for revenue purposes, made steady progress but is still far from completion, particularly in the up-country mukims. It is estimated that a third of the work remains to be done.

The secondary stage of settlement is in great arrears, approximately 25,000 lots being settled out of an estimated total of 150,000. It is satisfactory to note that contrary to expressed fears of wholesale mis-settlement, the resettlement, of certain mukims tended largely to confirm the results of the earlier work, the percentage of error of every kind being approximately 20%.

The new 1930 map of Trengganu was published towards the end of the year.

Agricultural.—Trengganu participated in the World Agricultural Census which was held at the end of the year. In this respect, as also in the returns of rubber and coconut produce, the State is not organised as yet for the supply of accurate and reliable statistics. The cultivation of rice is in a unsatisfactory position. Large quantities of rice are imported. With extensive plains and lowlying ground eminently suitable for growing wet rice at their doors the ra'ayat generally retain their old methods of shifting cultivation in the hills, methods destructive of valuable forest and yielding a bare sufficiency to the kampong.

Mining.—There is comparatively little systematic working for tin in the State, such work as there is being mainly sporadic fossicking for pockets of ore. There was

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very little prospecting during the year, receipts on account of prospecting licences totalling only $980. On the other hand there are indications of rich lodes or veins of tin ore throughout the State, but prospecting is costly. At the time of writing last year's hope of discovering one such lode has been realised.

Iron.—The Japanese Company's (Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun Goshi Kaisha) iron and manganiferous ore mine at Machang Satahun produced steadily throughout the year, but the Nippon Mining Company's larger mine at Dungun with more favourable conditions for development had not yet started production.

Wolfram.—Production on a small scale was maintained at Cheroi within the area of the Chenderong Concession.

Surveys.—Demarcation of small holdings continued to provide the bulk of the field work in 1348, when 12,365 lots were demarcated and mapped, totalling 18,932 acres; in 1347 the figures were 12,184 lots amounting to 16,400 acres. A further 275 lots amounting to 6,159 acres were surveyed by theodolite. In addition 5,549 lots in area 9522 acres demarcated by Settlement Officers were accepted and mapped.

VI.—Trade and Economics

The total of the trade of the State for the year 1348, was $12,797,434, as against $12,639,683 in 1347, an increase of $157,751. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $1,741,046. Details are given in Appendix "A".

The total value of imports was $5,528,194, as against $5,744,463. Comparative figures for 1347 and 1348 are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from Singapore.

Articles	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$
Rice	639,993	646,353
Sugar	228,152	283,108
Tinned Milk	105,665	109,042
Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars	492,049	346,948
Cotton Stuffs	162,756	434,200
Petroleum	124,768	246,642
Liquors	54,453	62,197
Motor cars	36,205	25,250
Machinery	74,629	80,911
Silk and silk fabrics ...	Nil.	228,625

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The total value of exports was $7,269,240, as against $6,895,220. The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$
Copra	581,979	343,724
Dried fish	1,147,340	1,383,844
Tin-ore	1,741,687	1,440,703
Wolfram	33,212	17,941
Haematite	241,288	331,753
Manganese ...	289,154	258,327
Para Rubber ...	1,478,536	1,523,015
Gambier	43,836	37,829
Arecanuts	249,910	192,599
Pure silk sarongs ...	72,876,	64,439
Half-silk sarongs ...	27,037	26,057

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1348 18 Malay Schools in the State, an increase of one over the preceding year. There were 24 teachers and 34 assistant teachers. Of the teachers 14 had been pupils at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The number of Government Schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the last three years is given below:—

	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendances		
		1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348
English Schools...	1	37	45	69	30	35	60	81	84	88
Malay Schools...	18	1,417	1,597	1,795	996	1,210	1,289	70	76	72

The special Night-school in Kuala Trengganu for Malays who have passed Standard IV and who wish to enter Government service was continued during the year. Owing to the small numbers enrolling at the English Night-school, Kemaman, and the poor attendance of those who did enrol, it was found advisable to close the school in Rabi'l-awal.

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The Night-school in Besut had to be closed for some months owing to the lack of a suitable teacher. It was however re-opened later in the year.

In ten out of the 18 Malay schools religious instruction was given in the afternoons. The School for instruction in Arabic which was started in 1344 was continued throughout the year.

Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at Tanjong Malim and seven at the King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years was:—

1346	*1347*	*1348*
$27,907	$30,113	$36,637

BOY SCOUTS

For some years attempts have been made to organise a Boy Scouts movement in Trengganu. Isolated troops have been recruited and run efficiently but there has been in the past a lack of single control and the various units have not been organised as part of a whole. In 1348 a local Association was formed with H. H. the Sultan as Patron and the British Adviser as President. A District Commissioner and other officers were appointed. Considerable enthusiasm exists among the officers and boys and there is good reason for hoping that recruits will be numerous and that the influence of the movement will spread rapidly. At present there are troops in Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman only but when the organisation in these two places is consolidated it is intended to begin work in other places.

CHINESE EDUCATION

The number of pupils on the roll of the Wei Sin School in Kuala Trengganu during the year was 100 boys and 30 girls. The corresponding figures for 1347 were 108 boys and 28 girls. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, 3 male and 2 female teachers. The languages taught are English and Mandarin Chinese.

The school is dependent for its upkeep on voluntary subscriptions from the local Chinese community. The depression in trade and the resultant financial stringency which were felt more or less acutely tended to have unfortunate effects on the state of the school's finances.

There is a similar institution in Kemaman.

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VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of—

(*a*) KUALA TRENGGANU

(1) Central administration with central drug and equipment store.

(2) State Hospital containing—

4 wards of 20 beds for males.

1 ward of 20 beds for females.

1 Maternity ward of 6 beds of which 2 are reserved for 2nd Class patients.

1 Leper ward of 4 beds.

Laboratory.

Operation theatre.

Dispensary.

(3) Town Dispensary.

(4) Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinic.

(*b*) KEMAMAN—

Dispensary.

(*c*) DUNGUN—

Dispensary.

(*d*) KUALA BRANG—

Dispensary.

(*e*) BESUT—

Dispensary.

(*f*) Itineraries.

A Travelling Dresser from Kuala Trengganu when available.

Outstation dressers to the Ulus for which they are responsible.

(*g*) Public Works Department.

Two dressers: One stationed at the road construction at Lekok and the other at Setiu.

(*h*) Gaol Hospital of 8 beds.

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(*i*) There are Japanese Medical Practitioners on the mines at Kemaman and Dungun with small hospitals at these places.

State Hospital Statistics.—The number of admissions to hospital during 1348 was 1,323 compared with 1,243 in 1347 and 1011 in 1346. The principal diseases treated in the hospital are given below:—

Disease	1346		1347		1348	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Yaws	196	Nil	174	Nil	149	Nil
Malaria	160	5	190	9	249	3
Bowel Diseases ...	186	5	101	7	126	7
Beri-beri	50	1	61	5	51	9
Influenza	53	Nil	40	Nil	76	Nil
Venereal Diseases ...	111	„	121	„	133	„
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	16	5	16	4	17	12

Ninety-five surgical operations were performed including 11 major operations.

Gaol Hospital Statistics.—There were 58 admissions to the Gaol hospital and no death compared with 78 admissions and 4 deaths for 1347.

Statistics of total patients treated at all Government Dispensaries and Hospital.—The total number of patients treated during the year was 39,128 compared with 35,256 for 1347.

The prevailing diseases were:—

	1346	*1347*	*1348*
Yaws	2,544	3,679	3,686
Diseases of digestive system ...	3,270	5,194	6,698
Diseases of skin ...	5,018	6,991	6,660
Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites	1,618	2,002	1,851
Fever unspecified ...	639	799	1,275
Malaria ...	2,553	2,801	3,320
Influenza ...	1,210	1,142	846
Diseases of the Respiratory system ...	899	1,316	1,284
Beri-beri ...	1,033	1,472	1,614

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Maternity and Ante-natal Work.—There were 27 labours conducted at the hospital. The new maternity ward is proving an attraction to those in need of Western midwifery.

The Probationer Midwife sent to Singapore to complete her training returned to Trengganu in the month of Ramthan. Since her return 21 district labour cases have been conducted. These with the 27 at the hospital maternity ward give a total of 48 labours.

Ante-natal examinations have been made at the Town Clinic. Every effort is being made to encourage women to come for examination during the important period of pregnancy. It is manifest that the women appreciate the attention.

Infant Welfare.—This important branch of public health has been maintained during the year. Careful records are kept of all infants under 12 months. An appointment of a European Sister has been approved for 1349. She will take charge of the infant welfare work in addition to work amongst women and children generally. In course of time systematic visiting of infants whose births have been registered will be instituted.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income	*1346*	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$	$
Revenue from sale of medicines and hospital fees ...	1,049	767	1,153
Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments	26,298	32,982	37,763
Annually Recurrent ...	22,252	22,804	24,944
Special Expenditure ...	4,206	6,103	2,920
Total Expenditure ...	52,756	61,889	65,672

Staff.—Dr. N. H. HARRISON, Chief Medical Officer, proceeded on leave on 28th Zilhijah, 1347 and returned on 11th Zulhijah 1348, being relieved by Dr. T. C. LONIE during that period.

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IX.—Posts and Telegraphs

A comparative statement of the postal business done during the past three years is given below:—

	1346	*1347*	*1348*
Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels received ...	188,248	232,511	311,548
Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels despatched ...	131,736	149,806	175,464
Value of Money Orders issued ...	$90,564	$92,652	$111,839
Value of Money Orders paid ...	$30,977	$32,793	$40,724

Figures for revenue and expenditure for the last three years are as follows:—

Years	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1346	26,018	23,089
1347	28,799	26,771
1348	30,316	30,242

The figures given above make it clear that the rate of expansion in the volume of business conducted by the Postal Department which has been noticeable in recent years was well maintained in 1348. In addition the year was notable for several innovations which will tend to make the Post Offices more efficient and useful to the public in the future. On 1st Shaaban (1st January, 1930) a Cash-on-Delivery service was established with the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and is now working satisfactorily. Money Order business was transacted at Dungun and Kretai as from 1st Shawal (1st March, 1930.)

During the year 20,800 telegrams were despatched and 21,515 received for delivery. The corresponding figures for 1347 were 15,097 and 15,827 despatched and received respectively.

A telegraph office was opened at Kretai on 6th Rabi'l-akhir 1348 (10th September, 1930.)

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A class for training subordinates of the Department in telegraphy was opened during the year. The results obtained are good and justify the expectation that in the course of the next year the Department will have provided itself by its own efforts with an adequate staff of trained telegraphists.

X.—Prisons

In any review of the working of the Gaol in 1348 the point which is most deserving of notice and comment is the continued decline in the numbers of prisoners admitted. In 1343, 269 prisoners were admitted and 280 were discharged. In 1348 the number admitted and discharged was 158. This decrease in admissions pleasing in itself as evidence of a lessening in serious crime is all the more satisfactory when one considers the inadequate nature of the accommodation provided in the State Prison. The impoverished condition of the State's finances unfortunately render it unlikely that a new prison, the need for which has been felt for some years, will be built in the near future.

The records for the admission and discharge of prisoners in 1348 give the following figures:—

——	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Gaol at end of 1348
Males	158	158	...	...	...	56
Females	10	9	...	...	...	3
Total ...	168	167	...	...	...	59

Six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven days of intra-mural labour were performed during the year as compared with seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six in 1347 while four thousand six hundred and twenty-two of extra-mural labour were performed as compared with four thousand two hundred and forty-eight in 1347.

The revenue derived from the work done inside the Gaol was $810 as compared with $1,681 in 1347. The industries carried on in the Gaol consist mainly in cutting firewood which is sold to the Public for a small profit and in manufacturing various kinds of basket work. The bulk of the work done outside the Gaol is of an unskilled nature for various Government Departments principally the Public Works Department.

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XI.—General

The State Council meets once a week for the transaction of ordinary business, with additional meetings when necessary. The Council consists of 19 Malay members, under the Chairmanship of the Mentri Besar, with the British Adviser as the only European member. An increased interest was shown by the members in the business to be transacted, and the subjects coming up for discussion were discussed, at any rate by the more active members, prior to the meetings. Three younger members were added to the Council to fill vacancies and proved themselves immediately useful in voicing the opinions of a younger generation than had been hitherto represented.

The British Adviser continued to have a weekly meeting with His Highness the Sultan and the Mentri Besar for the discussion of public business. The success of these meetings is undoubted, and the interest shown by His Highness in the affairs of his State has increased with his first-hand knowledge of what was going on.

Early in Muharram Tengku ALI, the eldest son of His Highness, and Tengku MAHMUD, His Highness' brother went to England in charge of Dr. N. H. HARRISON, and they are now at school in Oxford. They are under the care of Mr. R. H. PINHORN, O.B.E., who was long Head of the Penang Free School. They have settled down to the life of the English School boy, and their reports have been uniformly satisfactory.

His Highness, with the British Adviser and a party of the Chiefs visited the coastal towns and villages to the South of Kuala Trengganu, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. These visits of His Highness, started methodically in 1347, have done a great deal of good both to him and to his people. The latter no longer feel that they are mere payers of the taxes suggested by the whim of a distant State Council, and there have been no further signs of the disaffection of 1346. Some of the persons convicted of complicity in the disturbances have been pardoned, and it is hoped that the others will be released at an early date.

In Rabi'l-akhir (on 1st October) a Meteorological Station was opened in Kuala Trengganu.

On the following day a Royal Air Force Seaplane arrived in Kuala Trengganu, being the first to land on the waters of the State. Next day His Highness the Sultan, accompanied by the British Adviser, the Mentri Besar, Dato Seri Andika Raja and the State Engineer enjoyed a flight in the Seaplane

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piloted by Squadron-leader Livock. The Seaplane landed in Kuala Kemaman on the return journey. Both estuaries appear to be suitable stations for the landing of Seaplanes.

In Jemadi'l-awal (on 18th October) Sir HUGH and Lady CLIFFORD left Malaya on retirement. Sir Hugh's knowledge of, and interest in, the country was unique; and he had a special affection for the poorer and more backward States. His official despatch on the pursuit of the rebels who fled through Kelantan and Trengganu after the Pahang War of 1895 is a work of absorbing interest both as history and literature.

In Ramthan His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., arrived in Singapore and assumed the duties of his appointment. The Mentri Besar and Tengku Seri Setia Raja journeyed to Singapore bearing a letter of welcome from His Highness the Sultan.

The death on 15th December, 1929 of Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, M.C.S., C.M.G., C.B.E., was much lamented in Trengganu. Mr. HUMPHREYS had spent many of the best years of his life in the State, first as British Agent and later as British Adviser. What he achieved by his labours on behalf of Trengganu, and by his wonderful moral influence on the people, cannot be fully understood except by those who have had service here, and seen the result of his endeavours.

I regret to record the deaths of Tengku Seri Nara, State Treasurer and member of the State Council, who died in Jemadi'l-awal; Tengku Lela, Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu, who died in the following month; and Che OMAR who succeeded Tengku Lela and died very suddenly in Zullaedah. All these officers gave valuable service to the State.

Mr. A. J. STURROCK was British Adviser throughout the year. Mr. G. A. DE C. DE MOUBRAY acted as Commissioner of Lands and Mines till the 20th December, 1929, when he was succeeded by Mr. L. RAYMAN.

The period of financial depression continued during the year, and was naturally very acutely felt in a State which is poor and backward. Tin and rubber revenue continued to fall, but a new source of revenue should be disclosed by the end of 1930 (the middle of 1349) in the export of iron ore from Dungun. This should result at once in a large increase of revenue to the State.

The outlook for tin, if the price of the commodity would rise, seemed more hopeful than it has ever been.

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Agriculture is still in a backward condition. A large proportion of the population earns its living in the fishing industry; and the State suffers from under-population. The construction of new roads will act as an inducement to immigration; but Trengganu could absorb very large numbers of experienced agriculturists. Negotiations were instituted with a view to the inception of both Agricultural and Forest Departments. These would both in time pay for themselves.

Industries.—Weaving is still on the decline, though a fair amount of very fine cloths are woven. The State is too poor to supply a market for really expensive cloths, and it is hoped that the newly formed Arts and Crafts Association will help to stimulate production. It is true that the quality of the Trengganu sarong has deteriorated and that the dyes used are far from permanent; but there are still artists here who will put out first-class work if they can get a sale for their wares.

It was decided in the last month of the year 1348 to abandon the import tax on silk and cotton thread in the hope of providing an impulse to production, the tax on imported manufactured goods being slightly increased.

The manufacture of articles in white metal continues, but output is still inconsiderable, propably also due to lack of a market.

Boat-building is one of the industries in which Trengganu craftsmen are supreme, and there is a considerable demand for Trengganu-built boats. The demand is chiefly local, but orders came during the year even from Johore.

A. J. STURROCK,

British Adviser,
Trengganu.

TRENGGANU, *1st September*, 1930.
(*8th Rabi'l-akhir*, 1349).

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APPENDIX *A*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1348

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
Rice	Pikuls	84,989	646,353	159,760	1,014,210	244,749	1,660,563
Milk	Cases	8,856	109,042	...	...	8,856	109,042
Salt	Pikuls	2,155	3,796	78,528	43,777	80,683	47,573
Sugar	,,	43,212	283,108	4	27	43,216	283,135
Tobacco	Lbs	129,803	98,672	10,144	3,895	139,947	102,567
Cigarettes and Cigars	,,	94,993	248,276	138	302	95,131	248,578
Other Articles	Value	...	752,017	...	42,369	...	794,386
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	2,141,264	...	1,104,580	...	3,245,844
B.—RAW MATERIALS							
Petroleum	Gallons	463,979	246,642	83,070	53,497	547,049	300,139
Other Articles	Value	...	48,601	...	810	...	49,411
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	295,243	...	54,307	...	349,550

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APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1348—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	1,602,460	356,305	99,898	18,521	1,702,358	376,826
Thread	Lbs.	96,843	75,895	1,174	1,358	98,017	77,253
Sarongs	Number	187,896	186,949	5,364	3,790	193,260	190,739
Machinery	Value	...	80,911	...	76,141	...	157,052
Silk and Silk Fabrics	Lbs.	19,741	41,676	...	...	19,741	41,676
Other Articles	Value	...	878,115	...	164,701	...	1,042,816
Total Class *C* ...	...		1,621,851	...	264,511	...	1,886,362
D.—PARCEL POST							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,349
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	3,245,844
„ „ *B*	349,550
„ „ *C*	1,886,362
„ „ *D*	45,349
„ „ *E*	1,089
Total Imports	$5,528,194

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APPENDIX *A—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1348

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
Rice	Pikuls	332	1,904	4,950	32,808	5,282	34,712
Dried fish	,,	110,604	1,324,564	6,089	59,280	116,693	1,383,844
Blachan	,,	41	398	1,931	19,811	1,972	20,209
Arecanuts	,,	786	13,564	11,372	179,035	12,158	192,599
Salt	,,	...	...	11,677	9,053	11,677	9,053
Sugar	,,	...	...	15,503	98,371	15,503	98,371
Other Articles	Value	...	104,355	...	127,591	...	231,946
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,444,785	...	525,949	...	1,970 734
B.—RAW MATERIALS							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	22,044	1,440,703	...	..	22,044	1,440,703
Copra	,,	35,434	343,724	...	...	35,434	343,724
Para Rubber	,,	32,125	1,334,276	5,347	188,739	37,472	1,523,015
Rattans	,,	860	6.224	442	3,698	1,302	9,922
Gambier	,,	7	340	1,290	37,489	1,237	37,829
Other Articles	Value	...	546,539	...	668,107	...	1,214,646
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	3,671,806	...	898,033	...	4,569,839

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APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1348—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Silk Sarongs	Number	16,723	52,195	3 388	12,244	20,111	64,439
Half Silk Sarongs	"	9,506	23,240	1,330	2.817	10,836	26,057
Cotton Goods	Yards	622	126	126,062	13,335	126,684	13,461
Other Articles	Value	...	252,332	...	334.106	...	586,438
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	327,893	...	362,502	...	690,395
D.—PARCEL POST							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,272
E.—COIN AND BULLION	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,970,734
" " *B*	4,569,839
" " *C*	690,395
" " *D*	38,272
" " *E*	...
Total Exports	$7,269,240

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APPENDIX *B.*

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN ALL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1348 A. H.

Courts	1347 cases undecided on 1-1-1348		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1348	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	9	5	44	7	35	11	18	1
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	3	5	5	20	6	23	2	2
Appellate Jurisdiction	20	6	55	43	64	43	11	6
Special Court, Kemaman ...	5	...	37	25	32	20	10	5
Special Court, Besut	...	1	3	6	3	7	...	...
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	57	19	294	1,091	339	1,086	12	24
Kemaman	8	9	170	394	171	395	7	8
Besut and Setiu	33	50	407	487	379	512	61	25
Kemasik and Kretai	10	43	58	209	59	232	9	20
Paka	16	9	40	36	52	42	4	3
Dungun	2	2	32	127	31	128	3	1
Marang	1	2	23	106	24	107	...	1
Ulu Trengganu	32	50	15	58	41	105	6	3
Batu Rakit	2	2	24	86	23	80	3	8
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu ...	...	...	122	99	121	98	1	1
Total ...	198	203	1,329	2,794	1,380	2,889	147	108

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

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BAHAMAS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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I.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Colony of the Bahamas consists of an archipelago of islands, " cays ", and rocks lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba. They lie along two great banks of unequal size called the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank.

2. The Little Bahama Bank, which is the more northerly of the two, begins at the Matanilla Reef opposite the east coast of Florida and distant about 70 miles from Palm Beach, one of the principal watering places of that State. This Bank contains only two large

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islands, Grand Bahama and Abaco, but there is a large number of small cays fringing the northern shores of both these islands.

3. To the south of the Little Bahama Bank and separated from it by the North-West and North-East Providence Channels is the Great Bahama Bank, on which most of the islands of the Bahamas lie. To the westward is a line of cays, of which the principal is Bimini, extending along the eastern extremity of the Gulf Stream. Bimini is only fifty miles from Miami in Florida. South-east of Bimini is Andros which, although generally spoken of as one island, is in reality a small archipelago in itself, about 95 miles long with an extreme breadth of 38 miles. Andros is intersected at several points by shallow waterways which permit of navigation through the island, from shore to shore, by vessels of small draught. East of Andros is New Providence, which, although by no means the largest, is the most important of the islands, having the capital, and the chief port, Nassau, and fully a quarter of the total population of the Colony. East again of New Providence lies Eleuthera, with Harbour Island close to its northern shores. On Harbour Island the first settlement was colonized by the Adventurers who founded the present Colony. The chain is continued south-east of Eleuthera by Cat Island, San Salvador (or Watling), the first landfall of Columbus in the New World, Exuma, Long Island, Rum Cay, the Fortune Island group (which includes Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, and Long Cay), Mayaguana, and Inagua.

4. Eastwards of Inagua lie the Turks and Caicos Islands which, although geographically part of the Bahamas, were separated from them politically in 1848 and now form a Dependency of Jamaica.

5. In addition to the islands mentioned there are numerous cays and rocks, the total area of the Colony being about 4,400 square miles or one-half the size of Wales. It is said that there are about 700 islands and over 2,000 rocks. The islands are, as a rule, long, narrow, and low-lying. The ground is very rocky, but the honeycomb rock contains pockets of rich fertile soil. Owing to the rocky nature of the soil the plough is never used, and a cultivated " field " in the Bahama Islands would astonish a farmer from any other part of the world. The surface rock is exceedingly hard, but the rock beneath is soft and is easily sawn into blocks, making an excellent building stone.

6. There are no mountains and very few hills, but in spite of this the islands are by no means lacking in beauty, the pure white sand of the beaches and the wonderful colouring of the sea making a picture not easily forgotten. It is probable that the islands were all thickly wooded at a comparatively recent date, but little forest remains except at Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama. On these three islands there are extensive pine forests, and a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood exists at Andros. A timber company is at present working the pine forest on Abaco.

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7. The following table will show the area and population on each of the principal islands of the Group :—

Island of Group.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population at last Census* (1921).
Abaco	776	3,993
Andros	1,600	6,976
Berry Islands	14	328
Bimini	8	610
Eleuthera and Harbour Island	166	7,547
Exuma and Cays	100	3,730
Grand Bahama	430	1,695
Inagua	560	937
Long Island	130	4,659
Fortune Island group (including Long Cay, Acklin's and Crooked Islands)	204	3,458
Mayaguana	96	432
New Providence	58	12,975
Ragged Island Group ...	5	366
Rum Cay	29	338
Cat Island	160	4,273
San Salvador or Watling ...	60	686
Totals	4,396	53,003

8. The total population is thus approximately 53,000, mostly of African race. There is, however, a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony, many of them being descendants of soldiers who settled in the Bahamas after the war of American Independence. English is the only language spoken.

9. At the time when the Bahamas were first discovered—that is to say in 1492—they were inhabited by a peaceful race of Indians who were soon removed to Hayti by the Spaniards to work in the mines. A few stone implements are occasionally found, but, apart from this, there is no trace of any aboriginal inhabitants. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonize the islands, which remained uninhabited until about the year 1629, when they were included in a Royal Grant, from which date they were visited from time to time by settlers from Bermuda. Earlier than that, namely, 1578, they were already regarded as part of the British Domains. In 1647 a Company of " Eleutherian Adventurers " was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the islands, which were granted by Parliament to the Company despite the earlier Royal Grant. In 1670 yet a third grant was made by Charles II, vesting the islands in Six Lords Proprietors.

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10. The Lords Proprietors were granted very complete powers for the government of the Islands. They were given the right to appoint Governors and other officials, to enact laws with the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen, to erect forts and raise troops, to make war and even to confer titles of honour. Two years after the grant of the charter the first Governor was appointed to the Bahamas by the Lords Proprietors. He and his successors found it extremely difficult to cope with the buccaneers, who at this time were the virtual rulers of the settlement. In 1673 one Governor was seized and deported to Jamaica; in 1690 another was deposed and imprisoned, and it seems that the only Governors who escaped trouble were those who left the inhabitants to do as they pleased. In addition to internal troubles the Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors had to deal with invasion. In 1680 the Spaniards destroyed the settlement and carried off the Governor to Cuba where he was "roasted on a spit." In 1703 a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau once again and carried off the negro slaves, most of the white inhabitants fleeing to Carolina. The new Governor, who arrived in 1704, found New Providence totally uninhabited, and returned to England.

11. Within a few years, however, Nassau was re-established as the headquarters of the pirates in West Indian waters, and so great were the depredations of these pirates that the British Government found it necessary to send out a Governor to control the Colony and to drive the pirates from their stronghold. This Governor, Captain Woodes Rogers, arrived in Nassau in 1718, and in December of that year eight of the leading pirates were executed and the others compelled to give up their nefarious trade. A period of comparative quiet followed, but in 1776 a fleet belonging to the rebellious American Colonies captured the town of Nassau and carried off the Governor. Some ammunition and a quantity of stores were taken, but after a few days the place was evacuated. Five years later a Spanish force took possession of Nassau and left a garrison, but in 1783 the Spaniards were driven out by a British expedition.

12. The subsequent history of the Bahamas is comparatively uneventful. The abolition of slavery in 1838 caused an economic and social change; the outbreak of Civil War in the United States led to a period of considerable prosperity in the Bahamas which, between the years 1861 and 1865, became a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States. During the Great War, in spite of the distance of the Bahamas from the scene of the conflict, the inhabitants suffered some hardship on account of the difficulty of obtaining food supplies. The Colony sent a contingent to the British West Indies Regiment and contributed liberally to the Red Cross and other funds.

13. During the last decade the Bahamas have experienced a new era of prosperity which reached its maximum in the years 1924

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to 1926 and though there has been some decline, notably in respect of land sales and consequently of land values, the reputation the Colony has already established as a winter tourist resort, and which is due to its unrivalled climate, gives promise of an enduring and growing prosperity for the future. For accommodation of visitors there are three first-class hotels besides smaller hotels, boarding-houses, and lodgings. The season is from the end of December to the beginning of April. There are indications that in future it may be extended to later in the spring, and during the year under review a summer excursion traffic was started between New York, Nassau, and Havana by the regular steamship service of the Munson Line. These modern developments have been of immense material benefit to Nassau, but it cannot be said that as yet they are of direct advantage to the entire Colony, and it must be admitted that the high cost of living and detraction from agricultural pursuits which have followed in the wake of tourist traffic and other alien influences have at least temporarily adversely affected the productivity of the Out Islands.

14. Unfortunately the period of exceptional prosperity terminated with a succession of hurricanes of which there have been no less than five since 1925. The devastation caused by the more severe of these disturbances has entailed considerable loss of property, both public and private, and constituted a drain on the public purse and private incomes. The damage caused to public property by the most recent hurricane of September, 1929, amounted to about £100,000, and the total value of all property destroyed cannot be computed at less than £300,000.

15. British gold and silver coins are legal tender in the Colony but a large amount of United States currency and some British currency notes are also in circulation. The Bahamas Government has issued local currency notes of three denominations, viz., 20s, 10s., and 4s., to the total value of £110,000.

II.—GENERAL.

16. The present constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American Colonies prior to the War of Independence. The Government is modelled upon that of England, in early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

17. " The Eleutherian Adventurers " who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647 brought with them the conception of representative Government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant Settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council and an elected Senate. The Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected

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House of Assembly, and the constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the Colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, Government. The Executive Government is in the hands of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto. He is advised by an Executive Council of nine members; the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Receiver-General are members ex-officio, the other members being, as a rule, selected from one or other of the two branches of the Legislature. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor-in-Council.

18. The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, has the right to initiate legislation (other than money bills) to amend bills passed by the House of Assembly (other than money bills) and to reject altogether any bills, even those dealing with money. In 1924 the Legislative Council rejected a bill for the reduction of the duty on spirits, which had passed the House of Assembly by a narrow majority.

19. The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of an annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred last in June, 1928. At the General Election which followed in June and July, 24 of the 29 members were returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors who voted at the contested elections :—

Constituency.	*No. of seats.*	*No. of unsuccessful candidates.*	*No. of Votes cast for elected candidates.*	*No. of Votes cast for unsuccessful candidates.*	*Population at 1921 Census.*
New Providence (East) (*a*)	2	—	236	203	
	—	—	235	—	2,000
	—	1	—	—	(approx.)
Cat Island (*a*)	2	1	331	31	4,273
			160	—	
Rum Cay and San Salvador (*b*).	1	1	107	6	1,024

(*a*) Each elector had two votes. (*b*) Each elector had one vote.

20. The Crown owns a considerable area of land in the various islands and receipts from the sale and lease of these Crown lands are placed to the credit of a special fund administered solely by

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the Governor under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The receipts amounted to £4,617 13s. 10d. in 1930.

21. With the exception of these Crown funds the finances of the Colony are within the control of the House of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Legislative Council and the veto of the Governor. The control of departments devolves largely on Boards appointed by the Governor under various Laws which require that a certain number of the Board Members shall be members of the House of Assembly.

III.—FINANCE.

22. The increased trade of the Colony has been reflected in the increased revenue of the last decade. In 1919 the total receipts amounted to no more than £81,000; in 1923 they had swollen to £553,000, since when the annual revenue has stood at between £450,000 and £500,000. On the other hand, expenditure has increased in proportion and has even exceeded revenue.

23. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925-26	502,202	374,126
1926-27	531,235	474,653
1927-28	485,319	672,986
1928-29	517,211	673,803
1929-30	556,799	578,584
	£2,592,766	£2,774,152

24. The actual excess of expenditure over revenue for this period was £181,386. This excess is due to large public works, such as dredging of harbour, building of a new wharf and transit shed, the installation of a water supply and sewerage system, the cost of which has been paid for partly out of revenue and partly by advances made by the Crown Agents. Revenue is now being derived from the improved harbour and wharfage accommodation and from the water supply and the sewerage works.

25. The Public Debt on 31st March, 1930, was £180,000, the whole of which amount was raised locally by sale of debentures. Provision is made by law for annual contribution from the revenue for a sinking fund for the redemption of these debentures.

26. Investments in England in Trustee Securities bearing interest at approximately 5 per cent. and amounting at the end of the financial year to £200,000 represent the liquid assets of the Colony against which the Colony had at the end of the year an overdraft of £50,000 with the Crown Agents.

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IV.—PRODUCTION.

27. The natural resources of the Bahamas are marine and forest products.

28. Most important of the marine products is sponge. The principal sponging ground is that known as the " Mud " lying off the western shores of Andros Island. Of late years the output has been considerably diminished due, apparently, to depletion of the supply resulting in part from ruthless fishing, but more especially from wholesale destruction of sponges with each successive hurricane. Artificial sponge culture has been resorted to and has been productive of encouraging results around Andros and Exuma Islands.

29. Coarse salt is won from salt ponds on several islands, notably Ragged Island and Inagua. The salt industry was formerly of considerable value to the Colony, and after a long period during which exports fell to negligible quantities there has been during the year under review a promising revival of the trade.

30. *Fisheries.*—Fish abound in the Bahamas, but only sufficient are caught for local consumption, there being no attempt at export. The following are the names of those most commonly eaten :— Margate, Grouper, Jack, Hog Fish, Amber Fish, Yellow Tail, Snapper, Bone Fish, Turbot, Black Fish, King Fish, Grunt, Hound Fish, Goggle Eye, and Jew Fish. A factory has been established at Eleuthera for the canning and exporting of turtle and craw fish.

31. Conch and turtle shell find a limited and fluctuating market. The export of the latter is apparently on the increase and prevailing prices have been good.

32. There has been some slight revival of a shark skin industry which, after being started several years ago, had become extinct. While there is plenty of demand for the skin it is believed that the supply is too limited to establish an important trade.

33. *Forestry.*—The Colony is sub-tropical and both northern and tropical plants exist, the pine tree and the palm growing literally side by side. On several of the islands there are extensive areas of pine forests growing on land which is generally rocky and unsuited to agriculture, such land being commonly referred to by the suggestive name of " pine barren." The pine trees are suitable for conversion into lumber, and the whole of the forests are already let on licence to private firms, who pay a royalty on all timber obtained. There are five such timber concessions or licences, which together cover an area of 473 square miles, but active work is at present being carried out on only two of the areas.

34. Other woods of commercial value are found in limited quantities, and a small export trade is carried on in lignum-vitae

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and logwood. Sàbicu, locally known as "horseflesh," is found, and the supply is consumed locally. There are also small quantities of madera and cedar.

35. *Agriculture.*—The rocky nature of the land and the poverty of soil in the Bahamas unquestionably present difficulties in the way of peasant farming. Nevertheless the islands have in the past been highly productive of tropical cultivations and in years gone by a lively export trade existed. The present unproductive condition is manifestly due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land. Another contributory factor may be the havoc caused by hurricanes during the past four years. Every effort is being made to revive agricultural production and not without a measure of success; the year has in fact been notable as one in which agriculture has distinctly progressed.

36. Apart from staple foods, unfortunately produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demands, the principal cultivations of the present time are tomatoes and sisal. The Bahamas tomatoes are of the finest quality and in the past have found a ready sale on the New York market where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a higher tariff, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely handicapped Bahamas produce during 1930 that for a time exportation to New York ceased altogether. On the other hand a lively exportation to Canada was developed and it seems probable that in future the bulk of the trade will be diverted from New York to Montreal and Halifax. Efforts have also been made to establish the exportation of fresh vegetables to Canada.

37. Sisal production, once the premier industry of the Colony, has declined until the value of exports represents less than a tenth of that of a decade earlier. The high cost of labour precludes the operation of plantations and decorticating factories; in consequence sisal cultivation is conducted entirely as a peasant industry and the fibre is prepared by hand. The product has been of inferior quality and the cultivation has suffered from neglect, but of late marked improvement has been noticeable, and the peasants are said to be realizing that sisal production affords an assured income even with low prices, while buyers are more alive to the fact that improvement in the quality of fibre shipped is the only means by which the industry can be preserved from complete extinction.

38. Down to the early years of the present century considerable quantities of citrus fruits were exported. The industry then met with keen competition from Florida and was finally ruined by infestation by the Blue Grey Fly pest. Efforts have been made in recent years to restore the cultivation and it is once more receiving attention.

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39. As an indication of growing interest in farming may be taken the formation of various Farmers' Unions which have recently united in one Association. Gardening has also become an established and outstanding feature of the educational system of the Colony.

40. The following table gives the quantity and value of each of the principal articles of local produce exported from the Colony during the past five years :—

		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	28,554	31,920	76,728	77,124	89,600
	£	1,606	1,459	3,165	3,171	3,538
Tomatoes, raw	M Bushels	106	214	179	91	169
	£	26,516	92,497	96,078	47,759	89,336
Sisal Hemp	Tons	1,693	596	876	854	308
	£	40,082	10,632	15,187	15,679	5,153
Abaco pine timber ...	M feet	9,052	8,082	3,649	2,480	281
	£	48,958	49,854	18,541	19,319	5,206
Woods, other	Tons	127	76	92	128	69
	£	600	335	319	509	274
Shell, Tortoise	lb.	6,463	7,740	7,843	11,112	4,233
	£	12,093	13,421	13,439	17,408	7,003
Shell, Conch	No.	5,000	2,900	54,000	87,707	82,000
	£	365	225	311	414	354
Sponge	M. lb.	1,532	959	970	268	550
	£	134,234	109,203	115,178	106,984	75,351
Salt	M. Bushels	—	—	20	22	88
	£	—	—	242	245	876

V.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

41. The total value of the Colony's trade during the last five years was as follows :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,059,468	1,843,000	1,829,320	1,962,669	1,662,423
Exports	406,271	483,773	421,085	365,129	334,986
Total (excluding specie) ...	2,465,739	2,326,773	2,250,405	2,327,798	1,997,409

42. The values of imports from the three principal countries of origin for the same period were as follow :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	525,625	438,424	401,795	420,421	323,259
Canada	462,273	401,498	455,257	521,508	511,010
United States of America	880,645	767,894	731,684	740,865	606,144

The steady rise of the figures representing imports from Canada is noteworthy.

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43. The values of the principal classes of articles imported were as follow :—

	1926. £	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £
Spirits	750,448	614,372	672,629	743,784	675,639
Wines	44,688	38,826	48,780	64,362	42,115
Cordials and Liqueurs ...	9,871	11,664	12,739	13,297	9,535
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	24,787	20,926	19,820	22,570	19,187
Foodstuffs	406,896	376,023	380,984	387,929	292,643
Lumber and Shingles ...	55,024	52,990	42,809	54,044	44,692
Boots and Shoes	33,560	23,344	25,173	26,322	18,982
Cotton Manufactures ...	102,484	61,544	56,715	44,522	42,558
Metals, iron and steel, manufactures of—	59,047	111,331	70,353	16,840	30,724
Oils	59,972	65,462	49,231	57,114	49,414
Motor cars, trucks and parts of—	40,097	26,237	30,625	30,741	18,016

44. The principal exports of local produce were :—

	Value. £
Tomatoes	89,336
Hemp	5,153
Cascarilla Bark	3,538
Lumber	5,206
Tortoise Shell	7,003
Sponge	75,351

Of these products tomatoes and cascarilla bark were exported entirely to the United States of America and Canada; tortoise shell, with the exception of negligible quantities to Germany and the United States, went to the United Kingdom. About 75 per cent. of the hemp export went to the United States of America, 8 per cent. to Canada and the balance to Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. The lumber export was to Cuba and the United States of America. Sponge was exported to nine countries of Europe, to the United States of America, Canada, and Japan, the major portion, i.e., 60 per cent., going to the United States of America, France, and the United Kingdom.

45. Trade with the United Kingdom is hampered considerably by difficulties of communication. There is no direct mail service, and the cargo steamers take about three weeks from England to the Bahamas and still longer on the return journey. New York, on the other hand, is less than three days by steamer from the Bahamas, and the ports of Florida are within a day's steam. In these circumstances it is explicable that there should be a close trade relationship between the Bahamas and the United States. There is little trade with Jamaica and Bermuda, with which places there is direct communication; but, as a result of the recent Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, the volume of

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trade with the Dominion is steadily increasing, particularly as regards importations of flour, sugar, oats, and potatoes, and recently the exportation of tomatoes.

46. There are several wholesale houses dealing in provisions and dry goods. One New York commission house has an agent in Nassau and keeps in stock a supply of flour, rice, hominy, and meal. The majority of the stores import direct either from the United States of America or the United Kingdom. Banking interests are represented in the Bahamas by the Royal Bank of Canada, which has a branch in Nassau. There is a Government Savings Bank which is operated under the Post Office Department.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

47. During the year 2,839 steamers and sailing vessels of a total of 2,982,768 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of this number 1,579 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,814,681 called at Nassau. Regular monthly services of cargo vessels from England are maintained by the Leyland and Harrison Lines and the Royal Mail Line. A weekly passenger and freight service to New York is maintained in the winter months by the Munson Line which is under contract with the Bahamas Government; a passenger service to Miami is maintained by the steamship line in the winter. The Canadian National Steamships vessels call at Nassau every two weeks. This line is in receipt of a Government subsidy. The only other port at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua, where 174 vessels of 145,282 tons have entered. Steamers of a Dutch line call at this port to embark stevedores to work cargoes at South American ports.

A daily air service between Nassau and Miami with planes carrying 24 passengers has been maintained by The Pan American Airways Incorporated during the winter; during the summer months this service was operated weekly. The flight takes about 2 hours.

48. Communication with the Out Islands is maintained by sailing vessels and motor boats. Regular subsidized services by such vessels are maintained to all islands.

49. There are numerous lighthouses on the various islands, some maintained by the Imperial Board of Trade and the others by the Bahamas Government. The waters of the Colony are full of shoals and rocks and navigation is difficult.

50. *Roads.*—In New Providence there are good roads and a considerable number of motors and carriages, over 1,099 motor vehicles being licensed. During recent years the roads in New Providence have been greatly improved; most of the roads in the city have been oiled, and the main country roads east and west of the city have been rebuilt and oiled for a number of miles. In the Out Islands there is little wheeled traffic and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles. In accordance with the general policy

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adopted with respect to development of the Out Islands, road development has been undertaken on one island at a time. A good earth road of about 70 miles in extent has been constructed and was completed during the year 1929 in the island of Eleuthera. It is hoped that such road construction will facilitate agricultural development.

51. *Post Office.*—The various postal services have been well maintained during the year. The cash-on-delivery system is in force in New Providence. Mails to and from the United Kingdom pass through New York as there is no direct mail service. Domestic parcel post was established some years ago, and all District Post Offices are money order offices.

52. The Telegraph Cable between Nassau and Jupiter, Florida, broke down some years ago and was abandoned owing to cost of upkeep, and the present wireless service substituted. This service, which is maintained by the Bahamas Government, consists of a central station of five kilowatts power spark and 1½ kilowatts, continuous wave, at Nassau, and ten stations of half of one kilowatt power and eight smaller stations each of 25 watts, continuous wave, at various Out Islands. The latter stations have proved of great benefit to the industries of the islands, and are very useful for administrative purposes, and for dissemination of storm warnings. The Nassau station has operated throughout the year without any interruption, but it becomes yearly more evident that this installation is not capable of handling the growing volume of telegraph traffic and its replacement by a more efficient system has been under consideration.

53. *Telephones.*—In Nassau there is a Government telephone system with 1,106 subscribers. On Cat Island, Eleuthera, and Long Island, all the principal settlements are connected by telephone.

VII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

54. The law in force in the Colony consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Acts passed by the Local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice; appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There is a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in Nassau who goes on circuit annually in the Out Islands to try appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners in charge of each district. The Registrar-General also makes a similar circuit once a year.

55. The Colony's armed Police Force consists of 125 rank and file and 4 officers. The force is stationed chiefly in Nassau, the Out Islands being policed mostly by local constables.

56. The central prison is in Nassau. All long term prisoners are sent to Nassau to undergo their sentences.

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VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. No works of any consequence were undertaken during the year 1930. A drainage and sewerage system for Nassau, which was started in 1928, was completed in 1930. The principal works undertaken were restoration of public buildings and roads wrecked in the hurricane of 1929.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

58. The total number of cases treated by the Medical Department shows a considerable increase on that of the previous year. The death-rate has, however, decreased. Last year there were 280 deaths as compared with 232 this year, a decrease of 48.

59. There were no epidemics during the year, although there was a marked increase in typhoid during the month of June; this was accounted for by the heavy rains following a prolonged drought. The cases reported were all from homes still using well water. For the whole year the number of typhoid cases showed an increase of 16 over the year 1929, 79 cases being reported. 19 of the total number of cases occurred in the month of June. Tuberculosis and pellagra show a decrease from the previous year.

X.—EDUCATION.

60. Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years and is provided at public expense under the direction of the Board of Education. The average cost per pupil was £1 7s. 8d. and the total amount voted to the Board of Education was £18,500.

61. The Board maintained 55 schools, besides which grants-in-aid were paid to 51 other schools. The total pupil roll was 11,611. Owing to the scattered population this relatively large number of schools is not entirely adequate, not a few children are out of reach of any school, and in certain localities attendance at school entails a certain amount of hardship on young children.

62. In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government prominence has been given in all Board schools to agricultural training which is becoming an outstanding feature of education in the Bahamas. In seven schools carpentry is also taught and in 47 schools sewing lessons for the girl pupils have been introduced.

63. The Board employs seventy teachers, among whom are two from the United Kingdom and five from other West Indian Colonies. The shortage of qualified teachers within the Colony has

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proved a great handicap to education and it was partly with a view to improvement in this direction that a Government High School was established some years ago. Secondary education is otherwise afforded in schools maintained by several religious bodies which are assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government.

XI.—LANDS.

64. The total area of the Colony is estimated at about 4,400 square miles, and of this area only 601 square miles have been alienated, and are now in private hands, in addition to the 410 square miles of Grand Bahama which is being leased to the Grand Bahama Mercantile and Development Company, Limited.

65. The large area of land still remaining to the Crown comprises much swamp and rocky and barren land, the areas most suitable for agriculture having been acquired long ago by private persons.

66. It is the present policy of the Crown not to sell lands outright but to rent on a tenancy until such time as the tenant has effected permanent improvements, either by building or cultivation, when an application for a grant in fee simple is considered. During the year 1930, 50 Crown Land Grants have been issued for a total area of 958 acres. During the land boom in 1924-26 the value of all lands increased considerably, especially on the island of New Providence on which Nassau, the capital of the Colony is situated. Since this period, though the value is still much above the pre-boom prices, yet it has decreased to a great extent. Crown Land in New Providence has been considered as of little agricultural value, and, at present, there is no great demand for residential sites.

67. In New Providence, Crown Land is usually sold by auction at an upset price fixed according to value, and deferred payments are allowed. On the small outer islands of the Colony leases are granted with the right to purchase subject to permanent improvement. In case of sale of extensive tracts on larger islands, special terms are arranged.

XII.—LABOUR.

68. The lack of remunerative industries in the Colony and more particularly in the Out Islands has in the past induced a steady flow of emigration to Florida resulting in depopulation of certain of the Islands. The United States Immigration Law of 1914 put a stop to this migration, but ample employment was then obtainable in Nassau as a result of real estate development. The cessation of the land boom in 1926 considerably restricted this development, but the construction of large public works and road development on New Providence still afforded employment. Consequent

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on the completion of these works there was much unemployment in recent years and as a result the people are coming to realize the need for a stable industry. Attention has been concentrated on agriculture as the abiding and natural occupation of the people and the Government has given every encouragement in this direction.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

69. Among the more important legislative Acts of the year may be mentioned the following:—

The Agricultural Instructors Act; by which provision was made for appointment of an Agriculturist.

The Harbour Dues Act for the regulating and levying of Harbour Dues and certain Wharfage, Pierage, and other Harbour Rates and Charges.

The Nassau Water and Sewerage Amendment Act which provides for Sewerage Rates for the Water-borne Sewerage System of Nassau.

C. DUNDAS,
Colonial Secretary.

NASSAU,
23*rd March*, 1931.

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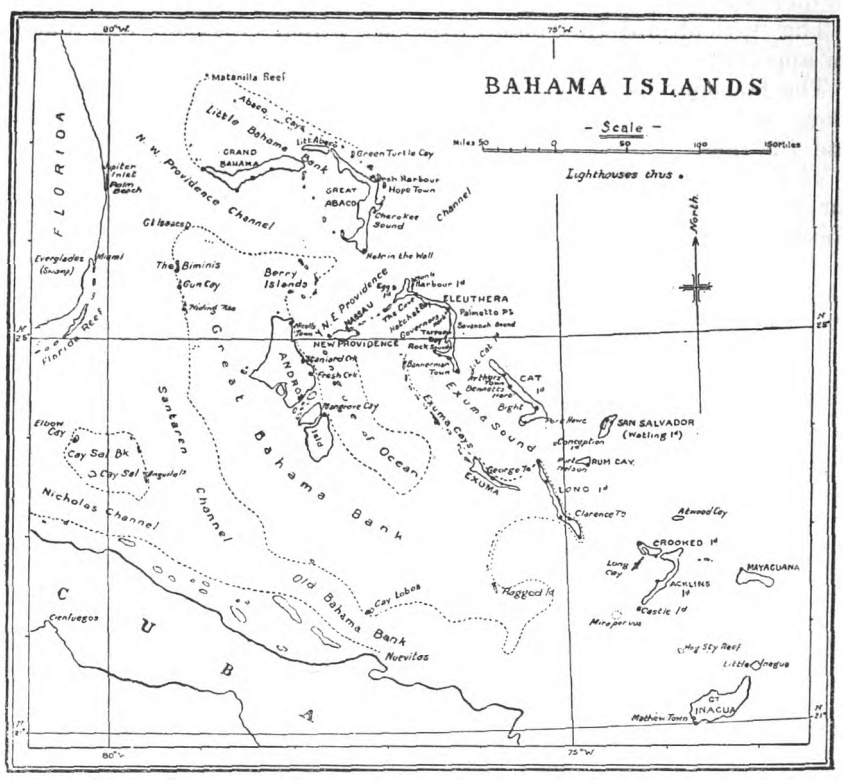

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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PREFACE.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain over what is now recognized as British Somaliland, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Abyssinia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed-bin-Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between

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him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, arrangements were made for another expedition against him, but before the expedition was launched a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior gradually resumed. From 1914, desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces completely scattered the Mullah and his followers and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled, a broken man, into Abyssinia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, both British-protected and otherwise, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15′ East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Abyssinia as far as Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from Jalelo to Loyi Ada on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. It consists of a coastal plain varying from half a mile to 60 miles in depth, an escarpment precipitous at the eastern end, more gentle in the west, rising from 5,000 feet to 7,000 feet, and an interior plateau sloping gently south and east to Italian Somaliland and the Abyssinian Haud. The coastal plain is hot and the rainfall as a rule is sparse. The escarpment catches the rain and on the summit are to be found areas of cedar forest. The interior plateau consists in the main of level, bush-covered country interspersed with kopjes or even small detached masses of hills and with large open plains free from bush and covered with grass. The country is primarily camel country owing to the scanty water supply, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats also do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Bulhar, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

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There is a weekly steamer service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward sailing ships.

Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the S.W. Monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze.

The rainfalls in the country are very local and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The Medical Department undertake the collection of meteorological statistics, and these are as follows :—

Station.	*Total Rainfall.*	*Mean Maximum.*	*Mean Minimum.*	*Absolute Maximum Temperature.*	*Absolute Minimum Temperature.*	*Total Rainfall for previous four years.*			
	1930.					*1929.*	*1928.*	*1927.*	*1926.*
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	4·63	92·6	78·0	110	65	0·37	1·09	2·02	6·54
Burao ...	6·50	85·4	62·3	100	50	9·25	9·07	9·78	12·30
Sheikh ...	27·02	77·5	57·4	90	41	25·04	19·90	11·70	27·38
Hargeisa ...	20·67	84·8	57·0	96	38	17·07	12·45	14·58	31·91
Zeilah ...	8·83	95·5	75·6	114	65	1·81	3·08	8·42	10·81
Buramo ...	22·55	71·7	57·9	85	38	16·42	15·99	19·79	27·79
Erigavo ...	12·84	77·4	50·2	87	31	11·90	10·50	15·29	18·34

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government currency notes are in circulation. The rupee remained throughout the year at a slight discount as compared with the India Government stabilized rate of 1s. 6d.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

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Language.

The language is Somali, but the natives are capable linguists, and English, Arabic, and Hindustani are spoken in the coastal towns.

I.—GENERAL.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor and in his absence by the Secretary to the Government. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929, which consolidated all previous Orders in Council, omitting matters which had become irrelevant or out of date.

Departments of Government.

The Departments of Government whose headquarters are at Berbera are those dealing with Finance, Police and Prisons, Medical Services, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works. The headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Burao, and those of the Geological and Agricultural Department are at Hargeisa, where they are nearer the centre of their respective activities.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, Zeilah, and Erigavo; and landing grounds at Baran, Aik, Halin, and Las Anod.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in the charge of a Commissioner. The five districts are :—

Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah.

Royal Visit.

After attending the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia at Addis Ababa, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., arrived at Berbera on the 4th December in H.M.S. "Dahlia." A *shir* (baraza) was held at Berbera, at which the leading Somali *akils* were presented to His Royal Highness, who also received a number of petitions from certain of the *akils*. The Indian merchants of Berbera presented His Royal Highness with a loyal address and a silver casket. Proceeding to his shooting camp near Hargeisa *via* Burao, where he saw the Camel Corps at work, His Royal Highness had a very successful shoot and embarked at Berbera on the 16th December.

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Political Situation.

For the third successive year the country was blessed with an exceptionally good rainfall, with the result that grazing was plentiful and stock continued to thrive.

For the greater part of the year the natives in the east of the Protectorate were pre-occupied with the activities of the Boundary and Claims Commissions, and by the end of March several hundred representatives of various tribes had assembled on the Italian border. The unrest which had been manifest during the last few years, owing to the closing of their grazing grounds in Italian territory, gave way to a feeling of confidence that their ancient rights would be restored, and an unwonted tranquility reigned on the frontier.

The Ain valley was the scene of some unrest. Here a brutal murder was committed with the object of intimidating a certain section which had an interest in assisting the Government to pursue a course of justice. Punitive action was successfully undertaken by a Company of the Camel Corps.

Previous to this murder there had been an affray between three Ishaak sections and two Dolbahanta sections at the wells at Wadamago, resulting in three fatal and several minor casualties. The punitive action mentioned above inculcated a laudable desire to make peace, and the Government order consequent upon the affray, which was not promulgated till after the successful Camel Corps action, was obeyed with unusual alacrity.

A religious dispute between the protagonists of two different sects, which jeopardized the peace, was resolved by the deportation from the Ain area of half a dozen leading *mullahs*.

In the west of Burao district several cases of homicide within the Habr Yunis, rer Ainashie tribe, the killing of a policeman by a section of the same tribe, and the persistent theft of telegraph wire, are the only serious items which have embarrassed the administration.

In the Erigavo district four particularly cold-blooded murders of women occurred between October, 1929, and December, 1930. These, however, had no political significance, and generally speaking the attitude of the tribes may be considered satisfactory.

Abyssinia.

In November His Excellency Sir Harold Kittermaster attended the coronation at Addis Ababa of the Emperor of Ethiopia. While there, opportunity was taken to discuss with the British Minister and the Abyssinian authorities various matters concerning British Somaliland and Abyssinia.

A serious raid was carried out about the middle of the year by the Abyssinian Ogaden against the British Ishaak Somalis, a large quantity of stock being captured. It proved impracticable to

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arrange a meeting in order to investigate and settle this and similar claims, owing to the departure of the chief Abyssinian officials to Addis Ababa for the coronation.

Uncertainty as to the boundary on the Western frontier has led to several minor incidents. Towards the end of August our Police held up an Abyssinian tax-collecting party which had crossed into British territory, with the stock they had collected by way of tax. While the British officer and the Abyssinian in charge of the tax-collecting party were discussing matters, some of the Abyssinians moved off with the stock and fired on the police patrol who were trying to prevent their leaving. For a few minutes firing became general. Two, possibly four, Abyssinians were killed, but no casualties were sustained by the Police.

The frontier situation cannot be satisfactory until the boundary has been defined, and a settlement reached regarding the status of the Esa and Gadabursi tribes.

Anglo-Italian Boundary.

Towards the end of the year the British-Italian Boundary Commission completed their work in the field of marking the boundary line between British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland. Certain outstanding questions remain for discussion and decision by the respective home Governments.

The joint sub-commission, which was charged with the work of investigating claims between British and Italian tribes, also brought their difficult task to a conclusion.

For work in connection with the respective commissions, Major J. H. Stafford, M.C., R.E., was awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division), and Major B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C., the O.B.E. (Civil Division).

Drought.

It is to be hoped that this ominous heading will not find a place in future reports. In May, owing to the excellence of the Spring rains and the abundance of milk in the villages, it was found possible to close the famine relief camp at Bulhar.

Travelling through the country at present, with numerous flocks of sheep relieving the colour of the hills, it is difficult to believe that three years ago it was possible to travel a hundred miles, through a depressing odour of decaying animal flesh that would make stock yards smell sweet by comparison, with only an occasional fleck of white to represent the sheep wealth of the country. This industry, if it can be so called, has proved surprisingly resilient, and although the normal has not yet been reached, there is reason to hope that the recovery will be complete within the next two years provided there are no further abnormal conditions to impede progress.

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II.—FINANCE.

Although the effect of the prolonged drought of 1927-28 was still being felt and manifested itself in the restricted purchasing power of the natives, the year witnessed a wonderful recovery of the stock position. Rain was plentiful, and sheep, goats, cattle, and camels all increased to a surprising extent. It is anticipated that if the skin markets in Europe and America recover from the present slump the ensuing year's revenue will approach normal.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Protectorate for the year amounted to Rs.14,04,053 (£105,304), showing a decrease of Rs.6,361 (£477) as compared with the collections of the previous year. The principal sources of revenue were as follow :—

Customs, Rs.9,77,200 (£73,290), a decrease of Rs.83,832 (£6,287).

Licences, Excise, etc., Rs.1,76,064 (£13,205), an increase of Rs. 13,382 (£1,004).

Fees of Court, etc., Rs.98,312 (£7,373), a decrease of Rs.1,325 (£100).

Posts and Telegraphs, Rs.21,691 (£1,627), a decrease of Rs.2,751 (£206).

Revenue from Government Property, Rs.10,323 (£774); an increase of Rs.4,230 (£317).

The revenue decrease of £6,287 under Customs is explained in the previous paragraph : apart from this, collections were very satisfactory.

The revenue of the Protectorate for the last five years is as follows :—

	£	
1926-1927, April to March ...	90,569	Re.1=Shillings 1s. 4d.
1927	124,452	Re.1=Shillings 1s. 6d.
1928	157,487	
1929	105,781	
1930	105,304	

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1930, was £169,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921/1930. The loan-in-aid received in 1930 was £35,000. The total of loans-in-aid is subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of actual military expenditure. The grant paid in 1930 was £50,000. The total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £530,000.

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Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs.26,53,690 (£199,027) as compared with a total of Rs.27,60,890 (£207,067) for 1929.

Of the year's expenditure some £4,168 was expended in the early part of the year on direct famine relief and £6,449 of the total represents amounts disbursed on works under the Colonial Development Act. The latter sum is repayable.

The expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years was as follows :—

	Civil.	*Military.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1926–27, April to March	100,175	48,950	149,125
1927	116,617	54,490	171,107
1928	135,003	63,625	198,628
1929	152,614	54,453	207,067
1930	144,444	54,583	199,027

Financial Position on 31st December, 1930.

The abstract of revenue and expenditure is as follows :—

		£
Surplus on 1st January, 1930		34,365
Revenue :—		
	£	
Civil	104,652	
Military	652	105,304
Loan/Grant paid over during the year		85,000
		£224,669
		£
Expenditure :—		
	£	
Civil	144,444	
Military	54,583	199,027
Surplus at 31st December, 1930		25,642
		£224,669

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

There are no banking laws in force.

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Under the authority of the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1930, a Government Savings Bank was opened in the Treasury, Berbera, on 5th June, 1930. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum was paid on deposits in 1930. The total of balances due to depositors at 31st December, 1930, was Rs.13,560 (£1,017). A loss of Rs.436 (£33) appeared on the seven months' working; this was due to the initial purchases of passbooks, stationery, etc.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The past year has been exceptional. Not only was the rainfall well above normal, but the rains began in January, nearly four months before the usual time, and continued, with few prolonged dry periods, until November. As a result there was an increase in the number of crops compared with the last three years, the crops themselves have on the whole been uniformly good, grass has been plentiful, especially in the grazing areas of the western part of the country, and the stock has been in good condition throughout the year.

Maize, a yellow drought-resisting Abyssinian variety, has been cultivated on a much larger scale than formerly, many plot-holders growing it over at least a quarter of their holding and a few growing it wholly in place of sorghum. In some instances, excellent crops of the grain were obtained, but the poor quality of some of the hillside soil and the shallow ploughing caused, here and there, stunting or drying off of the crops.

Specially worthy of mention is the start made during the year in the cultivation of gram. Propaganda through headmen, and by demonstration, with the object of bringing about the cultivation of a legume in addition to or in place of sorghum and maize has been carried on quietly for three years. Gram has been specially mentioned as worthy of trial from the native point of view, as a local market could be made for it, and it would always be of considerable value in stock nutrition. During the past season, several plot-holders on the better class soils have successfully grown a small crop, and applications have been made for seed for the incoming year.

If this innovation becomes established, it will have a far-reaching effect on native agriculture. Amongst other improvements, it will promote soil fertility, will lead to a desire for better tillage and cultivation, will render possible a rotation of crops, make easier the introduction of a few other desirable plants, and broaden the native view of the meaning and scope of agriculture.

The frequency with which requests are made for the hire of the Government ploughing outfit is evidence that a certain number of native garden-owners are convinced of the advantages of the modern

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plough over the native one, and there is reason to believe that if a plough, as good as the previous one introduced but somewhat cheaper, could be obtained, very little propaganda would be required to distribute it in considerable numbers. An implement of the type required is already in view.

In the main experimental plot, trials were made of several imported varieties of plant seeds and a fair proportion of these were successfully grown in spite of the fact that half the year's rain had fallen before ploughing. Potato trials were especially successful. In the orchard plot, some excellent crops were obtained.

Locust visitations have been much less numerous than in the two preceding years. In the western districts, the damage done to crops has been almost negligible. In the east and south-east of the Protectorate several large swarms and occasional large bands of hoppers were reported, but the damage done to vegetation and grazing areas was not noticeably large. From the persistence, however, of these swarms and the regular appearance of large bands of hoppers, it would seem that a permanent breeding ground exists in the south-eastern district.

An important part of the work of the year has been the marking-out, posting, classification, and surveying of the agricultural areas of the Hargeisa district, and the preparation of a map on a fairly large scale which will show the position of all the areas with reference to each other and to the main roads, tracks, *tugs*, and prominent physical features. The objects that will be gained by this work are many. Amongst them are:—the arrest of shifting cultivation by the localization of the plot-owners in recognized areas; the arrest of indiscriminate cutting down of the savannah timber; the differentiation of agricultural and grazing areas; much easier supervision of the agricultural lands and native cultivation; and easier future differentiation of good and poor quality land. It is, in fact, a major step in the organization of native agriculture.

Veterinary.

During the year the country has been entirely free of rinderpest except for one small focus which was quickly and efficiently dealt with by double inoculation. The outbreak occurred in a herd which had contracted the disease in Abyssinia and come over the border into this country.

Pleuro-pneumonia has been in existence during the whole year, but has been controlled in two quarantine camps. The outbreak of *surra* reported at the end of 1929 took on the form of an epidemic, spreading to animals in the Somaliland Camel Corps. Microscopic and mercuric chloride tests were made throughout the camels of the Camel Corps, and all reactors segregated and treated with naganol. Up to date the results have been very satisfactory.

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During the last two months of the year native animals were being treated on payment, and results are such that the Somalis are beginning to welcome treatment for their animals.

There have been no other epidemics of any importance. The general condition of the stock throughout the country is excellent, and the climatic conditions have been very good. The herds and flocks have now recovered from the effects of the famine and the outlook for animal husbandry is distinctly good.

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, baracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse mackerel, king fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of edible fish vended in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "*seefa*" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks has been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Minerals.

Owing to the amount of important agricultural work that it has been necessary to undertake during the remainder of the year, there have been no opportunities for the resumption of mineral survey or strictly geological work. While on leave in the early part of the year, the Director spent considerable time in collaboration with a firm of consulting engineers preparing a report

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on the geology, water supply possibilities, and local conditions of the Protectorate for the information of the Colonial Development Committee.

The survey party of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company completed the investigation of their concession. According to their report to the Company, the prospects of profitable exploitation of oil in the Protectorate were, unfortunately, unfavourable.

A water supply party financed through the Government by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund began boring operations near Zeilah township towards the end of the year.

The holder of the salt concession at Zeilah found himself forced to abandon the project, chiefly owing to the uncertainty regarding the Indian policy as to the import of salt, and consequent lack of financial support.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Sea Customs.

The value of the Protectorate sea-borne trade during the year 1930 was Rs.82,74,261 contrasted with Rs.94,60,480 in 1929. The following comparative table shows the value of the imports and exports excluding specie, during the last five years :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1926	44,59,650	36,88,710	81,48,360
1927	57,21,663	48,89,120	106,10,783
1928	82,51,443	75,26,270	157,77,713
1929	62,75,587	31,84,893	94,60,480
1930	49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261

Imports.

The import trade in 1930, excluding specie to the value of Rs.26,200, was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports :—

Ports.	*Amount. Rs.*	*Percentage.*				
		1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Berbera ...	39,94,751	58·8	61·6	62·1	71·8	81·1
Bulhar ...	73,110	5·3	3·3	3·6	4·8	1·5
Zeilah... ...	6,60,813	32·8	32·1	30·2	18·7	13·4
Makhir Coast...	1,98,492	3·1	3·0	4·1	4·7	4·0

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The following were the articles which principally contributed to the total value :—

Article.	*Country of Origin.*	*Unit.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
American Grey Sheeting.	America via Aden.	Yds.	166,440	1,800	9,750	38,410	18,150
China Grey Sheeting.	China via Aden.	,,	32,300	6,300	—	—	—
Japan Grey Sheeting.	Japan via Aden.	,,	2,466,010	3,151,960	2,161,230	1,546,265	2,720,773
(Indian Grey Sheeting.	India via Aden.	,,	—	—	—	52,500	—)
European White Long Cloth.	Manchester via Aden.	,,	1,399,902	1,990,723	1,036,510	1,071,248	1,430,910
Dates ...	Persian Gulf via Aden.	Cwt.	47,761	46,358	121,592	51,395	45,445
Rice ...	India via Aden	,,	56,259	100,515	208,462	183,686	127,944
Sugar ...	Java, Mauritius and Trieste via Aden.		31,762	49,302	69,612	43,823	21,127

The Japanese mills have attained absolute supremacy in the grey sheeting market, where they have sustituted their heavier and less durable cloth " Japhan " for the American textile known as " Americani " throughout Africa. There was never much demand for the manufacture of the China and Indian mills and the shippers eventually realized that it was unprofitable to continue the importation. The quantity of 52,500 yards of the Indian product was an incidental shipment unloaded at Berbera last year to clear it from a port where it was unsaleable. Although Japan is strenuously endeavouring to obtain a hold on the white sheeting trade in these regions by the inducement to the wholesale dealers of a cheaper rate and long and easy credit yet the Manchester fabric still maintains the monopoly, the retention of which, however, will depend on the difference between the present and the future prices. The decreased importations of sugar, dates, and rice were due to the restrictions on consignments imposed by merchants who held excessive stocks.

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EXPORTS.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.63,680, amounted to Rs.33,47,095 and was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports :—

Ports.	*Amount Rs.*	*Percentage.*				
		1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Berbera ...	24,10,192	56·0	54·9	57·9	61·3	72·0
Bulhar... ...	3,597	9·4	6·9	4·5	6·9	0·1
Zeilah	7,47,389	28·3	31·9	34·3	25·6	22·3
Makhir Coast...	1,85,917	6·3	6·3	3·3	6·2	5·6

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate :—

Article.	*Country of destination.*	*Unit.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	1,008	1,340	877	563	2,102
Sheep and Goats.	A few to Mukalla and Suez but majority to Aden.	,,	126,280	120,123	74,543	60,079	76,127
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe, America via Aden.	,,	1,066,702	1,754,548	3,773,940	981,428	810,131
Hides ...	do.	Cwt.	181	130	2,404	2,832	71
Gums and Resins.	Europe, India via Aden.	,,	6,766	5,047	14,678	16,759	13,261
Ghee ...	Aden ...	,,	3,693	4,939	1,168	1,059	5,745

The trade in sheep and goat skins being entirely dependent on requisitions from America and Europe, the extent of the demand of the tanners and leather manufacturers in those countries controls the local business. It is only when a drought occurs that an appreciable number of hides is brought from the interior for exportation. As Aden is now the only market for livestock the Somalis rid themselves of their superabundant flocks by shipments greatly exceeding the demand and counterbalance the resultant cheapness by additional numbers to augment the small gain and obtain gradually an adequate profit.

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Land Customs.

ZEILAH.

The statistics of the land customs station from 1926-1930 are—

IMPORTS.

Item.	*Unit.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930*
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	955	661	87½	—	1
Wheat	,, ...	—	43	8½	—	—

EXPORTS.

Horses	Nos. ...	—	—	15	6	3
Camels	,, ...	—	18	138	207	198
Donkeys	,, ...	—	—	2	2	15
Cattle...	,, ...	827	934	759	1,554	1,807
Sheep and Goats ...	,, ...	4,905	7,421	7,675	6,341	9,853
Salt	Cwt. ...	19,089	15,903	14,736	7,470	8,356

Salt.—The condition of the salt industry is evident from the fluctuations which have occurred since 1926 :—

Year.	*Quantity Exported.*		
	By land. Cwt.	*By sea.* Cwt.	*Total.* Cwt.
1926	19,089	22,444	41,533
1927	15,903	31,432	47,335
1928	14,736	18,822	33,558
1929	7,470	54,528	61,998
1930	8,356	12,282	20,638

The gradual extension of the Jibuti Salt Works, the consequent ability of the Company to dispense with lesser supplies from extraneous sources to augment the output, and the preferential wagonage rate conceded to the Company by the French Railway are circumstances tending towards exclusive control over the Abyssinian market. The eventual effect on Zeilah in its existing condition is the inevitable result which occurs when there is rivalry between a primitive industry carried on in a crude and haphazard manner by individual and ignorant natives and one inaugurated on modern and scientific methods by a European Company and conducted under the supervision of European experts. That the Ethiopian Government has granted the Company the monopoly of salt in Abyssinian territory is a stimulus to the earlier accomplishment of the scheme because the experience of the actual requirements of the country and of the most suitable distributing centres will be utilized when the monopoly ceases. Its immediate effects are the reduction by 33.4 per cent. of the

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Zeilah output by land and sea and the withdrawal of a British Company which was being formed for the construction of modern salt works to equalize the competition with Jibuti in a country able to absorb the output from both sources.

HARGEISA AND BURAMO.

At Hargeisa duty amounting to Rs.205-11-0 was collected on 1,028 akaras or bundles of *Kat* (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Abyssinia and at Buramo differential duty to the amount of Rs.19/- was paid on goods originally imported by sea. In 1929 the corresponding items were Rs.152/- (750 akaras) and Rs.470/-.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit between the Protectorate and Abyssinia. The value of goods thus imported and exported since 1926 was :—

	Rs.
1926	9,00,783
1927	14,63,849
1928	13,89,665
1929	10,78,879
1930	15,71,792

The following table shows the amount and value of the more important imports which in 1930 were re-exported in transit to Abyssinia :—

	Amount.	*Value.*
		Rs.
American grey sheeting ...	18,000 yds.	6,100
Japan grey sheeting ...	1,704,600 yds.	4,40,120
Europe white long cloth	293,400 yds.	1,30,230
Rice	484½ cwt.	5,660
Sugar	7,132 cwt.	85,584

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years :—

	1926.		*1927.*		*1928.*		*1929.*		*1930.*	
	Nos.	*Tons.*	*Nos.*	*Tons.*	*Nos.*	*Tons.*	*Nos.*	*Tons.*	*Nos.*	*Tons.*
Entered ...	504	39,920	666	51,682	740	87,065	909	85,498	510	59,327
Cleared ...	511	40,870	651	50,861	722	85,936	926	85,125	504	60,091

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Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 843 miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Commissioners. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are :—

(1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina —Erigavo—Baran.
(2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Buramo.
(3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
(4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
(5) Zeilah—Arahales.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows :—

	Miles.
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Berbera—Hargeisa	110
Hargeisa—Buramo *via* Nabadid	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajaleh (Abyssinian Frontier) ...	13
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	114
Zeilah—Arahalas	30
	843

The increase of traffic noticed during 1929 has been well maintained between Berbera and Hargeisa and Berbera and Burao. There is little, if any, improvement in the introduction of British-made cars into the Protectorate by commercial firms. Out of 50 licensed motor cars in use 27 are Chevrolets.

The number of Government motor vehicles was as follows :—

25-cwt. Morris Commercial	5
Morris Oxford (Governor's car)	1
Ford Box cars (1 at Berbera, 1 Hargeisa)	2

The total mileage of the motor transport was as under :—

Morris Commercial	48,352

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Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years are as follows :—

	1930.	*1929.*	*1928.*	*1927.* (*nine months*)	*1926.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	1,627	1,833	2,360	1,174	1,452
Expenditure ...	8,889	8,519	8,281	6,191	7,447

Until the end of 1886 there was no recognized Post Office in British Somaliland, and the acceptance and distribution of ordinary letters were carried out by the British Agents at Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. On 1st January, 1887, the Director-General of the Post Office in India sanctioned the establishment of Post Offices at Berbera and Zeilah. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an Order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable, and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connections with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The issue and payment of British postal orders was introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended

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in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

Telegraphs.

The present telegraph administration is the result of evolution from and expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connection with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903 and subsequently. The system has been improved and expanded with the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A land telegraph line now connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations (1½ kilowatt) are now in operation at Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Zeilah.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegraph traffic. The charges are :—

5 annas per word from any Protectorate station to Aden, plus 8 annas for twenty words and 4 annas for every additional ten words.

2 annas per word to any station within the Protectorate.

Rs.1-11-0* per word to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-3-0* per word to India.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and has given satisfaction.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. District Courts of the first class are held by Commissioners-in-charge of Districts and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or murder. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

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The law of the Protectorate is :—

(*a*) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and local Ordinances.

(*b*) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A much stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts. The infliction of the death penalty in particularly aggravated cases has not been without its effect upon native thought; and as the Somali realizes that the death penalty may follow conviction for murder, he will doubtless, as time goes on, modify his characteristic light-hearted outlook on the sanctity of human life.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (*a*) tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work as the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal leads to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in intertribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

Although there were seven convictions for murder recorded in 1930, as against four in 1929, there was a marked decrease in all other branches of crime, save for a small increase in the number of miscellaneous minor offences. The number of convictions for offences against the person dropped from 198 in 1929 to 138 in 1930, and offences against property from 492 to 134. The number of *dia* cases, i.e., inter-tribal killings settled according to tribal custom, was 27, an increase of fifteen over the figure for the previous year. This was only to be expected, bearing in mind the sustained good rains, and consequent amount of milk available for the fighting men, and the axiom referred to in last year's report that the young Somali's instinct, as soon as he is well fed, is to raid someone, a pastime liable, naturally, to result in a little blood-letting.

The printing of the Revised Laws was finished at the end of the year, and the volumes will be available early in 1931.

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under "The Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance" (Chapter 22 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

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The Force is under the control of the Governor and has an establishment of five European Officers and some 550 other ranks.

Training is carried out at headquarters in Berbera, and a musketry course is fired there by all available men. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under charge of Commissioners-in-charge of Districts. Reliefs are effected as often as possible from Berbera in order that relieved men can receive training.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Buramo.

The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate during 1930 were as follows :—

The Central Prison in Berbera,
Five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930 the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and further with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of Commissioners-in-Charge of Districts.

As Berbera Prison is the Central Prison for the whole of the Protectorate the accommodation and general routine there are more elaborate than in District Prisons. The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

With the completion of the lunatic asylum early in 1930, lunatics were transferred to the Medical Department.

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Committals to the Central Prison during 1930, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows :—

Year.	*For want of bail or for debt.*	*For penal imprisonment.*
1930	12	178
1929	7	282
1928	10	241

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The trade classes for carpenters and masons instituted in 1928 still continue to be most successful and the numbers attending these classes have been increased. The instructors are skilled artisans employed by the Public Works Department.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all the more important stations in the Protectorate.

The most important works completed during the year were the Lunatic Asylum at Berbera, and the new 6″ water main from Dubar to Berbera.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The medical staff of the Protectorate consists of the Principal Medical Officer, six medical officers, one wardmaster, one laboratory assistant, three assistant surgeons, five sub-assistant surgeons, and subordinate staff. Well equipped hospitals are established at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Erigavo, and Buramo, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, and a dispensary at Bulhar. Thanks to good rains and grazing during the first few months of the year and the resulting improved condition of the stock and the people generally, it was found possible to disband the Relief Camp for destitutes at Bulhar, and deficiency diseases, e.g., beri-beri and scurvy have greatly diminished. The Lunatic Asylum at Berbera has been completed and in operation since May—there have been 21 admissions, 10 cases having been transferred from the Central Prison where they had been previously housed. A new building consisting of two large wards has been added to the leper settlement and there is now ample accommodation for all the known lepers of

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the Protectorate. At the hospitals 41,555 out-patients and 2,901 in-patients were treated during 1930. Smallpox of a severe type continued and of 109 cases 55 died. Towards the end of the year it had practically disappeared except along the Abyssinian frontier from which country it had been re-introduced. Malaria was more prevalent than ever—of 1,916 cases investigated throughout the country, 657 were treated as in-patients in the hospitals with 11 deaths.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The Somalis in general are strenuously opposed to their children receiving any education other than that given by their own Mohammedan priests, which consists chiefly of the recitation of passages from the Koran. There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children. The average number of pupils during the year was 76. Good reports continue to be received regarding the six Somali boys referred to in the previous report who were sent to the Gordon College, Khartoum.

Arrangements were made for a further development of education on modest lines, based on the methods adopted in the Sudan. This took the form of Government assistance towards the payment of teachers in the Koranic schools already in existence, and the purchase of equipment, on the sole condition that the boys shall be taught to read and write in Arabic and to understand simple arithmetic. The schools will be inspected early in 1931.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribe. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

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The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(*a*) Old established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(*b*) Recently established towns in the interior.

In class (*a*) freehold right to the land could presumably be established by the present owners. Actually, there are no valid deeds of ownership, and the provision of such deeds would entail such heavy work of investigation that the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (*b*), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

XI.—LABOUR.

The Somali has proved himself to be an intelligent and willing worker if properly led. Government has usually been able to obtain labour at a reasonable cost, but hitherto there has been little or no chance of testing the Somali under private employ.

The terms of contract between private employers and local labour are governed by a Master and Servant Ordinance, and an Employer's Liability Ordinance.

The export of unskilled labour from the Protectorate is governed by law and is subject to stringent conditions.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

H.M.S. *Effingham*, the flagship of the East Indies Squadron, was lying off Berbera from the 30th October till the 10th November, and again from the 12th till the 14th November.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., proceeded on leave on the 16th December, on which date Major A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O., Secretary to the Government, assumed the administration of the Government.

In October, after several days of heavy rain, the town of Zeilah was subjected to a series of some twelve earthquake shocks of varying degrees of severity, the final one being the severest, and lasting about twelve seconds. No buildings collapsed, but many walls were badly cracked.

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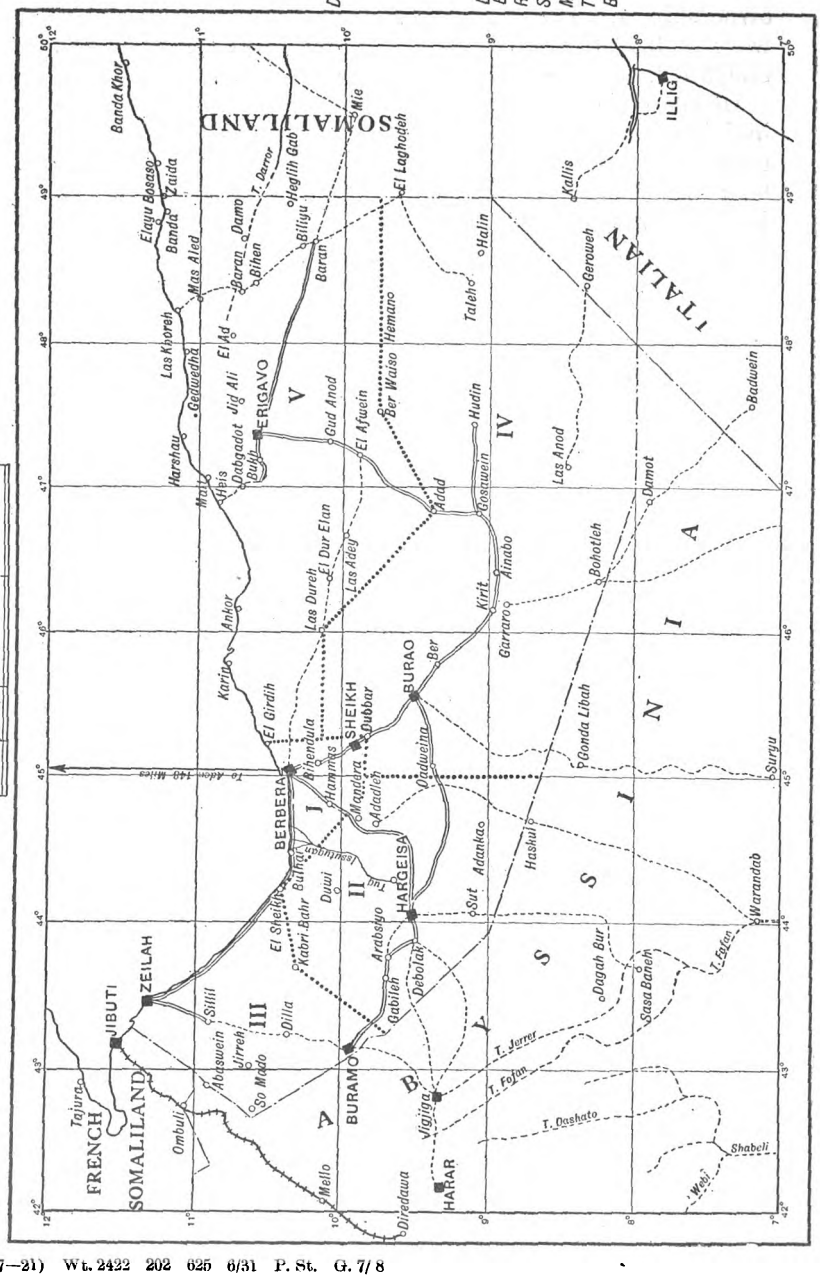
BRITISH SOMALILAND.



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MAP OF CYPRUS.

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CYPRUS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troodos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troodos during the 1930 season the maximum shade temperature was 89° F. and the minimum 45° F.

The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1930 was 106° F. on the 8th and 9th August. The highest temperature during the last 10 years was 110° F. recorded on the 11th July, 1927. The minimum screen temperature was 35° F. recorded on the 25th January, as against a minimum for the last 10 years of 28° F. on the 27th January, 1925.

The rainfall for the whole island during the last ten years has averaged 20.88 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 25.14 inches, as compared with 26.67 for 1929.

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The highest rainfall for the year was 49.41 inches against 64.30 inches in 1929 both recorded at Troodos Forest Station, and the lowest 14.14 inches recorded at Salamis near Famagusta against 12.32 inches recorded at Morphou in 1929.

An earthquake shock was felt at Paphos on the 9th May. Some damage to buildings occurred but no casualties were caused.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489, Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is rich in archæological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the preclassical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

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Improvements were made in the vicinity of the former cathedral (now mosque) of St. Sophia in Nicosia.

Excavations were made by a Swedish Expedition under Dr. Einar Gjerstad.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of Modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet is rapidly coming into use and will become obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1930 was about 353,273. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony. In the census of 1921 1,350 Maronites were recorded.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5 and £1 currency notes. The 10s. notes of the 1917 design are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

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Copper :—
Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon
8 gallons = 1 kilé
9 quarts = 1 kouza } Liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre
5 okes = 1 stone
44 okes = 1 kantar
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot
2 feet = 1 pic
3 feet = 1 yard
33 pics = 1 chain
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards—14,400 square feet $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums = 1 square mile
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

In October the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.P., visited the Colony on his return from Palestine and addressed the newly-elected members of the Legislative Council. He made a short tour through the island and inspected hospitals and other Government institutions.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden paid a visit to Cyprus in the autumn and inspected the excavations carried out by Swedish Archæologists.

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His Majesty ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz, who had resided at Nicosia since his exile from Mecca, was taken ill in November and left for Amman, Trans-Jordania.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	709,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929 ...	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930 ...	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007

A check occurred to the expansion in the revenue in which, though the second highest on record, a decrease of £32,040 was experienced. The budget had been framed to spend £35,602 from the accumulated surpluses but, as the result of the falling-off in revenue, there was a deficit on the year's transactions of £75,130.

The decrease in revenue is attributable to Customs Import Duties £54,590, due to trade depression and decline in commodity prices; Harbour and Wharfage, etc., Dues £3,215, due to trade depression; Tobacco Duties £7,900, due to decreased consumption; Salt £4,250, due to decreased consumption; Defter Hakani £4,682, due to decreased sales of property; Irrigation Works £1,047, due to less cultivation consequent on floods; Royalties £8,881, due to curtailment of mining operations owing to depressed markets; Interest on Government Moneys £12,644, due to decrease in rate of interest, lower floating balances, and subvention to Note Security Fund.

Additional taxation imposed for educational purposes and assimilated to the existing Verghi Kimat and animal taxes brought in £39,996; the abolition of the Rural Police Fund resulted in the transfer of the balance of £24,992 to revenue; while an alteration in the date of collecting Motor Licences resulted in an increase under this head of £4,983. None of these increases can properly be said to be increases in revenue.

Increases in expenditure appear under Pensions, under Health and Agricultural Departments, due to their continued development; under Education Department, due to the taking over by the Government of expenditure previously met from education funds and increasing the salaries of school teachers; under Public Works Department, due to increased staff and abnormal flood damages,

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and under Miscellaneous Services, due to increased expenditure on transport consequent on replacement of staff and minor additional services.

The only material decreases in expenditure were under District Administration, where expenditure on Village Roads was curtailed owing to the need for economy, and under Judicial, owing to the transfer of Sheri Judges to the Evkaf Department.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1930, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund, amounted to £45,753 as against £116,751 on the 31st December, 1929.

Currency Notes of £5, £1 and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year. The Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, came into force on the 16th January, 1930, and the validity of the Currency Note issue now no longer depends on the Provisional Powers Laws.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year and at the 31st December, 1930, of a total of £411,206 10s., nominally in circulation, only £12,160 10s. was of the 1917 design. The maximum value of Notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1930 was £411,206 10s., namely from 5th November to 31st December.

The amount of the Public Debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the Railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £34,442. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital, on the annuity system, at 3¼ per cent for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1930, was £126,890.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review was satisfactory on the whole so far as the production of cereals was concerned. The rainfall was favourable for extending the planting of cotton and other summer crops and climatic conditions were suitable for the harvest.

There was a decrease in the production of wheat, barley, and oats. Cyprus wheat is of an excellent quality and is exported, mostly for seed purposes, to Greece and Turkey.

The production of carobs was about double the average, but the demand was very poor and the value of exports fell. The olive crop was poor.

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The production of cotton increased from 41,906 cwt. to 56,166.

The quantity of flax fibre produced was increased. Two Cypriot youths who received training in the various processes of flax production and utilization in Ulster and Belgium with the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board, returned to Cyprus in November and were employed in superintending the Government scutching mill, in experimental work, and in instruction in the fields. In order to avert the extinction of this nascent industry the Government was compelled to purchase the 1930 crop although the 1929 crop had not yet been sold.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the cultivation of tobacco. The production has risen from 6,493 okes in 1925 to 299,425 okes in 1929 and 102,300 okes in 1930. During the last few years increased attention has been paid to the improvement of the quality of the leaf. The success of the measures taken by the department is reflected in the increased exports of tobacco.

Nearly half a million hundredweights of potatoes were grown in 1930. The majority were exported to Greece and Egypt.

Other crops grown were onions, broad beans, vetches, cow peas, haricot beans, favetta, cumin seed, and various vegetables.

Otto of Rose is produced in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Kykko in the hills and an increased amount was disposed of at a good price in London.

The citrus industry is rapidly extending. Much of the fruit was consumed locally or used for the manufacture of citric juice. The exports went principally to Greece and the United Kingdom. The oranges of Jaffa type produced at Lefka at the south-western end of the Mesaoria plain have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none. Demonstrational citrus groves were established at Famagusta and Lapithos. Two companies for the manufacture of citric juice were established at Famagusta. Pomegranates were exported, chiefly to Egypt.

The Cyprus wine industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and Cyprus wines enjoyed a very high reputation at one time. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour.

An experimental and demonstrational station for the cultivation of vines and distribution of grafts and cuttings of table varieties of grapes was established at Saitta in the Limassol district in 1929. Many new varieties of vine were introduced during 1930 and cuttings of successful types were distributed.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law passed in 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. Export is allowed only under licence after examination by a Committee.

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Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Mosfila is a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared, which has found favour on the London market. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas were grown and exported in small quantities. The kaisha is a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus and is suitable for bottling or canning. Preserved kaishas are a local delicacy.

Almonds, hazelnuts, and walnuts are grown in large quantities. An excellent preserve is made locally of green walnuts.

Agricultural Pests.

A campaign was conducted against locusts (*Dociostaurus Maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand nets being continued as in previous years, in some areas poisoned bran bait was, however, used. Campaigns were also carried out against hornets, the Codling moth, the Almond pest, the plant bug locally known as Vromousa, the Mediterranean fruit fly and other pests. Government orders for the control of the Carob fly, the Potato Tuber Moth and the Sirividhi of cereals were issued.

Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale insects were undertaken for growers on payment, and increased use was made of these services.

A campaign against rats by means of poison was carried on throughout the year, a number of men being specially employed on this work. About £2,600 was expended on this service during the year.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an Irrigation Superintendent. Exceptionally heavy rains early in the year caused damage to the extent of £1,684 to two of these reservoirs.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

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Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The work of the Agricultural Laboratory increased. Soils and fertilizers were analysed, seeds were tested, and various products submitted to examination. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the students of the Agricultural College.

There are twelve nursery gardens maintained by the department which supply nursery stock and seeds to villagers at nominal charges. Two hundred and five demonstrational plots were maintained. By reducing the number of these plots it has been possible to secure greater efficiency and economy.

Research was undertaken into the distillation of oil of lavender, citrus, peppermint, origanum, and thyme, and the utilization of certain by-products of wine for tartaric acid.

Experiments in the manufacture of pectin from citrus peel were also carried out.

The Agricultural College at Nicosia can accommodate 28 students. There were nine vacancies during the year for which 80 candidates applied. Nine students received the college certificate on completion of the course. Agricultural instruction was given by officers of the department in rural schools as opportunity offered. The children are instructed in elementary agriculture by means of school gardens. The number of these approved by the department increased from 196 in 1929 to 235 in 1930.

Lectures and demonstrations were given in various villages by members of the technical staff. The publication in the three official languages of the quarterly *Agricultural Journal* and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued.

Veterinary Services.

The expansion of the Veterinary Service in accordance with a scheme to extend over five years noted in previous reports was continued. An additional Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Inspector and two Stock Inspectors were added to the staff during the year.

Fifty-one outbreaks of anthrax were reported with a mortality of 1,022 animals. The latter figure is a decrease of 238 on 1929. These figures only represent those cases which have been brought to notice and do not necessarily show the actual incidence of the disease. It is estimated that the annual mortality of sheep and goats from anthrax varies from 5 to 25 per cent. in different parts of the island. The area in which vaccination is carried out is being slowly extended. Opposition to the vaccination has been much reduced and it is only on rare occasions that it is still necessary to resort to compulsion. In 1930, 316,014 animals were immunized as compared with 205,754 in 1929. The Pasteur and South African Government single vaccines were employed.

The whole cost was borne by the Government and amounted to only £4 3s. per 1,000 animals.

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Only four outbreaks of black quarter came under notice as compared with six in 1929. This reduction is attributed to the use of black quarter filtrate which was commenced in 1928.

Tuberculosis, which was reported as eradicated in 1928, has not recurred. All dairy cattle are tuberculin-tested at frequent intervals.

Increased attention was given to disease of poultry and active steps have been taken to control fowl cholera which is endemic.

Greater confidence in the department and readiness to follow advice is now shown by villagers.

Close inspection of dairies and cow-sheds was continued in and around the principal towns for the purposes of enforcing the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 and there has been a considerable improvement in the hygienic standard in which milk and its products reach the consumer.

Reliable supplies of pure milk properly cooled are now delivered in sealed bottles in Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

mares, 638; donkeys, 522; cows, 862; sows, 1,251.

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefkonico, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizocarpasso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 677,328 of which over 520,000 were sheep and goats as against 649,496 the previous year. Sheep and goats under 1 year old and pigs under 3 months old are not counted for taxation purposes. The total value of this stock exceeds one and a-half million pounds. Animals are an important item of Cyprus exports and this trade showed substantial improvement in 1930. Cyprus mules, jennets, and donkeys are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease.

Legislation came into force during the year requiring veterinary inspection of all animals prior to export. The Horse-Breeding Law, 1930, prohibits the use of any horse for horse-breeding or jennet-breeding without a licence from the Chief Veterinary Officer. 160 horses were so licensed.

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Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire and the rearing of silk-worms has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

Owing to adverse climatic conditions the number of cocoons produced was small; the figures for 1929 and 1930 were 183,289 and 186,823 okes respectively. It is, however, gratifying to note an improvement of 20 per cent. in the production of cocoons per ounce of seed. This is attributed to the effect of the control which the Agricultural Department exercises over the industry. Egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection. The rearing is done mostly by women and demonstrations of the correct methods have been given in girls' schools.

The price of cocoons was very low. Consequently many rearers preferred to reel their own silk rather than sell it to the Silk Filature, which was able to work for eight months only. Two sericultural inspectors sent to France and Italy for a special course of training in 1929 returned and gave instruction to rearers in silk-raising districts.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish Administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the island in the seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation, which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, over 5,000 acres being planted or sown. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, in all 100,000 tons being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 417,786.75 acres, or 18 per cent. of the island. During the year the enumeration of the forests was completed, showing a stock of 106,000,000 cubic feet of timber. Further progress was made with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troodos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and generally smaller trees are found in them.

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The principal species of trees which grow naturally in the forests are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, set out in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for export. Their chief value is in the regulation of the water supply and improvement of the climate.

An area of 310 acres of bare forest land was sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The draining and reafforestation of the Fresh Water Lake at Famagusta was continued. Irrigation continued in Salamis and two other plantations. In addition the Department kept up road-side trees over a distance of 74 miles. 179,187 forest tree seedlings, 19,641 of which were sold, were distributed to private individuals for forming plantations and shelter belts.

During the year less damage was caused by fire. 74 fires occurred, one of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 685 acres destroying or damaging 32,800 trees of different kinds. 6 fires were caused by lightning but only single trees were burnt. Snowstorms occurred on Troodos causing many young trees to be damaged and bent down by the weight of the snow.

The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that every means of rapid communication and protection are needed. Forest roads cover a distance of 116 miles, bridle and foot paths 731 miles and fire traces 221 miles. The Forest Department's telephone system was further extended in the Paphos and other forests and now reaches a length of 163 miles.

Two more Cypriots were sent to England for training in the Forest Apprentices School in the Forest of Dean. Those who have returned have shown that they have benefited by their training. Two other Cypriots are undergoing higher forestry training at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford respectively.

Forest Revenue amounted to £12,364 compared with £13,330 in the year 1929. The Expenditure was £40,607 compared with £39,043 in the year 1929. However, the other permitted usages in the forests are estimated to be worth over £70,000 per year.

Of the 235,600 goats kept in the island 23,642 were permitted to graze in the forests. Apart from issuing more permits on payment (until recently all were granted free of charge) grants of land are made on condition of the permit being rescinded and the goats sold to other people far away from the forests. At the instigation of the Forest Department, a better breed of goat from Malta was introduced. Apart from these, there are a considerable

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number of Nubian goats in the island, which are usually tethered. By crossing the former with these or a local breed, the feeding and tethering of goats should become more general and tend to reduce grazing in the forests.

Mining.

Mining in 1930 suffered a temporary set-back to its previous upward progress, due to the general world crisis and depression in trade. The decreasing demand for mineral caused a general curtailment of all operations, but whilst labour and tonnage figures show a drop over those of the past two years they are still well in advance of those for 1927 and previous years. The application for Prospecting Permits was adversely affected by trade conditions, but the number of Permits in force at the end of the year (94) is considerably above the average of the past 5 years.

Operations on the Pyrites Mines were curtailed towards the latter end of the year. From Skouriotissa the export of Pyrites was a little over 238,000 tons, this figure including 15,000 tons from Mavrovouni from which 23,000 tons of Pyrites were extracted. Both these Mines are controlled by the Cyprus Mines Corporation who during 1930 employed an average of 2,283 persons per day and distributed a sum of nearly £140,000 in wages alone to their Cypriot employees. During 1930 the Corporation expended an amount of over £70,000 on construction work on the Mines and on the Dressing Plant at Xero and Karavostassi. The extraction of Pyrites ore from Skouriotissa was only slightly below the standard it is hoped to maintain in future years. At Mavrovouni the ore discovered presents big Mining and Metallurgical problems, for the solving of which the Corporation propose to engage experts and add several test units to their existing dressing plant.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, affected to a very much greater extent by trade conditions, employed, during 1930, an average of 1,017 persons per day, paid a wage bill of about £70,000 to their Cypriot employees and exported an amount of 5,400 tons of Asbestos. The Company hold large stocks of Asbestos, ready for shipment, with marketing contracts more than covering such stocks and an average production for the next two years.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company have made excellent progress with their surface and underground work in the general scheme of open-casting the old Lymni Mine near Polis on the west coast. Ore extraction was commenced and amounted to 750 tons, which is being laid on beds preparatory to heap leaching operations for the copper contents.

Although the export figures of other minerals, Chrome Iron ore, Terra Umbra, and Gypsum, all show a decrease on those of last year, they are up to the average of the past 5 years.

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Two large Companies, employed in systematic prospecting by drilling, have pursued their activities throughout the year, but whilst excellent progress has been made, results so far have not been encouraging.

Whilst the Government endeavours to encourage mining ventures in every way, it takes every precaution to ensure that all prospecting claims are properly and seriously exploited and mining conducted on sound lines. For these purposes the Government Inspectors of Mines have carried out regular inspections and examinations of all areas on which work was being done.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos.

Two licences were issued during 1930, of which one was for a machine boat, and one for a harpoon boat, as compared with a total of six licences issued in 1929.

120 okes of a value of £250 were taken as against 1,400 okes valued at £3,000 in 1929. The decrease is to be attributed to overfishing in 1927.

During the year the report of Mr. L. R. Crawshay who visited the island in 1929 to report on the sponge fisheries was received. This report made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine boats. It was therefore decided not to issue licences for more than one machine boat in future.

Other Industries.

The Cyprus Tannery, established at Larnaca in 1928, was closed down owing to world trade depression. Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption. A model tannery is maintained by the Agricultural Department.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are five tobacco factories in the Colony and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

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The sumach industry received considerable attention during the year. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. 9,636 cwt. valued at £6,424 were exported to the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the value of £19,420 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia and Larnaca.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. There are a number of local potteries.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The trade depression which attacked the world in 1930 was felt less in Cyprus than in neighbouring countries. This was due in part to the coincidence of the inception of a loan scheme for the reconstruction of the roads. The total expenditure from loan funds during the year did not, however, exceed £50,000, which is not alone sufficient to account for the continued activity in the trade of the Colony. The price of carobs and several other commodities which are exported fell by over a-half and though the value of exports was much reduced, the quantities were slightly increased. The increase in the actual volume of trade is reflected in the increase of shipping.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1930 was £1,419,989, as against £1,983,833 for the year 1929, a decrease of £563,844, or 28.4 per cent.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last 3 years under the main heads of classification :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	537,062	503,864	334,190
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	232,257	260,300	217,925
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,068,902	1,218,213	866,368
Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,221	1,456	1,506
Totals ...	£1,840,442	£1,983,833	£1,419,989

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The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	582,536	41.02
Germany	87,615	6.17
Italy	80,696	5.68
France	73,480	5.17
Roumania	72,575	5.11
Greece	71,569	5.04
United States of America ...	65,124	4.59
Czechoslovakia	57,472	4.05
Egypt	50,953	3.59
Belgium	47,378	3.34
Turkey	21,883	1.54
Austria	18,424	1.30
Holland	18,130	1.28
Other countries	172,154	12.12
Total ...	£1,419,989	100.00

The principal decreases were in wheat meal and flour, cotton yarn and thread, machinery and motor cars, chemical manure, sacks, woollen manufactures, agricultural implements, coffee, sugar, bean oil, and dressed leather. There were small increases in asphalt, olive-oil, medicines, and wireless telephony receiving apparatus.

The value of imports from the British Empire fell by £283,346 and amounts to 41.02 per cent. of the total imports from all sources, as against 43.65 per cent. in 1929.

The " invisible " imports are estimated at £120,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, and of money carried by persons leaving the island for short periods on holiday.

Exports.

The following table shows the values of the most important articles of export :—

	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £
1. Pyrites	248,530	279,483	248,441
2. Carobs	236,506	171,264	116,920
3. Asbestos	231,692	292,271	116,092
4. Potatoes	91,664	132,924	95,352
5. Raisins	79,351	67,148	73,138
6. Wine	53,045	62,324	51,736

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7.	Oranges and Lemons ...	43,795	42,914	41,020
8.	Mules	21,263	36,990	40,521
9.	Cotton, raw ...	44,232	55,457	36,464
10.	Oxen	12,131	23,302	28,806
11.	Cumin seed ...	11,328	21,392	25,021
12.	Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	10,310	18,677	23,629

The following table shows the directions of exports during the year 1930 :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
Egypt	256,387	21.04
United Kingdom	234,838	19.27
Italy	215,291	17.67
Greece	128,658	10.56
France	90,358	7.42
Germany	87,798	7.21
Other parts of the British Empire	56,028	4.60
Holland	52,902	4.34
Syria	27,169	2.23
United States of America ...	13,136	1.08
Spain	12,193	1.00
Turkey	8,521	0.70
Other countries	35,042	2.88
Totals	£1,218,321	100.00

The adverse balance of trade was reduced to £201,668 as against £348,087 in 1929.

The excess of imports over exports is not considered to indicate that the Colony is overspending its income. " Invisible " exports are estimated to amount to £325,000. It is calculated that £95,000 was brought into the island by visitors and tourists, £80,000 expended by mining companies from capital, and that remittances from emigrants amount to £30,000. The economic position at the end of the year may therefore be considered to have been favourable.

The value of carobs exported continued to decrease and a considerable reduction in the export of all minerals, barley, potatoes, wool, silk, and wine was noted. There was an increase in exports of animals, beans and peas, raisins, and tobacco.

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and forty-seven steamships and seven hundred and forty-four sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol during the year, an increase of 20 and 22, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1929. A slight decrease is observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 80,686 tons.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta; however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent; and a loan was approved for the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was well suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manoeuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. The Imperial Treasury has undertaken to contribute one quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd

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Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Naples and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca on the same itinerary as the Servizi Maritimi in the reverse direction with the omission of Genoa and addition of Rhodes. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at monthly intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line called fortnightly, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus.

The Eastern Mediterranean Express Line maintained a frequent but irregular service direct from Marseilles and Piraeus to Cyprus returning to Piraeus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

On the last day of the year the Lloyd Triestino Company commenced a weekly express service from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in 5 days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is 5 days or one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 8,548 inward mail-bags, a decrease of 109, and despatched 4,083 outward mail-bags, an increase of 448, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Eastern Mediterranean Express Companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals; 463 mails were despatched and 756 received, a decrease of 60 and an increase of 39, respectively, as compared with 1929.

Parcels destined for other countries show a decrease of 1,069 on the figures for 1929. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £14,889, exactly the same as that for 1929. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 25,588 or 3,051 less than in 1929 to a value of £73,623 as against £91,216. A decrease is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Communication with abroad by wireless telegraphy has not yet been established. Mails were despatched by the experimental air service mentioned subsequently in this report.

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Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 580,000, an increase of 60,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Thirteen post offices, and three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 546 postal agencies, an increase of 35 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal Order business was transacted at 21 offices. British Postal Orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 15 denominations ranging from ½ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £87,438, but of this sum £12,727 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £84, a decrease of £1,913 on the figure for 1929 due to the withdrawal of the Jubilee Stamp issue on the 31st January, 1929.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,155,204, a decrease of 113,549 as compared with 1929; 3,062,321 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 144,013; the remainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 86,638 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 40,024. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 793.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

It is unfortunately necessary to record the loss of mail-bags on two different routes during the Legislative Council Elections. These are the first losses of their kind that have occurred during the 50 years that the Postal Department has been established. No registered or insured letters were lost.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

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Seventy-two licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troodos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the Police stations at Rizokarpasso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations proceeded with Imperial and International Communications Limited for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a Wireless Telegraphy station.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills of Mount Troodos at Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open to traffic is 76 miles.

An extension of the Government Railway, operated as a private line, runs from the Skouriotissa mines in the Solea valley below Evrykhou down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £22,125 and £26,864, showing an increase of £480 and £786, respectively, on the figures for 1929.

In spite of the universal decline in trade the Railway administration was able to increase its custom by pursuing a progressive policy and showed a profit of £54 on the year's working after meeting loan and all other charges.

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The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.* £
1928	108,080	6,454
1929	154,672	6,634
1930	219,230	8,107

Motor-bus services to connect with the trains at Nicosia and Famagusta were run by contractors. In December the Railway commenced to operate a Collection and Delivery service in Nicosia.

50,175 tons of goods were carried during the year, an increase of 1,459 tons. Receipts fell by £775. Rail-borne imports decreased by 7,213 tons and the increase in total tonnage was obtained by short distance traffic and special traffic at low rates.

No serious accidents occurred. Two bridges were damaged by floods, causing traffic to be held up for one day.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1930 there were 1,558 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads as against 1,488 in 1929. Of this number 1,025 were of Canadian manufacture, 342 American, 89 Italian, and 93 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 298 motor bicycles, all of which were of British manufacture.

Reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme was commenced in 1930 and expenditure for that year totalled £42,450. In addition to this sum £36,400 was spent on maintenance of main roads.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

Air.

In March two aeroplanes from the Egyptian Command of the Royal Air Force visited Cyprus, landing near Nicosia and making several experimental flights in the island. They attracted the greatest interest amongst the local population.

In September and October four experimental flights between Alexandria, Haifa, and Famagusta were successfully carried out by Imperial Airways, Ltd. A regular service has not yet been established.

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VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1930, 135 persons were tried by the Assize Court as against 125 in 1929. Six persons were tried for murder and twelve for manslaughter, as against 5 and 5 in the previous year. There were four convictions for murder as against 1 in 1929. Summary convictions rose in number from 45,608 in 1929 to 50,524 in 1930. In most of these cases a fine was imposed.

Civil Proceedings.

2,264 actions were brought in the District Courts, an increase of 402 on the figures for 1929. The greater part of the total increase in litigation was due to an increase in actions on bonds and other money claims caused by prevailing bad markets for agricultural produce.

Military Police.

The strength of the Military Police at the end of the year was 769, including officers. Of this number 273 were mounted. The Police are trained in Musketry and the use of Lewis Guns. In addition to the maintenance of public order, control of traffic, provision of orderlies to Courts and Government Offices, and other normal police duties, the police provide the Fire Brigade, telephone operators, and passport control officers. There were 338 Moslems and 431 Christians of whom 4 were British-born.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1930, was 816. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 55 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Service in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 556.76 as compared with 573.9 in 1929.

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At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 52.68. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. Seventy-two per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £171,000 as compared with £116,000 in 1929.

The year's building programme included a new house for the Director of Agriculture, Venereal Disease Clinic at Paphos, Export Shed and Quay extension at Limassol, additional accommodation for Customs Offices at Famagusta, and additions and alterations to other Government Buildings.

Schemes for the improvement of village water supplies were completed at 18 villages. Examinations were made and reports furnished on the water supplies of 51 villages. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. The funds for these works are provided half by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and infantile mortality figures for 1930 were 31, 16, and 152 per thousand, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1929 were 30, 13, and 130. The increase in the death-rate is due to the prevalence of malaria owing to increased and unusual rains.

There are two Government Hospitals and four State-aided Hospitals in the six district towns of the island. The Rural Districts are under the charge of Rural Medical Officers who render aid to Government Officers, Police, and poor people, free of charge.

Venereal disease clinics have been established in the six district towns and there is a sanatorium for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and a Mental Hospital. A small Leper Colony with a Hospital attached exists near Nicosia.

The supervision of preventive measures comes under two authorities, the Government and the Municipal Corporations. The Government carries out an extensive scheme of anti-malarial work and helps to supervise and advise on this work in Municipal areas.

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Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government Health Officers, and there is one large Quarantine Station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Infant Welfare Centres exist in Nicosia and Larnaca.

Courses of instruction are given to Midwives, Probationer Nurses, and Sanitary Inspectors.

The cost of the Medical Services for 1930 was £62,424.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not at present compulsory, and the management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

The new Elementary Education Law which came into force on 1st January, 1930, marked an important step in the extension of Government control of education. Previously the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education: before that it rested with village committees. Under the new law the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary is vested in the Governor: the Boards, however, retain important functions in the control of curriculum and text-books, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans for school buildings.

Schools in operation during the School Year 1929-30 were:—

	Schools.	*Increase.*
Greek-Christian	701	5
Moslem	268	1
Other religions	21	2
Total	990	8

The provision of separate infant schools is growing rapidly. In the large villages there are separate infant classes in the elementary schools.

The elementary school age is from 6 to 12 years, but a very large proportion of pupils, particularly girls, leave school after 3 or 4 years. 49,586 pupils were enrolled this year (an increase of 516) out of an estimated school population of some 65,000, leaving about 15,500 absentees. The wastage, caused by children leaving early,

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accounts for the bulk of these, while about 4 out of every 5 absentees are girls. Most children attend school for a few years, and the opposition to leaving girls at school after the first few years, though still considerable (particularly among Moslems), is gradually dying, especially with the increase in the number of separate girls' schools. There is a growing demand for compulsory education, and a bill providing for the gradual introduction of compulsion is now before the Legislative Council.

There are small communities of Maronites (5 villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are 5 Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Formerly salaries of teachers were paid out of Education Funds; the proceeds of certain taxes, ear-marked for educational purposes, were paid into these, and Government contributed a sum of £59,000 from general revenue as a grant-in-aid. Under the new law these taxes are no longer so ear-marked, and all salaries are paid by Government. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from Education Funds or private sources, repayable over periods of 5 to 20 years by additions to the local assessments. About £15,250 was so raised during this year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the School Year was £122,383.

22 new school buildings were completed during the year, 14 others begun, and 4 bought : 3 existing schools were enlarged.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the Elementary School course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Moslem Secondary Schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School, in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University. During this year an attempt has been made to inaugurate an alternative " Modern " or commercial course in the top classes of the Lycée. The headmaster is English and one English assistant master has been recruited, particularly for the commercial side.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum

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as well as a Priests' Training School. There are also High School classes attached to the schools of 5 large villages, and Practical or Commercial Schools at Platres (opened this year) and Pedoulas. There is no great demand for more facilities for secondary education as it is increasingly difficult for pupils leaving these schools to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need is for improvement rather than extension of these schools.

The standard of English is improving : three English masters and a mistress are at present employed.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission—for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca (opened this year), and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses; the American Academy at Larnaca is the most progressive in the island. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet have been held at a great many Moslem schools throughout the island; they are popular and well attended.

University Education.

There is no University in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French Universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarship for Cypriots, tenable at English Universities and Colleges, was started this year. Two scholarships of £200 a year for 3 years were awarded in architecture and engineering.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of an independent Teachers' Training College. At present Moslem candidates receive some training at the Moslem Secondary Schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprian Training School attached to the Nicosia Gymnasium and at the Priests' Training College, Larnaca. These schools receive a grant-in-aid for this purpose.

A scheme of agricultural training for schoolmasters was inaugurated this year. 117 candidate schoolmasters attended an agricultural course in Nicosia for 6 months : in September these were appointed to schools, and 192 schoolmasters sent to Nicosia for a year's training. It is intended to repeat this process until all teachers young enough to profit by it have been through this course. Lectures on hygiene and voluntary English lessons have been added to it.

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A course of lectures on hygiene for school teachers and others was held at Larnaca in the summer holidays by the Social Hygiene Council and was well attended.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are School Gardens in which the children learn gardening. It is hoped that the agricultural courses mentioned above will lead to the development of a "rural bias" in the country schools. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by apparatus supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural School maintained by the Agricultural Department is described in another chapter of this report. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, as well as in the mines of Amiandos, Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. 575 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 356 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as Mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

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The law in land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the Land Laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on land and other immovable property are: (i) Verghi Kimat = land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £15,635,000 and the land tax amounts to 2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) an education tax which in towns is double the land tax and in villages two-thirds of the land tax; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (⅓ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year 514 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £857, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of £1 13. 3cp per acre, an increase of 49 per cent. on that for 1929. Eighty-six acres of waste land were sold by auction realising an average price of £2 3. 0. per acre, an increase of 88 per cent.

Owing to depression of trade and the low prices obtained from every kind of land produce there has been a slight fall in the price of land. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 115 than in 1929. The prices realised were slightly lower than the previous year's.

Consequently there has been a decrease in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office. Though there was a decrease in the number of mortgages registered as compared with the previous year, yet the amount of loan secured was more. There was an increase in attachments for debt as compared with 1929 and a decrease in voluntary sales. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1930, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £1,949,320 and the total value of immovable property to £15,635,000, or £44.25 per head of the population.

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XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called " factory system " is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Section III of this report.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18cp (2s.) a day for men and 12cp (1s. 4d.) for women and boys. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards.

In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16½cp for men and 10cp for women and boys, which are increased by 2cp during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 16.09cp per diem in 1929 to 16.33cp per diem in 1930. The rate in 1926 was 14.7cp.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

An unusual amount of Legislation was passed during the year. Thirty-seven laws were passed of which the most important were the following :—

Law 8.—Bankruptcy.
Law 10.—Registration of Clubs.
Law 11.—Fire-arms.
Law 16.—Hotels (Licensing).
Law 23.—Newspapers, Books, and Printing Presses.
Law 24.—Contract.
Law 26.—Municipal Corporations.

The remainder are only of local interest or referred to elsewhere in this report.

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Law 23 caused considerable opposition from certain sections of the Press, who represented that their liberty was thereby curtailed. This law sought not to restrict the freedom of speech but to prevent the publication of scandalous papers by persons of no substance who are unable to make good the damage which may be caused by their slanders.

The Municipal Corporations Law increased the Revenue and responsibilities of Municipalities at the same time bringing their finances under stricter Government control. As a result a great improvement in local self-government has been noticed in more than one town.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as in previous years. Many also took advantage of the increased quota for the United States of America and over 1,000 passports for that country were issued. It is estimated that about 200 Cypriots proceeded to England, mostly as waiters.

Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 326 co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 14,471. There were 14 co-operative societies.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of Savings Banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,077,332.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he

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would otherwise have to obtain from the moneylender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £8,950 were loaned to Municipal Corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

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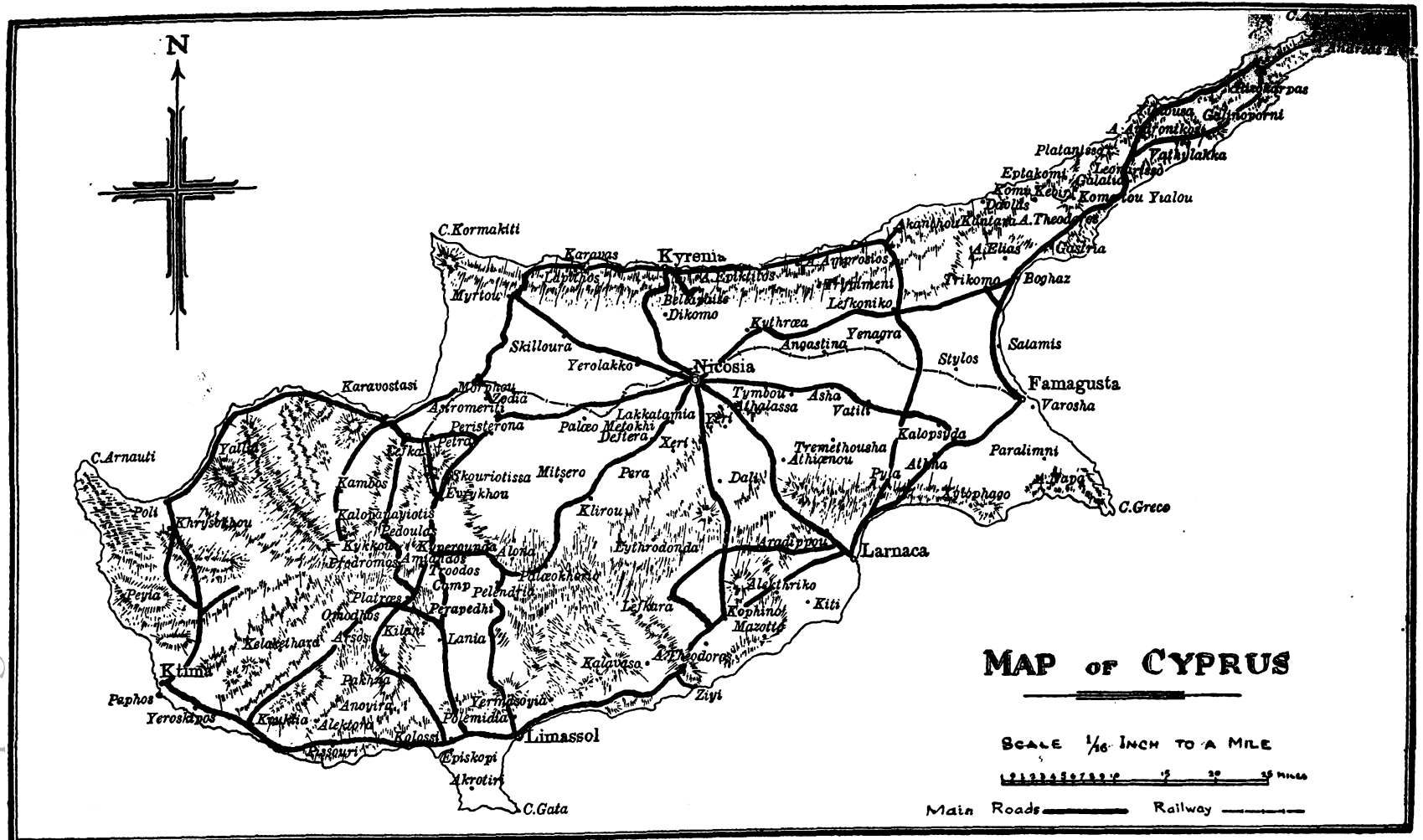

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

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ST. VINCENT

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ST. VINCENT.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1930.

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Geographical.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on the 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10′ North Latitude, and 60° 57′ West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

Historical.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

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In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of Great Britain as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

Language.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

Currency.

British and American gold, five-dollar notes of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), and British silver and bronze coins constitute the currency of the Colony.

Government accounts are kept in sterling and commercial and banking accounts in dollars and cents.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian Islands.

The climate may be divided into seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78° F. to 85° F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 feet above sea-level, was 69·30 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 2·01 inches on 24th July.

I.—GENERAL.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Seton James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., proceeded on leave of absence on 23rd May, prior to retirement.

In May, 1930, the Administrator of St. Vincent proceeded to Grenada, the seat of Government of the Windward Islands, to administer the Government thereof, pending the arrival of the newly appointed Colonial Secretary of Grenada, the Honourable H. R. R. Blood, who administered the Government of the Windward Islands from 5th June until the return of His Honour Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of St. Lucia, from leave on 3rd August, by whom the Government of the Windward Islands was administered

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until the arrival of the newly-appointed Governor, His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, on 25th September.

The Acting Governor, His Excellency H. R. R. Blood, visited St. Vincent from 18th to 23rd July.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G., paid a brief visit to the Colony on 4th December, chiefly in connection with the Horticultural, Industrial, and Animal Show which was held on the same date.

The Administrator of St. Vincent proceeded on leave of absence in June and the Honourable J. H. Jarrett, Attorney-General of Grenada, acted as Administrator from 14th May to 20th November, when Administrator H. Peebles returned.

The Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces visited the island on 24th April remaining six days, during which period he inspected the Local Forces.

It was with deep feelings of regret that news was received of the death of Brigadier-General G. C. Grazebrook, C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces, in July.

In April, the United States Ships *Richmond* and *Memphis* paid a visit to the Colony, remaining some nine days. The greatest harmony existed between the Ships' company and the inhabitants. The visit of these two men-of-war was of great benefit to the island financially owing to the heavy purchases of fruit, vegetables, and stock by them.

On the 19th December the Arrowroot Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council as a private Bill but a Government measure. £33,000 was granted by the Colonial Development Fund to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association—£3,000 of this to be a free grant and £30,000 a loan free of interest for five years, to carry interest at 5 per cent. thereafter and repayable within 20 years.

The St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association is a body corporate to market arrowroot, to regulate and control the export thereof, and to improve the conditions under which arrowroot produced in the Colony shall be grown, manufactured, graded, and sold, and, in particular, to obtain for small growers the full ultimate value for this product.

The following schemes for assistance were approved by the Colonial Development Advisory Fund Committee :—

	£
Extension of Road Reconstruction Programme ...	10,000
Installation of Incinerators in the Small Towns ...	660
Erection of Dispensaries at Colonarie and Troumaca	550
Removal of Leper Colony to Chateaubelair Islet ...	1,094
Extension of Chateaubelair Township	6,490
Concreting of open drains in Kingstown and Small Towns	1,846
Provision of water supplies in Small Towns and Villages	3,751

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II.—FINANCIAL.

The Colony is to be congratulated on its sound financial position.

	£
Net surplus at 1st January, 1930	13,870
Revenue in 1930	76,602
	£90,472
Expenditure in 1930	69,769
Surplus at 31st December, 1930	£20,703

The Surplus Assets of £20,703 is comprised of Loans to Boards £2,032, Unallocated Public Works Stores and other Stores £5,172, and £6,000 being the unspent balance of the sum of £8,000 received on behalf of the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, thus leaving £7,499 Liquid Surplus Assets at the close of the year.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926	60,243	59,282
1927	56,469	61,564
1928	64,593	60,441
1929	64,090	70,786
1930	76,602	69,769

The increase in revenue of £12,512 was mainly due to Excise Duty on rum—the increase of local production obviated importation—and £8,000 advanced towards the loan of £30,000 and a grant of £3,000 by the Colonial Development Fund.

The total expenditure for the year was £4,796 in excess of that estimated, but £1,017 less than the expenditure in 1929. The excess in expenditure over the Estimates was mainly due to increased pensions and amount advanced on behalf of the Colonial Development Fund to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association.

The principal items of revenue in the last five years were :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties ...	26,683	24,649	28,137	26,440	28,484
Export duties ...	2,959	2,587	2,849	2,784	2,639
Excise duty on rum ...	6,479	4,685	4,137	5,183	6,700
Land and House Tax ...	4,124	3,442	5,760	6,640	6,576
Income Tax	3,014	2,480	2,702	3,055	2,677
Postage stamps ...	1,774	1,875	3,695	1,769	1,767
Liquor trade duty ...	3,013	2,820	3,127	2,710	3,148

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The Public Debt of the Colony on the 1st January, 1930, was £38,650, of which £810 was redeemed during the year, made up as follows :—

	£	£
Debenture Holders—		
Colony's share	5,900	
Kingstown Board's share	2,240	
	——	8,140
Crown Agents Intercolonial Loan for Electric Light, Telephone, and Road Reconstruction, 1929		25,510
Colonial Development Fund for the Co-operative Arrowroot Association, 1930		5,000
		38,650
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of the above :—		
Colony's share	4,965	
Kingstown Board's share	871	
	——	5,836
Thereby leaving a net Public Debt of		32,814
The Loans raised during the year were :—		
Kingstown Board for Additional Water Supply (Local)		1,400
St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, from Colonial Development Fund		5,000
		£6,400

The unexpended balance of £25,000 of the Eruption Relief Fund, 1903, is invested and held as a reserve or insurance fund against any future disaster. The interest derived from this, namely, £750 per annum, is applied to the relief of the poor. This amount plus the Colony's Reserve Fund of £16,033 offers security both for elemental disasters and economic depression.

The Public Property Insurance Fund started during 1926 stands at £2,880.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cotton.—Export of Sea Island cotton was good considering the small area planted under this crop. The yield was at the rate of 150 lb. per acre for the 1929–30 crop, when 1,758 acres were planted.

256,167 lb. of lint were exported ; this was 26,736 lb. less than 1929. The decrease was due to the small area planted.

Export of Marie Galante lint was 67,267 lb. In addition 49,316 lb. of seed cotton were exported. Converting seed cotton into terms of

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lint, we find that 79,596 lb. were exported in 1930 and 87,484 lb. in 1929.

The area under cotton during 1930 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was 3,955 acres of Sea Island and 1,041 acres of Marie Galante —as compared with 2,867 acres—1,758 of Sea Island and 1,109 of Marie Galante in 1929.

Arrowroot.—3,590,348 lb. of arrowroot were exported valued at £59,019. This shows a slight increase of 16,589 lb. when compared with that exported in 1929. The United Kingdom took 1,496,330 lb. and the United States 1,084,536 lb., figures very much on a par with those for 1929. The remainder of the crop was sent to Barbados, Canada, Germany, France, Curacoa, and islands of the British West Indies.

Since the writing of the last report the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association has been inaugurated to handle arrowroot in the same manner as wheat is handled by the Canadian Wheat Pool. Since its inauguration it has gained the confidence of arrowroot growers.

Sugar.—There was a decrease in the quantity of sugar and syrup exported. 819 tons of sugar valued at £9,209 and 183,786 gallons of syrup valued at £7,360 were exported. Sugar shows a decrease of 573,440 lb. and syrup 104,155 gallons over that of 1929. This was to be expected when one considers the condition of the world's sugar market. The manufacture of sugar was not profitable but the by-product, rum, helped to keep the industry alive. The market value of sugar was a little over £11 per ton.

Coconuts.—The production of copra was very much on a par with that of 1929. In 1930, 1,810,167 lb. of copra were produced, whilst in 1929, 1,879,558 lb. Returns from orchard crops vary from year to year and in the future an increased production on a par with that of recent years may be looked for. No doubt the severe drought accounted for the slight decrease. Copra was valued at £14 per ton.

Of the minor products there was an increase in the quantity of cassava starch, maize, peas, and beans produced.

In 1929, 2,776 proof gallons of rum were exported, in 1930 this has risen to 9,195 gallons.

The name of the Peasants' Bureau was changed to that of Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. During 1930 this Institute exported 1,794 crates of avocado pears, tomatoes, grape fruit, limes, mangoes, oranges, etc. In addition 15,036 lb. of cabbages, eschalots, guava jelly, onions, peanuts, etc., were shipped, and 765 gallons of lime juice and 10 lb. of honey were exported. Excellent reports were received from England on samples of canned tomatoes sent to that country.

The appended table shows the comparative amount of the annual exports of the principal commodities during the last five years :—

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Articles.	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Arrowroot ... ... lb.	3,291,553	45,807	3,195,478	53,309	3,870,420	64,508	3,573,759	59,563	3,590,348	59,019
Cassava Starch ... „	443,075	4,077	543,681	4,940	392,610	3,272	551,512	4,596	562,327	4,688
Cotton—Sea Island... „	589,499	63,175	446,274	39,204	349,246	28,549	282,903	24,261	256,167	30,377
Do.—Marie Galante „	30,275	1,514	53,381	2,669	36,214	1,358	63,274	2,373	67,267	2,523
Seed Cotton—Marie Galante. „	56,092	468	108,999	1,250	35,858	312	97,069	701	49,316	306
Cocoa... ... ... „	174,599	2,461	135,490	2,267	179,918	2,998	156,405	2,928	180,373	3,761
Copra... ... ... „	762,563	9,826	1,198,441	10,083	1,505,093	12,543	1,879,558	11,396	1,810,167	11,312
Sugar—unrefined ... tons	—	—	840,000	6,947	2,080,960	14,190	1,075	14,095	819	9,209
Syrup and Molasses... gal.	337,099	16,523	171,063	10,459	167,044	9,478	287,941	12,586	183,786	7,360
Cotton Seed ... ... lb.	88,106	398	151,903	1,266	110,728	214	50	1	—	—
Peanuts ... ... „	190,978	2,370	263,509	3,219	334,098	4,176	358,890	4,486	288,980	3,610
Peas—Dried... ... „	50,185	476	38,719	352	96,386	876	176,791	1,671	215,827	1,816
Firewood ... cords	208	178	240	221	434	260	48	33	104	109
Whale Oil ... ... gal.	1,964	148	132	24	2,755	360	1,076	117	399	51
Cotton Seed Oil ... „	5,180	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins ...	—	221	—	221	—	412	2,705	417	3,187	277
Vegetables, Fresh ...	—	2,107	—	1,915	—	3,468	—	3,148	—	2,591
Spices—Nutmegs ... lb.	20,190	887	21,025	695	17,623	709	18,345	764	33,299	1,120
Other kinds „	5,062	333	5,817	255	4,599	419	5,629	645	8,712	828
Corn ... ... „	91,059	388	98,879	618	49,982	299	42,032	239	47,925	210
Animals	—	5,243	—	4,398	—	6,931	—	4,875	—	5,156
Lime Juice ... ... gal.	10	1	—	—	—	—	635	39	765	47
Fruit—Fresh ...	—	290	—	328	—	388	—	1,062	—	507
Various, unspecified...	—	946	—	1,175	—	164	—	1,574	—	6,860
		£158,420		£145,815		£155,884		£151,570		£151,737

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.		
		Island Produce.	*Other.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1926	203,606	158,420	4,489	162,909
1927	172,097	145,213	602	145,815
1928	192,476	155,884	2,588	158,472
1929	186,439	151,207	363	151,570
1930	200,830	146,704	5,033	151,737

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	67,425	55,812	62,335	58,030	73,802
Canada	45,373	40,540	45,787	49,382	43,763
British West Indies ...	10,896	12,789	11,873	11,350	15,091
India	3,476	1,229	1,098	888	1,199
Newfoundland	6,071	4,471	5,301	5,106	4,473
Ceylon	62	107	324	397	451
Other British Colonies ...	3,816	5,126	8,730	10,459	9,395
United States of America	46,737	36,663	44,127	37,645	39,008
France	2,845	1,485	3,189	3,424	3,597
Denmark	450	774	857	693	752
Germany	1,875	1,836	1,741	2,169	2,162
Holland	675	582	999	1,011	1,285
Foreign West Indies ...	550	1,003	720	384	629
Other Countries	3,266	3,494	3,812	4,110	3,308
Unclassified, including Parcel Post.	10,089	6,186	*1,583	*1,391	*1,915
	£203,606	£172,097	£192,476	£186,439	£200,830

* Does not include Parcel Post.

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	71,423	64,104	69,274	70,301	71,715
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	19,402	16,735	18,075	16,792	18,785
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	102,521	84,954	103,192	97,810	108,083
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	10,260	6,304	1,925	1,536	2,247
Class V.—Bullion and Specie.	—	—	10	—	—
	£203,606	£172,097	£192,476	£186,439	£200,830

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The following are the percentages in the last five years of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	33·12	32·43	32·38	31·12	36·75
United States of America	22·95	21·30	22·93	20·19	19·43
Canada	22·28	23·56	23·79	26·49	21·79
All other Countries ...	21·65	22·71	20·90	22·20	22·03

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports during the last five years :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Country of destination.	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	92,576	68,452	68,930	62,000	64,800
Canada	10,992	10,276	16,435	15,446	15,816
Bermuda	221	305	292	434	429
British West Indies ...	36,716	35,619	39,653	41,252	38,814
British Guiana	649	747	272	788	532
United States of America	20,613	28,491	30,628	25,580	24,683
Other Countries	1,142	1,925	2,262	6,070	6,663

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

The total number of vessels entered for the year was 454, of a total tonnage of 634,407, as compared with 428, of 491,825 tonnage, in the previous year.

The total number of steam vessels entered was 218 as compared with 169 in 1929, showing an increase of tonnage in 1930 of 144,282 tons.

The total number of vessels cleared was 454, of a total tonnage of 635,502 tons, as compared with 430 of 490,766 tons in 1929.

The Colony is now served by a regular fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

The steamers of the Harrison, Furness Withy, Trinidad and Ocean Dominion lines paid calls during the year.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados, Grenada, and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Roads.

The road system of the island consists of 34 miles of highway on the windward side from Kingstown to Georgetown and 28 miles on the leeward side from Kingstown to Chateaubelair.

The road from Kingstown to Georgetown on the windward side of the island is now being reconstructed and oiled. Thus in the near future an excellent motor road will be established. It is now possible to drive by motor car from Kingstown to Chateaubelair. About £3,300 is being spent on reconstruction and oiling on the leeward road.

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The highway on the windward side is the main artery of traffic owing to the coast line having no facilities for shipping.

On the leeward side the sea is the natural and economical highway for produce. A sum of £10,000 was obtained from the Colonial Development Fund for the extension of road reconstruction and oiling, thus augmenting the loan of £10,000 raised during 1929.

There are some 280 miles of by-ways which act as feeders from the interior to the main roads. Special attention is being paid to these by-ways for the purpose of cart transport.

Postal.

The Central Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony.

There are 18 Post Offices in all in the Colony, including the Post Offices in the Lesser Grenadines of Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, and Union Island.

The mails on the windward portion of the island are conveyed to the eight Post Offices by motor mail car leaving Kingstown every other day and returning to Kingstown every other day.

There is a daily conveyance of mails to the leeward portion of the island by motor launch throughout the year.

A weekly service is maintained to the four out islands, but mails for the Lesser Grenadines are conveyed as often as sea transport is available.

198 steamers and 76 vessels brought mails to the Colony.

At present little use is made of the air mail service from Trinidad and St. Lucia.

There is no inland telegraph service but a very reliable telephone service exists throughout the Colony.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company and the Pacific Cable Board have been merged into the Imperial and International Communications Limited.

The revenue derived from the Postal Department was £2,199, whilst the expenditure was £1,741.

Telephones.

The Government maintains a telephone system which links up Kingstown, the capital, with two exchanges in the windward district and one in the leeward district.

There are 142 private lines and 85 to Government Offices.

Approximately 200 miles of line is maintained. The work of reconstructing the system in Kingstown from the old earth return system to metallic return is being carried out and should be completed early in 1931.

The revenue derived from the telephone system was £1,205, whilst expenditure amounted to £1,452.

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Electric Light.

This Department was formed on 1st February, 1930, and includes two branches—Electricity and Telephones—under the control of the Resident Engineer. The work of the Electricity Branch is, at present, purely constructional. It is anticipated that the town of Kingstown will be supplied with electric light early in 1931.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(*a*) Justice.

Eleven criminal cases were tried by the Supreme Court. Nine actions were filed in the Supreme Court. Only eight appeals from the Magistrates' decisions were filed. The number of Causes filed in the Summary Jurisdiction amounted to 33, as compared with 23 in 1929.

In the Magistrate's Court, District 1, the civil matters dealt with amounted to 490. 843 persons were charged in 1930 as against 706 in 1929. Fines collected amounted to £151, an increase of £18 on the preceding year.

In the Magistrate's Court, District 2, the civil matters dealt with amounted to 1,124 as compared with 1,314 in 1929. 1,335 persons were charged as against 1,081 in 1929, and 1,186 were convicted. Fines amounted to £327.

(*b*) Police.

The strength of the Force remained as in 1929, namely two officers and 51 other ranks. The general health of the Force was good and the discipline was at a high standard. The Force was inspected by the Inspector-General, West Indian Local Forces, once during the year and reported upon favourably. Fire drills were carried out weekly and all hydrants and fire appliances were regularly inspected. An increase of the rates of pay affecting all non-commissioned officers and the twenty senior constables was approved by the Secretary of State to take effect from 1st June. Thus the St. Vincent Police Force has been placed on an equal footing with the Police Forces in the other islands of the Windward Group.

The total expenditure was £4,700.

(*c*) Prisons.

The staff of the Prison consisted of :—

Superintendent of Prisons.
Keeper of Prisons.
1 Chief Warder.
1 Baker Warder.
3 Warders.
1 Clerical Assistant and Relief Warder.
1 Matron in charge of Female Prison.

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The highest number of prisoners at any one time was 36, the lowest 15.

The daily average was 23·20.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year and discipline good.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year the items of most importance were the removal of the Carib settlement from the river bank at Rose Bank to adjacent land at Darvue, and the construction of two concrete jetties at Barrouallie and Chateaubelair to replace the wooden ones. The construction of a concrete jetty at Cumberland was also commenced.

Buildings.

Considerable and much-needed work was carried out on primary school buildings. The usual minor repairs to all Government buildings were carried out.

Water Supply.

The work of supplying Troumaca with a pipe-borne water supply was carried out and extended to Rose Hall and Rose Bank Villages.

Storm Damage.

The Colony was exceptionally lucky as regards damage from the elements. For the first time in six years no storm damage took place during the year.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The population of the Colony at 31st December, 1930, was 53,228.

The birth-rate for the year was 35·34 per thousand, as against 35·31 per thousand in 1929.

Legitimate births numbered 498, and illegitimate births 1,383, the percentage of illegitimate births being 73·5 as against 72·9 in 1929.

The death-rate per thousand for the year was 15·07 as compared with 19·41 in 1929.

The deaths of infants under one year (exclusive of still-births) numbered 166, as against 257 in 1929.

There were 110 still-births, of which 17 were legitimate and 93 illegitimate.

There were 10 cases of enteric fever during the year, as against 11 in 1929 and 10 in 1928.

There were 379 cases of influenza recorded with 5 deaths.

There were 1,060 cases of diarrhoea in children with 65 deaths in the districts.

The district returns show 458 cases of malaria with 9 deaths. 11 cases with one death were admitted into the Colonial Hospital.

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A course of lectures and demonstrations was given during the year for those desirous of qualifying as Sanitary Inspectors. Seven candidates took the course, 6 qualified and received local certificates of efficiency. The entire staff of Sanitary Inspectors is now qualified.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education is free but not compulsory.

On 31st December, 1930, there were 35 schools ; of these 11 belong to the Government which bears the whole cost of their maintenance. Religious denominations provide and are responsible for the upkeep of the buildings of the remaining 24 schools. The salaries of all teachers and the equipment of both Government and Denominational Schools are met from General Revenue.

The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to primary education during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930 :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
Number of Schools	30	30	35
Number of pupils on roll at 31st December.	6,620	7,083	8,573
Average attendance	3,410	3,757	4,690
Government Grant-in-aid	£4,066	£4,281	£5,632
Cost per head in average attendance	£1 3*s.* 10*d.*	£1 2*s.* 9*d.*	£1 4*s.* 0*d.*

The increase in the number of pupils on the roll is due to the fact that the school-going age is lengthened by one year. Pupils are admitted at the age of 4, instead of at 5, as in the past.

The number in average attendance in 1930 was a little better than that in 1929. The chief factors militating against average attendance are employment of child-labour, and indifference of some parents and pupils.

The additional 5 schools which were formerly not regarded as Regular Schools are now classified as Infant Schools.

Two scholarships are provided by the Government, one for boys and one for girls, open to pupils of primary schools and tenable for four years at the Grammar School and the Girls' High School respectively.

The Government maintain and finance two secondary schools—the Grammar School and the Girls' High School. Fees charged at each school are at the rate of £2 per term. At 31st December the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 54 and at the Girls' High School was 69.

There is an island scholarship of the annual value of £250. This is awarded biennially, and is tenable for not less than three years and not more than five years at an approved University. The cost of passages to and from England is also defrayed.

The Town Board of Kingstown also award two scholarships of the annual value of £6 each. (One for boys at the Grammar School and one for girls at the Girls' High School).

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All the Government and Denominational School buildings were painted during the year. The interiors of all were brightened with Empire Marketing Board posters. Nearly all school buildings need enlargement, many being congested.

There are also 10 private schools in the Colony, the most important being that of Mr. J. P. Eustace, with an average attendance of 18 boys and 5 girls.

X.—CROWN LANDS AND SURVEYS.

The revenue collected during the year totalled £853.

Arrears amounted to £305. These arrears are largely due to market depression and will be paid up during the coming year.

In 1929 arrears amounted to £271.

One hundred and eighty-two Title Deeds were issued.

No surveys were made by surveyors in private practice.

Ten surveys were carried out by the Government Department.

XI.—LABOUR.

There is no immigration of indentured labour in the Colony.

The average wage of a labourer on an estate in St. Vincent is 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day and certain perquisites, such as mountain garden lands and the keeping of stock on the estate. Task work on the estates, whereby the labourer can easily earn up to 2*s.* a day, is more popular than daily work. By far the greater part of work on estates is done by women who receive from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per day.

In spite of the general world depression, unemployment among the labouring classes may be said to be negligible.

Labourers in large numbers returned from the oil refineries in Curacoa and the sugar estates of Cuba and Santo Domingo, but were able to find employment on the roads which are undergoing reconstruction and on the cotton plantations where larger crops are being put under cultivation. The help afforded by the expenditure of grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund should maintain the level for some time.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Banks.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is the only bank in the Colony.

The Government maintains a Savings Bank and pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

There are at present only four Agricultural Credit Societies. The whole question is being carefully gone into and the services of Professor Shephard of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and Mr. G. A. Jones, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the

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West Indies, are being obtained with a view to starting new credit societies on a sound, progressive, and business footing. In no Colony in the West Indies are there brighter opportunities for the establishment of Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies than in St. Vincent. The Colony, owing to land settlement schemes and the keenness of the average peasant to settle on the land, is admirably suited to the successful establishment of these Societies. The failure in the past has been entirely due to lack of proper organization and administration.

Government Cotton Ginnery.

The purchase of Sea Island cotton and corn on a profit-sharing system is still carried out by the Government Cotton Ginnery and is greatly appreciated by the peasant proprietors.

Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

A Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau was inaugurated by the Government during 1929, and has proved a success. The Bureau purchases, and ships to England, Canada, etc., every kind of fruit and vegetable brought in by the inhabitants, charging 10 per cent. for handling.

Map.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

H. PEEBLES,
Administrator.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
SAINT VINCENT,

23rd April, 1931.

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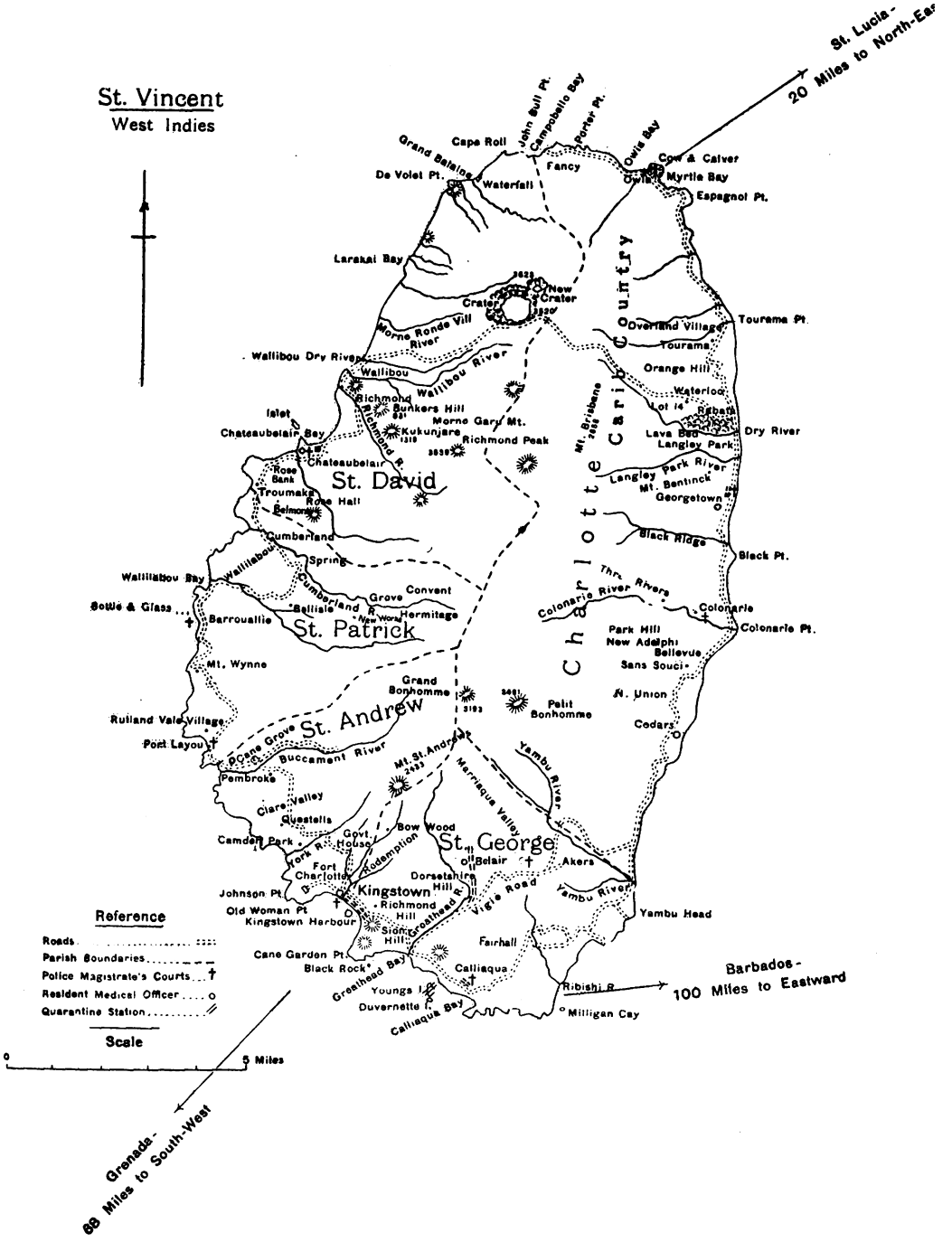

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BASUTOLAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

Basutoland, which is a native territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35′ and 30° 40′ South latitude, and between 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea level, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the country to the east, in former years were reserved entirely as cattle and sheep-posts, but owing to the increase

* The financial information given in this Report is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930.

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in population the Basuto have found it necessary to migrate there, build villages, and cultivate the land, so that to-day this more or less inaccessible area is gradually becoming as thickly populated as the low-lying country to the west. The result of this invasion into the mountain area is the disappearance of all big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound some thirty years ago, and the gradual elimination of the smaller buck and all species of wild fowl.

In favourable seasons the territory produces wheat, maize, and kaffir corn, and to a smaller extent peas, beans, and other vegetables, while horse breeding and the raising of cattle and sheep are profitable undertakings.

In 1818 the first Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Moshesh, gathered the various remnants of tribes which had become scattered about South Africa during the wars waged by Moselekatse, the king of the Matebele, and thus founded what has become the Basuto nation. The estimated native population is 550,000, while the Europeans, as taken in the last census in 1921, numbered 1,600.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basuto were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission and made peace. A series of wars then took place from 1856 onwards between the Basuto and the inhabitants of the Orange Free State, and it was not until 1868, when he was hard pressed by the Boers, that Moshesh appealed to the British Government for help and the recognition of his people as British subjects. This was carried into effect by a Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1868, and the event is now commemorated by observing this day as a public holiday, known as "Moshoeshoe's Day." In 1871, however, the Territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, and, after various disturbances, the Government of the Cape, in April, 1880, extended the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878 to Basutoland, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. The Basuto, however, refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at by which the Act was repealed and certain fines inflicted on the tribe.

Although outwardly peace had been restored, there still remained several Chiefs who would in no way accept the terms, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February 1884 which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation 75A of 18th March, 1884. Since that date the territory has been governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

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Languages.

The principal languages are English and Sesuto, although in the southern and south-eastern portions other native languages are largely spoken.

Currency.

The coin in circulation is mainly South African, but late South African Republic coins are occasionally met with. Central Reserve Bank-notes are brought into the Territory, but the local Bank only re-issues the notes of joint stock banks. Gold coin is unlimited but the demand is negligible. During the year the Maseru Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa exported £20,000 gold, £4,175 silver, and £30 copper. The figures for gold and silver show a substantial increase on those given last year.

It is considered that the amount of notes and coin in circulation will not be maintained as time goes on owing to increased spending by the native inhabitants, and the larger number who have learned to deposit with the Bank; but the amount of coin in circulation at the end of 1930 was between £40,000 and £50,000, and notes between £100,000 and £125,000.

The Imperial Coinage Act, 1920, is in force in the Territory, re-enacted under High Commissioner's Notice No. 63 of 1920.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in Basutoland are the British Imperial, but the Colonial ton of 2,000 lb. is also used.

I.—GENERAL.

The succession to the Leribe Chieftainship, which became vacant on the death of Chief Jonathan in September, 1928, was disputed by the members of the family of the late Chief, and led to a decision in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Leribe, which upheld the Paramount Chief's "placing" of Chief Motsoene. An appeal against this judgment was lodged and heard in the Resident Commissioner's Court in December. Judgment has since been delivered upholding the appointment of Chief Motsoene.

There were no faction fights of any serious nature during the year.

Mr. D. M. Greig, Road Inspector (South), died after a long illness at Mohales Hoek in July, 1930.

Mr. H. R. Vimpany, Director of the Lerotholi Technical School, went on three months' leave in November pending retirement.

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As a result of the retirement of Mr. R. B. Smith in December, 1929, the following promotions took effect during the year :—

Mr. F. Foord to Government Secretary.
Mr. L. Clementi to Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. R. S. Balfe to Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Butha Buthe.
Sub-Inspectors E. E. Strong and H. A. Smith to Inspectors, Basutoland Mounted Police.
Mr. R. E. K. Murray to Sub-Inspector.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid two visits to the Territory during the course of the year—the first in June when he opened the new Tsoelike Suspension Bridge in the Qachas Nek district, and the second in September when, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge, His Excellency bade farewell to the residents (European and native) of the Territory.

Conditions prevailing in the Territory during the last year were exceedingly acute. Severe droughts occurred during the critical maize-growing stage, and late frosts just before the crop ripened produced conditions bordering upon distress in several areas.

There were 11 Trade Marks registered during the year.

There was no Conference of Assistant Commissioners during the year.

The Twenty-Fifth Session of the Basutoland Council was held at Maseru from the 25th October to 4th November. The following were the more important questions discussed :—

(1) Ploughing on mountain slopes and overstocking with the consequent denudation of the soil and soil erosion.
(2) Proposed regulations prohibiting the growing of Indian Hemp (Dagga).
(3) Stock Theft—its growth in mountain areas.
(4) Ox-Waggon transport versus motor lorries.
(5) Native Circuit Courts—proposed payment of members of.

II.—FINANCE.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to £326,676 4s. 10d. and the expenditure to £333,861 14s. 9d., an excess of expenditure over revenue of £7,185 9s. 11d.

The balance of assets in excess of liabilities at the 31st March, 1930, was £51,789 in addition to which there is a reserved surplus of £70,000 inclusive of the Swaziland loan.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

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Revenue.

Head.	*1925–26*	*1926–27*	*1927–28*	*1928–29*	*1929–30*
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	139,776	132,072	137,744	141,719	136,237
Customs and Excise	84,196	87,352	92,201	96,072	95,564
Posts and Telegraphs	8,428	7,648	8,466	9,181	9,377
Licences	7,766	8,758	8,938	9,206	9,141
Fees of Court or Office	1,084	933	956	1,094	1,083
Judicial Fines	3,022	1,911	2,629	2,515	2,039
Income Tax	13,759	10,784	12,843	16,022	10,732
Fees for Services Rendered	1,386	1,278	1,159	1,296	1,387
Interest	1,819	2,158	2,275	3,670	5,101
Wool Export Duty	15,421	17,141	17,918	33,976	32,187
Miscellaneous	4,915	4,369	7,913	10,038	8,943
Education Levy	—	—	13,357	15,103	14,885
Totals	£281,572	£274,404	£306,399	£339,892	£326,676

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Expenditure.

Head.	*1925–26*	*1926–27*	*1927–28*	*1928–29*	*1929–30*
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	13,829	13,811	12,532	13,099	12,724
District Administration	13,091	13,690	13,619	14,118	14,926
Police	37,507	39,164	39,160	38,357	38,678
Administration of Justice	11,659	11,194	12,379	11,764	12,087
Posts and Telegraphs	10,458	11,676	11,118	11,568	13,494
Public Works Department	5,616	5,218	5,147	5,239	5,276
Public Works Extraordinary	8,820	6,872	3,671	2,747	3,597
Public Works Recurrent	23,778	25,669	23,044	29,502	30,521
Medical	21,548	22,617	26,121	25,676	26,832
Education	40,113	41,412	54,871	58,596	57,105
Lerotholi Technical School	2,486	2,508	6,566	6,658	6,674
Agriculture	28,780	27,659	30,874	39,178	37,104 Vet. 5,911 Agric.
Allowances to Chiefs	11,994	11,691	12,002	12,562	14,260
National Council	2,037	1,909	1,641	1,762	1,777
Leper Settlement	19,306	19,401	19,558	19,238	20,077
Pensions	7,599	10,030	11,797	11,828	14,291
Miscellaneous	9,455	6,076	6,970	7,998	8,486
Capital Expenditure	—	2,030	3,804	6,687	10,060
Totals	£268,076	£272,627	£294,874	£316,577	£333,862

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Income Tax.

The rates of normal and super tax remained the same as during the preceding financial year; and were imposed by the Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation, 1925. There were no enactments during the year dealing with Income Tax. The Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation No. 41 of 1929 which promulgated certain amendments to the principal law first took effect during the current year, i.e., for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930. The principal amendment was that the rebate in respect of children was raised to £75 and the age in respect of which the rebate could be claimed to 21 years of age.

The Income Tax collected for the above period was made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Current Normal Tax	8,676	9	7
Arrear Normal Tax	480	2	5
Arrear Super Tax	538	12	11
Current Super Tax	1,036	8	1
	£10,731	13	0

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source, and also compares the collections with the previous year :—

Source.	1928–29 £	s.	d.	1929–30 £	s.	d.	+ *or* − £	s.	d.
General Traders	11,853	10	4	7,514	13	9	−4,338	16	7
Civil Servants	1,176	10	8	1,128	12	10	− 47	17	10
Employed Persons	574	3	9	459	17	8	− 114	6	1
Others	1,246	12	9	835	13	9	− 410	19	0
Non-Residents	1,170	15	2	792	15	0	− 378	0	2
	£16,021	12	8	£10,731	13	0	−£5,289	19	8

The number of incomes assessed for current tax in the various categories were :—

Number.	*Category.*	*Taxable Income.* £
35	£500 and under.	14,085
37	£501 to £750.	23,314
25	£751 to £1,000.	21,496
19	£1001 to £1,500.	21,645
10	£1,501 to £2,000.	17,324
11	£2,001 and over.	64,119
137		£161,983

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III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Locust Destruction.—There has been no invasion of Basutoland by flying swarms of locusts since 1923. No reports have been received by the Agricultural Officer of the presence of brown locusts or voetgangers during the year. Reports have, however, been received of the presence of the " Elegant Grasshopper " but it appears that the ravages of this insect are confined to gardens.

Agricultural Shows.—In spite of the serious droughts which prevailed during the year, the exhibits of produce at the various shows held throughout the Territory definitely point to a keener and more lively interest being taken in the quality of their produce by native agriculturists. This improvement is directly attributable to the activities of Agricultural Demonstrators, and to the holding of shows, which engenders the spirit of competition so necessary for improvement.

Donga Prevention.—Besides maintaining existing works, several dongas have been fenced in on the Teyateyaneng Reserve, and different varieties of trees, prickly pear, and aloe plants have been planted along their banks with a view to checking further erosion.

Many thousands of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are estimated to be washed away yearly by the torrential summer rains, and the steady yearly increase in soil erosion in the flats and mountain areas has caused the department much concern. Every effort is made by demonstrators by way of propaganda to check the increase of this evil, but it is feared that as long as land is held communally, little success will attend their efforts. It is the old case of where it is every one's duty to prevent it, it is no one's duty.

One of the chief factors in the increase of erosion is the steady migration of natives from the flats to the mountain areas and the consequent change in the nature of the hinterland from a purely pastoral to a semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural aspect, necessitating as it does the natives ploughing on the mountain slopes.

Overstocking and the denudation, and in many areas complete extinction of the natural grasses of the country are attendant evils, and until the native mind can grasp that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts in live stock as in everything else, it is feared that little progress can be made in this direction. This love of numbers of cattle rather than quality in them is an inherent characteristic of the Basuto mind, and all who have had close contact with them will realize the difficulty encountered and the patience required to dissuade them from their belief.

Tree Planting.—Young trees propagated in the nurseries situated in each of the Camps are available for distribution free of charge to natives and Europeans throughout Basutoland. Every facility is given to Basuto agriculturists to encourage them to undertake tree planting on a bigger scale, and it is gratifying to observe that the

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number of trees issued yearly shows a steady increase. Communal land tenure and the consequent inability of the individual to fence his tree plantation, thus leaving it open to attack by herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, account to a great extent for the apathy displayed by Basuto to this branch of agriculture.

There are very few indigenous varieties of trees in the country, and nothing in the nature of a forest exists, though some of the more sheltered valleys are thickly covered with *cheche* bush and the indigenous wild willow. Poplar groves and willow-lined streams are common in some areas and are closely guarded by the local Chief who derives an income from their sale as roofing beams for huts.

Agricultural Societies.—Every endeavour is still being made to foster and encourage the growth and formation of agricultural societies and associations throughout the Territory, with an appreciable amount of success, as a few fairly strong societies are now in operation in different parts of the Territory.

Agricultural Demonstrators.—Demonstration work was first started in Basutoland in 1924 with four demonstrators, and the number employed has gradually risen to sixteen. They are all young men who have passed the Agricultural Diploma of one or other of the recognized Native Agricultural Schools in the Union of South Africa, and are distributed in each district and sub-district in the Territory. Demonstrators are also stationed at Roma, Morija, and Leloaleng Training Institutions and the Lerotholi Technical School, Maseru, where demonstration lands are worked and where agricultural apprentices are trained and the pupils given a course of agricultural lectures.

The general work of all demonstrators is to give lectures on subjects such as the selection of seed, planting and proper cultivation of the various crops grown throughout their districts shortly before these operations take place. They also undertake the working of various native lands to show a contrast between them and ordinary lands worked by the natives themselves. In a good season a demonstrator works from 25 to 30 lands and obtains an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Experimental work is also being carried out with the use of superphosphate and nitrate of soda. The application of superphosphate has been found most beneficial, a land thus fertilized yielding an increase in the region of 100 per cent. over an unfertilized land which has otherwise been treated in the same way. Nitrate of soda plots have been disappointing. Better results have been obtained on plots thus treated than on unmanured plots, but, on the whole, the experiments have been spoiled during the last two seasons by droughts occurring when the mealies were flowering.

Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining.

There are no natural forests in Basutoland, and no fisheries. No mining operations are carried on.

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The following is a return of the imports into and exports from the Territory by general traders during the calendar year 1930, the figures for 1929 being given for the purposes of comparison :—

Imports.

	1929		1930	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Merchandise	—	669,008	—	431,534
Livestock:—				
Horses, Mules, etc.	251	501	12	34
Cattle	2,428	6,351	645	1,526
Sheep and Goats	149	207	312	163
Grain:—	*Muids.*		*Muids.*	
Wheat and Wheat Meal... ...	5,415	8,837	5,179	6,760
Maize and Maize Meal	25,049	17,398	61,416	30,318
Kaffir Corn	4,315	3,030	10,828	7,090
Other Produce	—	1,084	—	524
Totals ...	—	£706,416	—	£477,949

Exports.

	1929		1930	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
Livestock:—		£		£
Horses, Mules, etc.	104	534	58	330
Cattle	1,496	6,678	3,617	14,121
Sheep and Goats	26	25	1,103	552
Grain:—	*Muids.*		*Muids.*	
Wheat and Wheat Meal... ...	72,103	64,408	131,308	105,330
Maize and Maize Meal	87,404	42,144	6,061	2,169
Kaffir Corn	37,056	21,334	4,032	2,374
Barley	90	50	224	63
Beans and Peas	4,312	5,461	5,873	4,233
Wool and Mohair:—	*Lb.*		*Lb.*	
Wool	12,937,198	436,083	9,729,169	156,601
Mohair	1,961,746	94,352	942,725	21,837
Hides and Skins:—				
Hides	445,286	15,126	371,620	6,044
Skins	365,039	8,327	359,767	3,747
Miscellaneous	—	272	—	225
Totals	—	£694,794	—	£317,626

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Other Statistics.

Government imports during the year amounted to £55,130 as compared with £54,686 in 1929.

General.

All imports by traders are made through wholesale firms in the Union of South Africa or by direct indent with wholesale houses overseas, and all exports are to the Union of South Africa. It is, therefore, impossible to give the origin of goods imported or the ultimate destination of goods exported.

With the exception of fuel, soap, motor oil, and petrol, which are purchased in the Union, all Government imports are made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

There is only a small branch line on the Bloemfontein—Natal main line, from Marseilles to Maseru, one mile of which is in Basutoland.

Roads and Bridges.

During the year re-gravelling and re-shaping work has been carried on almost continuously on the main or "A" roads. In many sections, low-lying portions have been raised and considerable improvement to the alignment of the road has been effected. Attention has also been directed to a greater extent than in previous years to improving the drainage of the roads and a number of concrete pipe drains have been built under the roads. Improvements in the side drainage have also been carried out. It will not be possible to complete the drainage of the roads satisfactorily for a number of years, but the progress made so far will be maintained and, it is hoped, accelerated in the future.

While it may be said that the roads of the north have improved generally during the year, the difficulty of obtaining road gravel within reasonable distance makes maintenance and constructional work slow and expensive. The roads in the south are more fortunate in this respect; yet there, too, the long leads and slow oxen transport delay constructional work to a serious extent.

The "B" or "feeder" roads are in a bad state of repair, but an endeavour is now being made to give them more constant attention.

Some damage was done to the roads and causeways by heavy rains during the summer months. It is hoped in the coming year to replace some of the older and more obsolete causeways and culverts by new and more adequate works.

The bridges in the Territory have been maintained satisfactorily. The drift at Caledon's Poort has again been rendered impassable for long periods, but the construction of a bridge over the Caledon river at this site is under consideration.

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The Tsoelike Suspension Bridge (210 feet span) was completed during the year and was opened for traffic by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the 16th June, 1930.

Postal.

All districts in Basutoland are linked up with Maseru by telegraph and telephone lines, with the exception of Qachas Nek which is connected by telegraph and telephone to Matatiele in East Griqualand. The systems are owned by the Basutoland Government. Both telephones and telegraph are used by the general public, and public telephone call offices are attached to each post office.

There are ten telegraph offices in the Territory, and 154¾ miles of telegraph wire. During 1930, telegraph messages numbering 52,935 were dealt with as follows :—foreign 221 ; government 3,822 ; ordinary 18,427 ; transmitted 11,718 ; received 18,747.

There are ten central telephone offices with telephones in service. The length of local exchange wire is 88 miles and long distance wire is 573½ miles.

The following table shows the number of deposits in, and withdrawals from, the Post Office Savings Bank for the last two years :—

	Deposits.	*Withdrawals.*
1928–29	... 2,218 value £9,874	956 value £8,130
1929–30	... 1,935 value £8,642	3,037 value £14,846.

The following table shows the number and value of money and postal orders issued and paid during the past two years :—

	Issued.	*Paid.*
1928–29	... 33,231 value £29,369	41,950 value £48,232
1929–30	... 3,458 value £13,921	52,152 value £55,960.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

During the year 1930, 4,481 crimes were reported or known to the Police, as compared with 2,771 in 1929. This increase is largely due to prosecutions under the Scab Law and under the Native Tax Law. The number of persons proceeded against was 3,127 as compared with 2,252 in 1929. Convictions in magisterial courts numbered 2,511, and in the Resident Commissioner's Court 124, compared with 1,804 and 94 respectively in 1929.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

In Magisterial Courts.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Offences against the person ...	97	287	438	213	219
Offences against property ...	244	272	253	221	282
Offences against liquor laws ...	52	37	42	57	47
Other crimes	1,409	1,484	1,429	1,313	1,968

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In the Resident Commissioner's Court.	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Murder	6	1	1	6	10
Culpable homicide	38	24	20	30	23
Attempted murder	—	1	4	5	—
Rape	2	—	2	5	2
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	11	4	2	1	6
Offences against property with violence to the person.	298	48	4	33	52
Other offences against property...	41	15	3	14	31
Other crimes	1	—	—	—	—

Police.

Constitution and Command.—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under the Basutoland Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland who is also the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is resident at Maseru.

There is a training depot for all recruits at Maseru under the supervision of the Staff Officer, with a Warrant Officer as Drill Instructor, a native Sergeant-Major, and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

Finger-print work is also carried out at Maseru and is under the charge of a Warrant Officer qualified in this work.

Distribution and Duties.—Mounted detachments of the Force are stationed in Maseru and in the various districts of the Territory under the command of the European officers of the establishment who are responsible for the general police routine being carried out within their districts and for the efficiency of their respective detachments.

Establishment.—The establishment of the Force is as follows :—

Europeans :—

Inspectors	6	(one of whom is Staff Officer).
Sub-Inspectors ...	6	
Warrant Officers ...	2	(1 Chief Constable, 1 Vacancy).
	14	

Native Police :—

Sergeant-Major ...	1
Sergeants	14
Corporals	15
Privates	308
	338
Total all Ranks ...	352

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Depot.—As there is no surplus strength kept at the depot, recruits are only sent there for training after vacancies have been filled. Refresher courses are undertaken from drafts from the districts sent in from time to time. During 1930, 32 recruits were passed through, and 50 men reported for refresher courses.

Finger-Print Work.—This branch continues to perform valuable assistance by supplying the Courts with previous criminal history of accused persons whose finger-prints are sent in for identification. During the year over 800 finger impressions were received for search. In addition to ordinary criminal work, search was made on behalf of other departments to ensure that persons desirous of entering these departments had no serious criminal convictions registered against them.

Health of Police.—During the year the health of the Police has been good on the whole. It is regretted that two deaths occurred among the native staff; one being that of the Sergeant-Major, a Non-Commissioned Officer of considerable ability, whose loss to the force will be greatly felt.

Conduct of Police.—As strict discipline has to be, and is, maintained, native members of the Force who are guilty of repeated misconduct are generally dismissed. Eight discharges are recorded during the year for unsatisfactory conduct; otherwise the conduct of the Police has been good.

Condition of Troop Horses.—Considering the extensive patrol work performed by the native members of the Force and the droughty conditions which prevailed in many of the districts, the horses have maintained their condition remarkably well. Sixteen deaths were reported during the year, and compensation was paid to the owners, it being the practice that horses are privately owned but fed at Government expense, each man's horse being registered for insurance purposes.

Work performed by Police.—The following summary is some of the routine work carried out during the year:—

Crimes reported to the Police	4,481
Cases brought before the Courts	2,783
Persons proceeded against	3,127
Persons convicted	2,531
Miscellaneous inquiries, etc.	1,698

Apart from the ordinary Police routine, the Police were called upon to perform extraneous duties in assisting in collection of hut tax, wool tax, providing prison guards, clerical assistance in various district offices, and services in the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

Crime.—From the figures submitted, there has been an increase in crime generally, as compared with the previous year.

(1) The crimes of murder and manslaughter in most instances are committed either at beer drinks or else by persons who are

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under the influence of liquor. The curtailment of these feasts might be beneficial, but can only be undertaken by action of the Chiefs themselves and not by the Police.

(2) The increase of convictions under the Liquor Law is not attributed to the increased activities of the liquor runners, but to the exceptional effort made in all districts to stamp out this evil, and to the excellent co-operation between the Basutoland and Union Police on the border.

(3) Stock theft, unfortunately, is still a great menace to the stock owners. The increase in the detection of this crime during the past year may be due to the better co-operation on the part of the Chiefs with the Police.

(4) A summary of criminal statistics for the year is shown under the heading "Justice."

Prisons.

There are ten gaols and one lock-up in the Territory, and 3,480 prisoners passed through them during the year, as compared with 2,643 in 1929.

It has been the practice for several years to transfer all juvenile prisoners of from 15 to 20 years of age, whose sentences are over three months, to serve their sentences at the Peka Gaol in order to prevent contact as far as possible with adult offenders. At Peka these juveniles are under the close supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, and they are taught stone-cutting, masonry work, road-making, repairs to buildings, and gardening. The gaol is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Teyateyaneng. Parents of these youths are allowed to visit them on Sundays, and religious services are held fortnightly by a native minister.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Extensive repairs to Government buildings have been undertaken during the year at Qachas Nek and Quthing, and additional buildings have been erected at the Leper Settlement, while numerous smaller repairs and works including Border Police huts and stables have been undertaken in different parts of the Territory.

Electric light plants have been installed for the hospitals at Mafeteng and Mohales Hoek.

Water Works.

During the year, 7 additional boreholes yielding satisfactory supplies were put down at Maseru, Mafeteng, and Mohales Hoek; making a total of 12 satisfactory boreholes put down in the last two

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years at various Camps in the country. It is intended to utilize the water and to instal pumping plants at some of these boreholes during next year.

The Maseru river water pumping plant was repaired during the year. The average daily supply of water gravitated to the Maseru reservoirs was 30,000 gallons.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year 1930, 2,584 patients were treated in the various hospitals, showing an increase of 105 over the year 1929. Deaths amounted to 157 which, by a strange coincidence, is the same number as the previous year. The number of operations performed was 1,252, the majority of which were under general anaesthesia. The number of out-patients who attended the various dispensaries was 61,936, as against 59,565 for the year 1929, showing an increase of 2,371.

Vaccinations against smallpox only amounted to 650. This, no doubt, was due to only one case of this disease occurring during the year in the Territory. Over 300 inoculations against typhoid fever were given.

The revenue collected in hospital and dispensary fees amounted to £2,254 16s. 0d. The following table gives details for each district :—

District.	*In-Patients.*	*Out-Patients.*	*Subsequent Returns.*	*Vaccinations.*	*Revenue.* £ s. d.
Maseru	925	8,644	5,902	—	580 18 3
Leribe	431	7,561	2,511	—	407 1 6
Mafeteng	368	8,291	4,372	—	498 11 6
Mohales Hoek	290	4,212	1,434	—	193 16 9
Quthing	235	5,088	2,090	600	241 18 9
Qachas Nek	250	3,308	1,382	—	149 2 6
Teyateyaneng	85	5,200	1,941	50	183 6 9
Totals	2,584	42,304	19,632	650	£2,254 16 0

It will be noticed that although there is an increase in the number of out-patients, there has been a considerable decrease in revenue. This is probably due to the increased number of free attendances, including those who receive anti-syphilitic treatment.

The general health of the Territory, on the whole, has been good. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in the Maseru Reserve, which necessitated the native schools being closed for a period. Cases of enteric fever again showed a marked decrease compared with those reported in previous years ; whereas, on the other hand, cases of typhus were nearly double those of 1929. There was a marked increase of influenza which, however, with a few exceptions, was of a mild form.

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The figures for epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases for the year 1930 are as follows :—

Typhoid	189	Mumps	35
Typhus	75	Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	100
Smallpox	1	Malaria (Imported from Bechuanaland) ...	1
Measles	78	Dysentery	111
Scarlet Fever ...	2	Erysipelas	8
Whooping Cough ...	147	Other Epidemic Diseases	179
Diphtheria	5	Anthrax	14
Influenza	938	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	295

It will be seen from the above table that there were 5 cases of Diphtheria during the year, but no deaths were reported. Anthrax would appear to be on the decrease as 50 per cent. less cases came under observation. This decrease is probably due to the prompt action taken by the Veterinary Department when outbreaks are reported.

The treatment of syphilis by injection of sulpharsenol was commenced towards the end of the year, but it is too early yet to form an opinion as to the effect it will have in assisting to control the spread of this disease.

The campaign for the destruction of rodents was continued as in previous years.

The gaols throughout the Territory when inspected were clean, and there was no outbreak of any serious disease among the inmates.

The sanitation of the Territory was satisfactory. Additional conveniences are being erected in several Camps.

Leper Settlement.

On the 31st December, 1929, the population of the Settlement was 629, composed of 291 males and 338 females. On the 31st December, 1930, the population was 665, of which 292 were males and 373 females, showing an increase of 36 in all, consisting of 1 male and 35 females. It will be observed that whilst the population at the end of 1929 exceeded that of 1928 by 103, this year the increase is only 37 over that of 1929.

The following table represents the number of admissions, etc. :—

	Admitted.	*Re-admitted.*	*Died.*	*Discharged.*	*Deserted.*
Males	67	9	40	23	18
Females	80	4	29	28	
Totals	147	13	69	51	

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The following is the corresponding table for 1929 :—

	Admitted.	*Re-admitted.*	*Died.*	*Discharged.*	*Deserted.*
Males	93	6	30	16	10
Females	91	8	19	20	
Totals	184	14	49	36	

The decrease in the numbers admitted was 37, that of the re-admitted 1. There was an increase in the number of deaths of 20 and of the desertions 8, and the discharged 15 (14 of which had not left the Settlement on 31st December, 1930).

It is encouraging to note the increase in the number of arrested cases ; and one hopes that the decrease in the number of admissions during the year is a sign that the cases at large are becoming much less owing to the vigilance of the Health and Welfare Inspectors and also of the Leprosy Inspectors.

There was a slight upheaval at the Settlement when the lepers were informed that they were not to provide food for or eat with their visitors, but owing to the diplomatic manner in which the matter was handled by the Superintendent the usual peaceful condition of the Settlement was soon restored.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education in Basutoland is under the supervision of a Director of Education, a Senior Inspector of Schools, three European Inspectors, and four Native Supervisors.

The majority of schools are Government-aided schools under missionary control. Two Government schools, one at Maseru and one at Mafeteng, provide for scholars in Standards IV, V, and VI, and another school of the same class is in course of construction at Matsieng. The only other school under Government management is the Lerotholi Technical School at Maseru.

The total number of Government and Government-aided schools is 597, of which 9 are Institutions (Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural), 28 Intermediate Schools, and 560 Elementary Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils on the roll for 1930 was 50,443, and the average attendance was 37,150. The Education Vote for year ending 31st March, 1931, was £55,405.

European Education.

There are 9 small primary schools in the Territory, with a total attendance of a little over 100 pupils, to provide for the elementary education of the children in the various Camps. These schools are managed by Local Committees and are supported by the Government.

A detailed report on education is published annually separately.

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X.—LABOUR.

The following figures give the number of passes issued to natives to leave the Territory for labour purposes during the last three years :

Year.	*Mines.*	*Railway Construction.*	*Agriculture.*	*Miscellaneous Labour.*	*Total.*
1928	25,523	284	7,353	20,718	53,878
1929	28,705	449	13,483	32,125	74,762
1930	28,526	185	12,778	23,298	64,787

Basuto enlisting themselves as labourers on the gold and diamond mines are slow to avail themselves of the benefits of the deferred pay system, and the percentage for 1930 shows a slight decline.

A campaign is being launched to bring home to labourers the advantages of deferring their pay, not only to themselves and families but to the country as a whole, and it is hoped that 1931 will show a substantial increase.

The average percentage for 1930 was 41·5 per cent as compared with 43·5 per cent in 1929.

XI.—VETERINARY.

Anthrax.

During the year there have been 33 outbreaks of anthrax and 52,126 animals have been inoculated. In no outbreak has there been any serious mortality, and this is probably largely explained by prompt inoculation methods. There is every evidence in support of the reliability of the anthrax vaccine supplied by the Union Veterinary Department. All field inoculations have been done by the Police department.

Equine Mange.

The equine mange position is fairly satisfactory, though well-defined cases were seen in the mountain areas. In some places considerable difficulty was experienced in rounding up unowned infected horses. With the completion of dipping tanks, it is hoped to look forward confidently to equine mange eradication. The spring this year was particularly favourable to the spread of this disease, as owing to severe drought the horses were particularly poverty-stricken.

All dipping supervisors are now instructed to inspect the horses in their areas when field-inspecting sheep, and to treat any animal showing any evidence of skin trouble.

Altogether 3,614 animals were treated in this way, but there is every reason to believe that a large percentage of these were not actually infected with the acarus of equine mange.

Sheep Scab.

The spring was very bad and conducive to the spread of sheep scab. Rain records show that the drought of 1930 is one of the worst the Territory has experienced. Unfortunately these adverse

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conditions persisted up to the end of December. There has been in consequence a heavy mortality in sheep and goats, and the only thing that saved the sheep-owners from disastrous losses was that their flocks were clean. In those parts of the mountain areas where no dipping had taken place, severe mortalities occurred.

The prolonged drought seriously interfered with the Veterinary Department in commencing its early summer field operations and in most districts these had to be delayed until a month later than usual. These conditions also added to transport troubles in the mountains.

As anticipated, a considerable number of set-backs were encountered, chiefly in the Mafeteng and Maseru districts. Re-infections of protected areas have cropped up in the winter and spring, most of them being traceable to the movement of infected sheep from those mountain infected areas where no tanks existed. Experience has proved that it cannot be hoped finally to eradicate scab as long as infected sheep are moved about, even when these sheep are treated en route.

These re-infections have been very troublesome and costly, and occurred at the worst moment, when the sheep were often not strong emough to stand dipping. Several outbreaks had to be treated by hand-dressing only and dipping deferred until the sheep were strong enough to stand the immersion, and this is never satisfactory.

With the completion of the final 17 tanks the movement of scabby sheep should automatically cease, and it is confidently hoped that the gradual decrease of these unfortunate recrudescences of scab in clean areas will occur.

The policy of subjecting all supposed clean areas to a table inspection and putting all known infected areas through a simultaneous dipping as soon as the lambing, shearing, and climatic conditions permitted, has been continued.

During the year 2,514,717 sheep and goats were dipped, this being 471,384 less than last year. During November and December, all protected areas were subjected to a table inspection ; 1,215,611 sheep and 470,350 goats were examined, and no scab was found. This desirable state of affairs does not mean that no scab had existed in these areas, but that where scab had been re-introduced it had been successfully dealt with.

Quthing district has been of special interest this year. It has now had its complement of dipping tanks since the autumn of 1928, and is geographically well protected from its neighbours. The Principal Veterinary Officer was of the opinion that if his Department's work and methods were sound little or no scab should be found, and that this district should on examination this year be a test case as to whether he was correct in assuming that scab could be finally eradicated from Basutoland. Every sheep and goat was put on the

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table and thoroughly examined, and altogether 440,000 animals were handled, with the result that one animal was found to be scab-infected. This was highly satisfactory and gives every reason to hope that the goal of a scab-free Territory may be confidently looked forward to if the Department's activities are not restricted.

Records show that when the scab campaign was commenced in 1923 approximately 50 per cent. of the flocks were scab-infected in the Quthing district. Experience demonstrates that it takes at least two simultaneous dippings, intermixed with the dippings of sporadic outbreaks, to clean up an area, and if this is to be kept clean then no scab-infected flocks must be brought into it. This is the second year that these conditions have existed in the Quthing district.

There is every evidence to show that the same gratifying decrease of scab is taking place in other districts.

With the completion of the 17 tanks now building, 201 tanks in the Territory will be in operation. As these represent the total number required, this aspect of the scab campaign has terminated. The picking of sites and organizing all the transport, representing thousands of pack animals, has caused much labour and worry for the Veterinary staff, and they are to be complimented on the splendid way they have overcome these difficulties.

Owing to the falling revenue, every effort to practise economies has been made, and one of the most fruitful savings effected is the cessation of the dipping of goats. Hitherto, in carrying out simultaneous dipping, all sheep and goats have been dipped, it being argued that, although the sheep acarus does not live on a goat, it might possibly be a carrier when running with infected sheep. The Principal Veterinary Officer thinks this is highly improbable, and in searching for real economies he decided that he was justified in taking this small risk, and to-day in this Territory no goats are dipped unless they are scab-infected. The goats represent about 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the small stock; so in dealing in millions it can readily be seen what a big saving this policy will be.

Considerable economy has been effected in the use of tattoo oil by using a dot on the forehead for first dipping, and branding only for the second dipping.

Dipping mortalities have been heavier this year. The Government has paid compensation for 635 sheep and lambs, and although this is really a very small percentage out of 2,500,000 sheep dipped, it is really undesirable. These heavier mortalities are explained by the extreme drought conditions, causing debility in the animals, and in some cases to the carelessness of the native dip supervisor in not stirring the tank correctly prior to the immersion of the animals.

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The native staff does not improve and undoubtedly this is the weak spot in the scab campaign. Constant supervision is required and the men with long service often prove the most unreliable. One native sheep inspector was discharged, but the remaining six have done some valuable work and have justified our confidence in their appointment.

Wool and Mohair.

The market for these commodities has undergone a serious change which has reflected most adversely on the prosperity of the Basuto and everyone concerned. Basuto wool has dropped down to as low as 1d. per lb., causing great consternation amongst sheep owners. At present Basuto wool is purchased on the basis of mixed wool—good, bad, and indifferent—and the price paid to-day is based on the class "bad." Obviously, if the country is to prosper this will have to be altered. This can be done in several ways :—

(*a*) Differentiation on the part of the trader in purchase, paying different prices for the good and bad and educating the grower to the market requirements.

(*b*) Improving the sheep by introducing proper merino rams. This matter has been under discussion and the Principal Veterinary Officer has formulated a scheme which it is proposed to put into execution next spring. The important factor in making this effort a success is the Basuto sheep-owner, and it will be interesting to see if he is capable of loyally supporting the Government in their attempts to assist him. This scheme has the unanimous support of the Chamber of Commerce.

Stud.

Despite the drought and the corresponding low conditions of the mares, the natives showed a keen interest in the stud work, and 135 mares were covered. Of the 124 mares covered last year, 59 proved in foal, but owners to date have failed to report the result of 38 of these mares. The thoroughbred horse "Landing" was purchased this year. This horse is an ideal pony sire.

General.

During the year 2,012 professional visits and attendances were made. The usual maladies, strangles, gallsickness, biliary fever (equine and canine), distemper, etc., have been treated by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following Proclamations were promulgated during the year :—

(*1*) No. 6.—Amending Further Basutoland Proclamation No. 16 of 1907—Stamp Duties.

(*2*) No. 9.—Amending Further Basutoland Motor Vehicle Proclamation No. 7 of 1926.

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(3) No. 15.—Amending Further Customs Tariff and Excise Duties (Amendment) Proclamation, 1925.

(4) No. 19.—Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation, 1930.

(5) No. 20.—Providing for better Administration of Justice in cases between or concerning Natives in Basutoland.

(6) No. 25.—Amending Proclamation No. 20 of 1930, providing for the better administration of justice in cases between or concerning Natives in Basutoland.

(7) No. 32.—Basutoland Appropriation (1930–31) Proclamation, 1930.

F. FOORD,

Government Secretary.

1st April, 1931.

BASUTOLAND.

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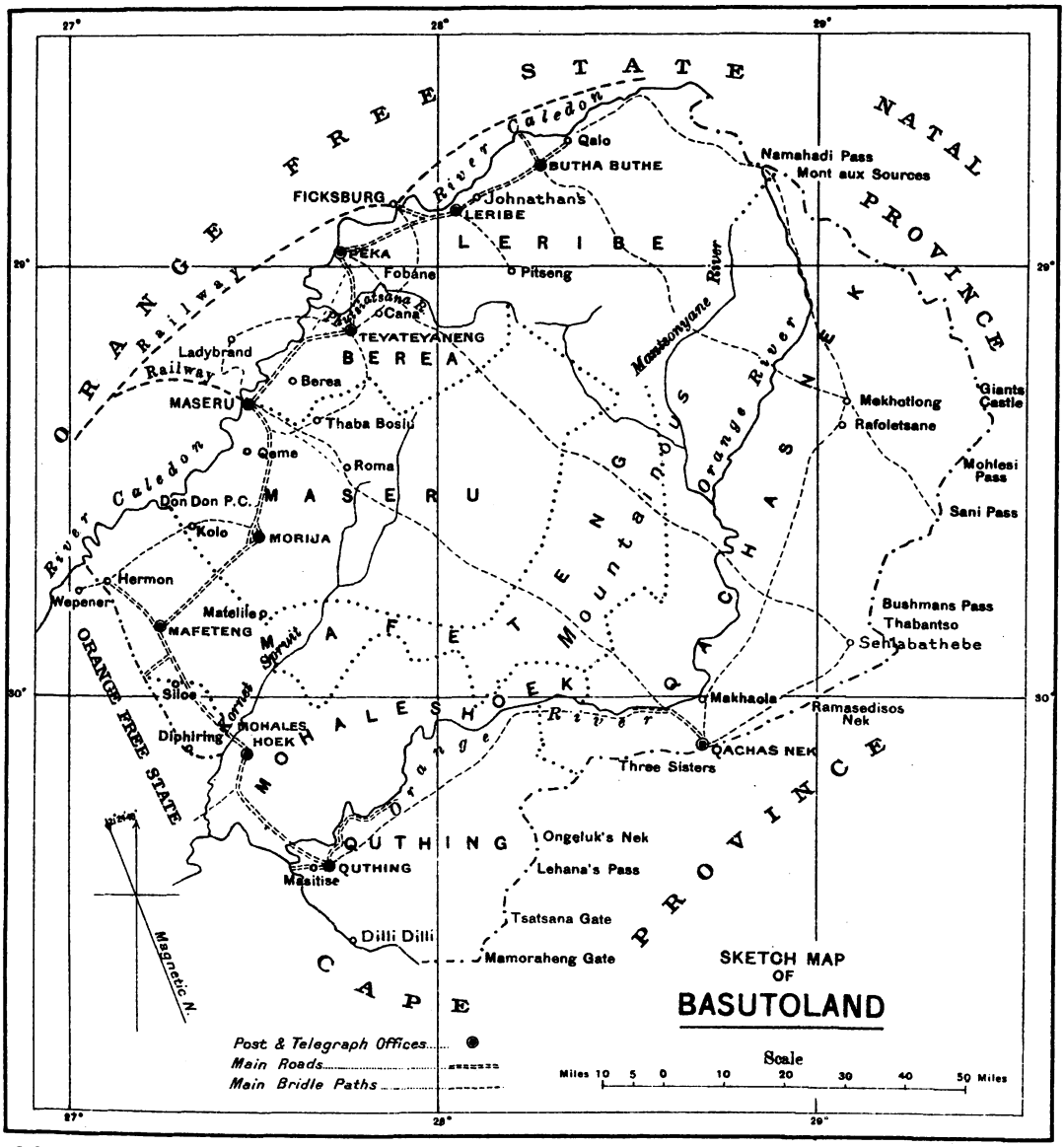

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War Office, May. 1929.

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

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The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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REPORT FOR 1930.

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

History and Geography.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the

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throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926, Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Languages.

The principal languages employed are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was in 1927 fixed by the Government of India at Shs. 1s. 6d. gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.

	lb.
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla :	
For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	180
For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola :	
For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice : subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

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I.—GENERAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Zanzibar on the 9th of February on his way to Mombasa.

The clove harvest of 1929-30 continued until the end of February. Exact figures are not available but it is estimated that about a million frasilas (1 frasila = 35 lb.) of cloves were harvested. This figure constitutes a record. Prices ran comparatively high throughout the year but a considerable quantity of cloves was held up by producers and middlemen.

The export of domestic copra, in spite of dwindling prices, equalled the true record in 1926, 1919 reflecting an accumulation of stocks. The low price is attributed largely to the enormous quantity of whale oil produced. Also world production is increasing. Trade swung substantially back from Italy to France.

The summary figures of general trade, though reflecting the bad times, make a fair showing, with a balance on the right side.

Ocean-going shipping achieved a record, as it has done every year since 1923.

An aerodrome was constructed at Dunga in the centre of Zanzibar Island. In November and December the aerodrome was used by a pilot of the Wilson Airways Company of Nairobi, flying a Moth aeroplane, for pleasure and business journeys over the Island and to and from the mainland. Nearly a hundred European, Indian, and Arab passengers were carried.

Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G., assumed the office of British Resident on the 10th March. Until that date Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary to the Government, acted as British Resident.

II.—FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£000s.	£000s.
1926	449	650
1927	540	606
1928	471	598
1929	514	562
1930	494	507

(ii) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

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(iii) Assets and Liabilities.

	£000s.
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1929 ...	... 276
Deficit	... 13
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1930 ...	... 263
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ...	... 200

(iv) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899, and which are repayable in 1931. The extinction of the debt is fully covered by a Sinking Fund which was provided for by annual contributions from general revenue. These contributions were discontinued by virtue of a Decree enacted in August, 1927, and the amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1930, was £117,000, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government Securities.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cloves.—The seasonal crop 1930-31 is a small one, the estimate for the season's harvest being approximately 2½ lakhs of frasilas.

The figures for the quantity and value of cloves exported for the last five years are as follows:—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1926	7.9	572
1927	12.9	820
1928	7.9	651
1929	8.7	868
1930	7.3	732

During the first two months of the year the duty-paid price of cloves was in the neighbourhood of Rs.15 per frasila. The price thereafter moved upwards until October when the average price was about Rs.24 per frasila. By the end of the year the price had fallen to about Rs.18.75 cts. per frasila.

Copra.—The export of domestic copra rose to 12,800 tons.

The figures for quantity and value of domestic exports for the last five years are as follows:—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1926	12.8	281
1927	10.1	242
1928	9.4	235
1929	11.6	261
1930	12.8	241

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

During 1930 the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 118,000 tons, valued at lakhs Rs.392, there being no alteration in weight, but a decrease of 14.41 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly transhipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to lakhs Rs.194, and weighed 74,000 tons, this being a decrease of 14.16 per cent. in value and an increase of 1.3 per cent in weight as compared with 1929.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports), amounted to 44,000 tons weight, valued at lakhs Rs.198, being a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 14.66 per cent. in value as compared with 1929.

Balance of Trade.

The appended figures show the balance of trade in merchandise for the year under review :—

	Rs. (Lakhs).
Export of Domestic Merchandise	136
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	62
Total Trade Exports	198
Total Imports of Merchandise	188
Less Government Imports	6
Total Trade Imports	182
Favourable Balance of Trade in Merchandise ...	16

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1926-1930 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1926	2,36,99	2,44,05	— 7,06	— 3·08
1927	2,43,21	2,35,92	+ 7,29	+ 3·09
1928	2,18,58	2,06,24	+ 12,34	+ 5·98
1929	2,29,47	2,09,25	+ 20,22	+ 9·66
1930	1,98,10	1,93,87	+ 4,23	+ 2·17

Figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

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The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Total.	Percentage of Total Trade.	
	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	1929.	1930.
India and Burma ...	54,73	41,71	96,44	28·57	24·60
United Kingdom	34,33	12,18	46,51	12·54	11·87
Tanganyika Territory ...	15,29	33,14	48,43	12·35	12·36
France	1,48	24,60	26,08	3·13	6·66
United States of America	8,28	13,29	21,57	4·33	5·51
Kenya Colony	4,57	4,82	9,39	2·19	2·40
Italy	1,40	18,55	19,95	8·99	5·01
Straits Settlements ...	70	8,52	9,22	2·07	2·35
Dutch East Indies ...	10,94	24,14	35,08	7·86	8·95
Japan	14,00	72	14,72	2·64	3·76

The value of cloves exported in 1929 and 1930 was as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	British India.	Straits Settlements.	Germany.	United States.	Dutch East Indies.	All other Countries.	Total.
	Rs 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.
1929 ...	10,92	43,39	8,07	1,08	14,62	20,10	17,54	1,15,72
1930 ...	8,66	39,52	8,34	21	12,49	23,94	4,41	97,57

The value of domestic and foreign copra exported for the same years was :—

	France.	Italy.	All other Countries.	Total.
	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.
1929	9,36	37,70	31	47,37
1930	23,78	17,99	31	42,08

The value of piece-goods imported for the same years was :—

	United Kingdom.	Holland.	British India.	Japan.	All other Countries.	Total.
	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000.s	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.	Rs. 000s.
1929	16,13	2,86	9,50	4,53	1,79	34,81
1930	12,77	3,45	5,29	4,56	1,51	27,58

There is still keen competition between British India and Japan for the supply of grey cotton goods.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1930 was 373, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,446,000, an increase of 24 ships and of 17,000 net registered tons over the previous year.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 276 with a net registered tonnage of 127,000, compared

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with 338 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 131,000 in the year 1929.

During the year, 3,546 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 69,000, compared with 3,789 of 76,000 tons in 1929.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez is provided by the Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan.

The steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company operating on the Canada-East Africa service call at Zanzibar.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

(ii) Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

The main road from Zanzibar Town to Makunduchi in the south of the Island was completed during the year. The total length of the road is 41 miles.

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In the centre of the town of Zanzibar 11 chains were constructed of a new 20-ft. wide road which is in accordance with the town planning scheme for the town.

PEMBA.

The main road connecting the towns of Weti and Chake Chake was reconditioned and waterproofed over a length of 17 miles. Approximately only one and a-half miles of re-surfacing remained to be done to bring this road into the first class category.

(iii) Port Facilities.

With the object of affording greater protection to lighters, water boats, and other light craft, dredging was carried out in the Inner Harbour Basin, to give a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 6 feet.

During the year, 17,306 cubic yards of sand and mud were dredged, the spoil being deposited in the sea about half a mile out.

(iv) Postal.

During the year 1930, 525 vessels arrived and 567 sailed with mails, compared with 559 and 587 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1928 and 1929 is given below, showing a decrease of 381,602 for the year under review :—

	1929.	1930.
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	1,231,740	925,300
Inland	283,514	202,000
Transit	39,641	46,700
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Foreign	11,728	11,021
	1,566,623	1,185,021

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in

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other cases by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

Owing probably to economic depression there was a further decrease in the number of civil cases heard by the High Court and Subordinate Courts.

During the year, one accused person was sentenced to death upon a charge of murder, but the sentence was commuted to one of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case the High Court found that the accused had committed the two acts of murder alleged, but at the time was of unsound mind. The accused was ordered to be detained.

There was a reduction in the volume of Insolvency business transacted during the year and a slight increase in the work of the Registry of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

Police and Prisons.

Police.—The Police Force consists of 6 Officers, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 British Bandmaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 clerks, 539 rank and file, 22 detectives, 36 band, 21 followers, and 7 literate constables. The general health of the Force was good both in the town of Zanzibar and in the outstations; there were 3 deaths and 18 invalidings during the year.

The African Police Medal for Meritorious Service was conferred on 2 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The crime figures for the year are satisfactory. Three cases of murder and one case of dacoity were reported and the offenders in each case were brought to justice. There was a decrease of 33 per cent. in the value of property stolen.

The Police Fire Brigade dealt with 11 fires during the year, all in the native quarter of Zanzibar Town. No loss of life occurred.

Prisons.—Except for an outbreak of dysentery the health of the prisoners was generally good.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, cloth weaving, rope and mat-making, and tinning. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £48,453, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	8,485
Harbour Works	1,720
Extension of Harbour Basin	5,801
Road Construction, Zanzibar	5,479
Road Construction, Pemba	15,672
Mkunazini Road	1,565
Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes ...	2,168
Minor Works	2,621
Water Supply and Drainage	2,182
Creek Improvement	1,614
Aerodrome	957
Other Works	189
Total	£48,453

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population was fair.

Epidemic Disease.—An epidemic of smallpox occurred during the year, both Islands being infected. The first case was reported on 11th March, and the last case on 27th September. The Port of Zanzibar was declared infected from 11th March to 19th April. The total number of cases reported was 220 with 49 deaths.

Chicken-pox and mumps were also somewhat prevalent, 47 cases of the former and 67 of the latter being reported during the year.

Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population.

Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cess-pools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and in the District townships.

Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in mosque tanks and other public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic Diseases.—These are very common in the native population. Practically 100 per cent. suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or less degree, while bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare.

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Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride; and propaganda measures are taken in the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages, and district dispensaries.

General Diseases.—These are chiefly respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia are common, the latter being responsible for many deaths, while pulmonary tuberculosis is a frequent cause of ill-health and death of both natives and Asiatics in the town of Zanzibar. Gonorrhoea is both more frequent and a more serious factor in general health than syphilis.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A Maternity Home in the charge of a qualified European Midwife is situated on the outskirts of the Native Town. Attached to the Home is an out-patient clinic for women and children, conducted by the Midwife.

Legislation.—No new legislation was introduced during the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.—To the Teachers' Training School are admitted pupils whose education has reached the standard of the third and fourth years of studying English, provided they pass satisfactory tests conducted by the English Master-in-Charge. Started in 1923, it has now produced 37 trained teachers, 11 of whom passed out in January, 1930. In the absence of other suitable post-primary schools, pupils are diverted from this institution when there is an urgent demand from departments such as those of Medicine and Administration.

At the Commercial School the number on the roll at the end of the year was 21, all being Indians. Twenty-one pupils sat for the final examination and seven were awarded certificates or diplomas.

Elementary and Primary.—The elementary stage consists of an infants' class and three subsequent standards, followed in the case of the town school, called the Government Central School, by four English (or middle) standards. The roll of this combined elementary and middle school was 432, while at the 16 district elementary schools there were 1,015 pupils.

At the Arab Girls' School there are now 119 pupils. A small girls' school was opened in Pemba with 15 on roll.

Adult evening classes on a graded system are conducted at the town school.

As compared with 1929 there has been an increase of 188 in the total roll of pupils.

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Of the rural Arab and African population of school age approximately 5.6 per cent. were in attendance at Government Schools.

Vocational Training.—In the four trades, namely, carpentry, metal work, tailoring, and boot-making, taught in town, there were 48 indentured apprentices; at Chake-Chake in Pemba there were 10.

Gardening is carried on at all rural schools, but there is as yet no continuation of education in agriculture except at the Teachers' Training School.

Indian Schools.

There are 13 schools in town, and four small schools in Pemba. The total number attending these schools was 2,008, of which 757 were girls. At Government and Mission Schools some 150 Indian pupils are in attendance.

Five Indian Schools are in receipt of grant-in-aid, and at these medical inspection is carried out.

Mission Schools.

Under the Missions there are four mixed schools, five schools for boys and one school for girls only, with a total of 159 boys and 149 girls. Of these 119 boys and 79 girls are Africans. Adult Mission classes show a total of 378, including 53 women.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The Topographical Survey proceeded satisfactorily during the year, and the work was up to programme. At the end of the year one-third of the total area of the Island had been surveyed, and as the regions surveyed comprise most of the difficult country, it may be said that about one-half of the total work of the survey was completed.

XI.—LABOUR.

Down to the year 1897, when slavery was abolished, labour in Zanzibar was of two kinds, slave and free, the latter being that provided by the Wahadimu and Wapemba in accordance with agreements made with the Sultans.

Considerable labour difficulties followed the abolition of slavery, the freed slaves being disinclined to do more than was necessary for a bare subsistence, but to-day conditions in this respect are better, though difficulty is still experienced in obtaining labour for agricultural purposes at an economical rate of pay. Ordinary unskilled labour is paid at the rate of 12 annas in Zanzibar and in Pemba. Agricultural labour is paid at the rate of 10 annas per diem, and clove harvesting labour (as a result of co-operation on the part of the members of the Clove Growers' Association) at the rate of 5 to 8 pice per " pishi " (see under " Weights and Measures ").

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Immigrant labour from the neighbouring mainland dependencies is encouraged, and is used very largely for the cleaning and weeding of the plantations and for public works, while the natives of the Protectorate provide most of the labour required for the harvesting of the clove crop.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorological.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar Town.		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1926.	*1930.*	*1899–1926.*	*1930.*
Temperature of the Air:—				
Mean of daily maxima ...	F. 84·5	84·3	F. 86·6	85·9
Mean of daily minima ...	76·5	76·5	76·0	77·4
Mean of daily range ...	8·0	7·8	10·6	8·5
Mean	80·5	80·4	81·3	81·6
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	66·27	81·72	61·25
Rainy days	100	116	162	154

Legislation.

Fifteen Decrees were enacted in 1930 of which five are new, the remainder being in amendment of previous legislation.

The following are the most important:—

The Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) Decree, No. 7.—This Decree provides for the payment of retiring allowances to Nursing Sisters in the public service under the conditions laid down in the Decree.

The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree, No. 10.—This Decree provides for the granting of pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased Asiatic officers who have been contributing to the scheme. Contribution is voluntary in the case of officers in Government service at the date of the coming into force of the Decree, but is compulsory on all persons entering the public service after the Decree was enacted.

The Patents and Designs Decree, No. 11.—This Decree provides for the issue of letters patent and certificates of registration of a design to the grantee of letters patent and certificates of registration in the United Kingdom. No attempt has been made to set up an original Registry.

The Trade Marks Decree, No. 15.—This Decree provides for the original registration of Trade Marks. It is based largely on the Trade Marks Acts of the Imperial Parliament. The Decree also provides the machinery for the settlement of all matters in respect of opposition to the registration of a Trade Mark and for the determination of rights between contending parties. The powers of the Court are laid down by the Decree and provision is made in regard to the procedure to be adopted and for costs in legal proceedings.

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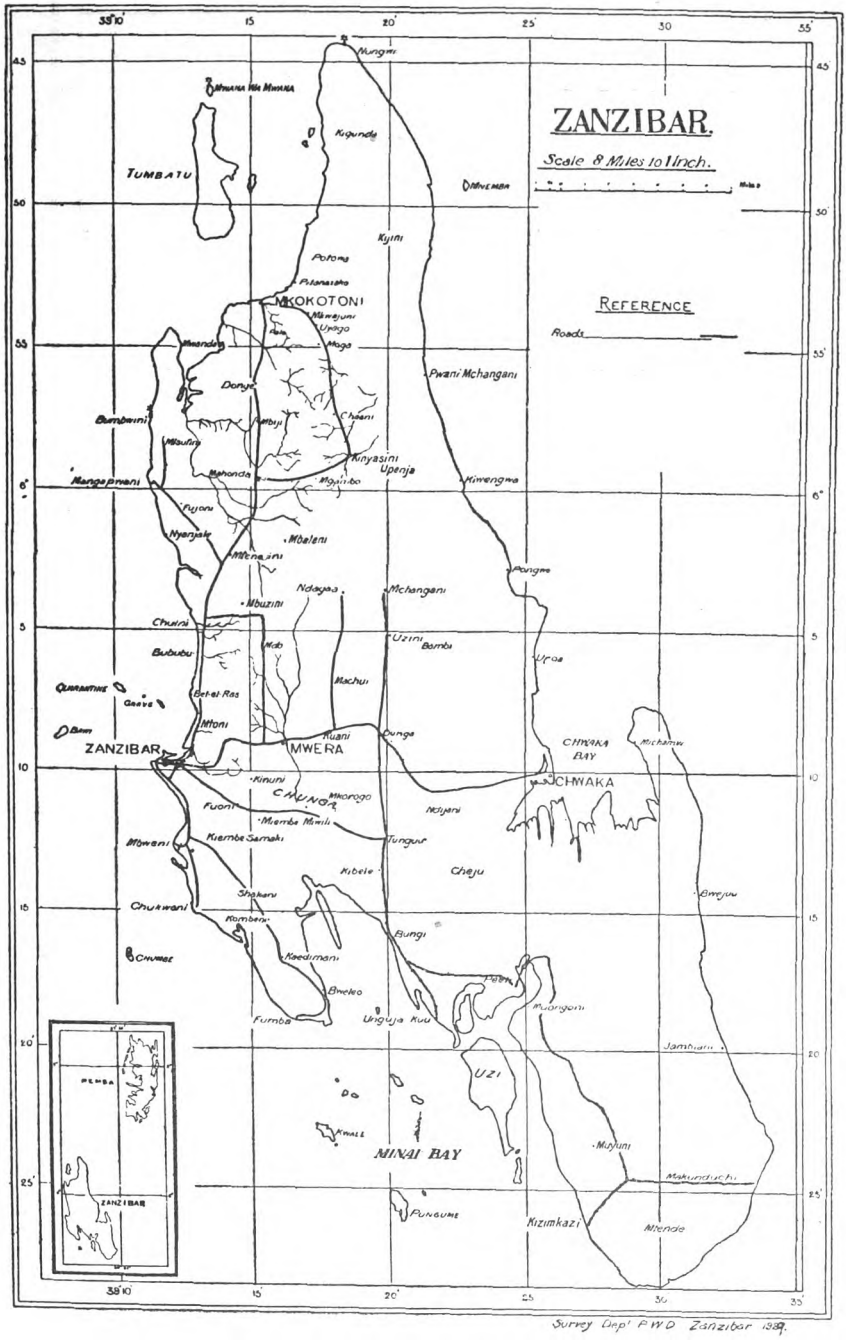

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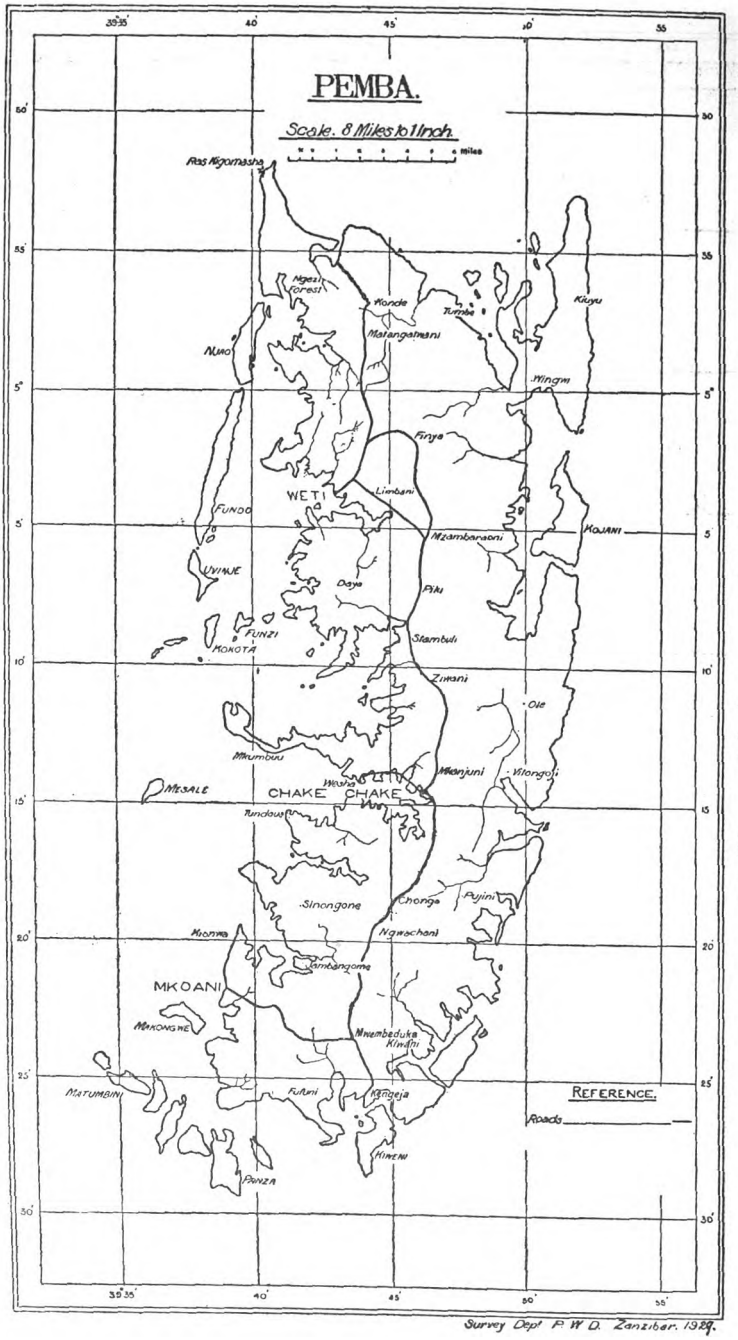

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Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

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The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Indian Sunn (or Sann) Hemp. Its Production and Utilization. February, 1930. (E.M.B. 25.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Cocoa. World Production and Trade. May, 1930. (E.M.B. 27.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1929 to May, 1930. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 28.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.).

The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 29.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 4d.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

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No. 1530.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

REPORT FOR 1930

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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Annual General Report for 1930.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50′ W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south-west of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide, known as the Turks Island passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but no thorough survey of the group has ever been made.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands, and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank or reef surrounds the group.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides,

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respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands separated from each other by narrow passages, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and rocks. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

The entire group known as the Turks and Caicos Islands extends for a distance of 75 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south, and constitutes part of the long chain of low islands and banks extending from off the Florida coast to the Navidad Bank, lying north of the east end of the Dominican Republic.

It is said that the Turks Islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which resembled a Turkish fez. These Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. They remained uninhabited until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the salt raking season was over. The Bermudians were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned and continued the salt industry, with occasional interruption by attacks by the Spaniards. Several attempts to obtain possession of the Islands were also made by the French. In the year 1766 an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, was appointed "to reside there, and, by his residence on the spot, to insure the right of the Island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order amongst the inhabitants. In 1799 the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained until 1848, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a separate charter was granted. Under this charter the Islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found to be too expensive, and in 1873 the inhabitants forwarded a petition praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Islands were then annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

The white population of these Islands, numbering about 200, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians, while it is understood that the coloured people are mainly the descendants of the slaves imported by the early settlers.

From time to time these Islands have been visited by hurricanes which caused great destruction of property. Two hurricanes passed over these Islands in 1926, on 24th July and 16th September, respectively, and did great damage. The second one was the most disastrous, as regards damage to property, in the history of the Dependency.

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Another hurricane passed over these Islands during the night of the 14th–15th September, 1928, and did much damage and caused the loss of 17 lives.

The only language spoken in this Dependency is English. The currency consists of British gold and silver coins and currency notes issued by the local Government. Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The climate of these Islands may be classed as good. Although the summer months are very hot, the heat is generally tempered by the trade winds. The weather in the winter-time is generally pleasant. The temperature ranges from about 60° minimum to about 93° maximum.

The government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also Judge of the Supreme Court. By Jamaica Law No. 6 of 1926, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1926, the Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner, who by virtue of his office is President, and seven other persons, three of whom are holders of offices under the Crown, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters are regulated by this Board. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local Government, and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are, in express terms, made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands, take effect there.

The following is a general description of the principal islands :—

Grand Turk.

Grand Turk is the capital of the Dependency. It lies on the eastern side of the Turks Island passage, and is approximately 7 miles long and 1½ miles wide. It has a population of about 1,500. The only settlement on Grand Turk is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island. The town contains the public buildings, several stores, a public library, four churches, and Masonic and other lodges. The public hospital is at the north end of the town, and the Commissioner's residence is situated a few miles south of the town. The cable station is near Government House at the south-west end of the island, and the radio-telegraph station is situated in the centre of the town. Grand Turk is a port of entry. Vessels anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills on the eastern side of the island, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation. The principal industry is the production and export of salt extracted from sea-water, for

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which there is a demand in the United States and Canada for meat-packing and fish-curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. Fruit, vegetables, and cattle are imported from Santo Domingo and Haiti by small sailing vessels.

Salt Cay.

Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. Its area is about 4 square miles. It is a barren island, almost devoid of vegetation, and the population, about 360, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living.

South Caicos.

This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Islands and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The population of South Caicos is about 630. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (commonly called East Harbour).

East Caicos.

This island, the north-eastern of the Caicos group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.

Separated from East Caicos by a narrow passage lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra, and Conch Bar, with a total population of about 780. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, including cotton growing.

North Caicos.

To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and others.

Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton on Parrot Cay was abandoned in 1925.

Providenciales, or Blue Hills.

Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semi-circle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of

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Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. The principal settlements are Blue Hills, about the middle of the north shore; Five Cays, to the south-east; and The Bight, on the northern shore. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.

West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. In the middle of the island is Lake Catherine, about 2 miles long. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island. The venture was abandoned and the island is now uninhabited.

I.—GENERAL.

During the year 1930 there was no local occurrence of outstanding importance.

The Commissioner paid an official visit to Jamaica in February and another in September. He was granted vacation leave of absence from the 15th September to the 24th December which was spent in England. During his absence the Government was administered by the Magistrate, Mr. T. G. Southby.

In July all the known cases of leprosy (ten men and women who had been certified by the Medical Officers to be lepers) were collected and sent to the Leper Home in Jamaica for proper treatment. It was hoped that that action would rid these Islands of leprosy but since then a new case has been discovered at Lorimers, Caicos.

Energetic steps were taken in the middle of the year to suppress and prevent the smuggling into the Dependency of spirituous liquors from Haiti.

As in 1929 and previous years the Caicos Islands suffered again from another severe drought which caused the complete failure of the crops. This, as usual, created great distress among the people of those Islands and the Government was compelled once more to send food supplies for their relief to prevent starvation.

During the year the Dependency suffered generally from the great trade depression which appeared to prevail throughout the world. There was a large falling off in the exports of salt, its principal product. This led to a considerable decline in the imports which in turn adversely affected the customs revenue.

The Dependency was fortunate in receiving from the Colonial Development Fund a free grant of £1,000 to be spent on improving the condition of the road to the lighthouse at Grand Turk. This road was hardly more than a winding narrow pathway, quite unfit for wheel-traffic. On either side were tracts of some of the best agricultural land on the island from which small planters or peasants

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could make a living by growing produce for the local market. In the past attempts to cultivate these lands had been made but owing to the lack of a proper road, as a means of transportation, very little could be done and in many instances cultivation had to be abandoned. The work on this road was commenced in January, 1931. The employment of a considerable number of men and women on this work helped to relieve the unemployment situation which had become very grave.

This Dependency has never been very prosperous and there has always been much poverty throughout these Islands due mainly to the barrenness of the soil and to the very low value of the principal product, salt. It might be said that the prevailing poverty has become almost chronic and that it is partly due to certain causes over which the people have no control and for which they are not responsible. For instance, during the last seven years the labourers of these Islands have suffered from several great misfortunes. Prior to the year 1924 large numbers of them had been employed regularly as stevedores and deck-labourers on the steamers of three steamship lines which traded between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic. It is alleged that the three steamship companies spent in this Dependency in wages and other expenses over £20,000 a year. Towards the end of that year a law was enacted in the Dominican Republic which practically prohibited the employment of Turks Islands labourers on ships entering the ports of that country. It is said that the stoppage of that regular employment was more injurious to this Dependency than the effects of a hurricane. Then followed the three disastrous hurricanes of 1926 and 1928, in addition to a series of severe droughts and floods in the Caicos Islands which ruined the crops. The most recent blow was the closing down at the end of 1930 of a large sugar-estate in the Dominican Republic which used to employ a great many labourers from these Islands. This last set-back deprived the Dependency of the large sum of money paid out in wages, etc., and greatly increased the number of the unemployed. And now the present poor demand for salt, due to the loss of certain markets and other causes, has created great trade depression and much unemployment in these Islands.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926	9,734	14,055
1927	11,522	14,568
1928	14,853	12,787
1929	11,260	11,605
1930	9,427	11,728

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The expenditure in 1930 exceeded the revenue by £2,301. The decline in the revenue was due to the great depression in trade, which greatly reduced the amount of the exports and imports, and in consequence caused a large falling off in the receipts from customs import duties and royalty on salt.

The royalty on salt exported only amounted to £1,696 which was far below the usual amount received annually.

The customs import duties collected during the year amounted to £4,561, being about 48 per cent of the total revenue.

The balance sheet at the end of the year showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,069.

The Dependency has no public debt, and taxation is very light.

The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £5,500. A small number of British and foreign currency notes were also in circulation.

The Government Savings Bank had 894 accounts in operation, with £14,798 on deposit at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £14,498. There are no private banks doing business in these Islands.

The Post Office money-order business has increased considerably within recent years. The value of the orders issued and paid in 1930 amounted to £15,938.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry in this Dependency is the production of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation, and salt is the principal product exported. It is shipped to Canada and the United States and is used there for fish-curing and meat-packing. Turks Islands salt is famous for its purity and it has a high reputation in the markets abroad due to its excellent quality. For various reasons the demand for it in 1930 was very poor with the result that the quantity exported during that year was far below the average amount shipped annually. Two grades are exported—coarse and fishery (ground).

The following table shows the destination, quantity, and value of the shipments in 1930 :—

	Quantity. *Bushels.*	*Value.* £
Canada	596,976	12,157
United States	386,775	6,785
Porto Rico	84,538	1,456
Newfoundland	45,795	935
St. Pierre et Miquelon	28,432	592
Jamaica	13,219	196
France	7,217	150
Bahamas	200	4
	1,163,152	£22,275

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The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Salt	30,111	19,015	25,283	35,675	22,275
Sponges	1,937	3,004	2,193	2,135	2,269
Conchs	1,523	588	1,523	1,350	1,188
Turtle Shell	743	383	164	343	220
Cotton and Cotton-seed ...	290	—	1,183	331	17
Sisal	6	109	415	39	37

Nearly all of the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last four years :—

		1927	1928	1929	1930
Salt	bus.	781,831	1,401,218	1,712,270	1,163,152
Sponges ...	lb.	26,869	21,556	22,547	26,964
Conchs ...	No.	587,550	1,523,275	1,349,800	1,187,900
Turtle Shell ...	lb.	375	194	376	103
Cotton (Raw)	lb.	Nil	24,133	6,865	49
Cotton-seed ...	lb.	Nil	30,793	16,458	7,310
Sisal	lb.	16,600	37,945	6,489	3,776

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade.

The value of the trade of the Dependency for the last five years was as follows :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	48,850	47,693	41,766	42,827	34,165
Exports	35,936	24,063	31,755	40,679	26,403
Total	84,786	71,756	73,521	83,506	60,568

Imports.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, during the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	*British Dominions.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1926	6,791	6,742	35,317	48,850
1927	5,447	6,619	35,627	47,693
1928	4,431	4,012	33,323	41,766
1929	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165

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The direction of the import trade for 1930 is shown in the following table :—

	£
United Kingdom	2,867
Jamaica	1,139
Canada	715
Bahamas	422
United States of America ...	25,843
Dominican Republic	1,844
Haiti	531
Germany	324
Holland	287
Other Countries	193
	£34,165

The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	20,298
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	3
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	10,535
Miscellaneous and unclassified	3,329
	£34,165

The principal articles imported during 1930 were as follows :—

Article.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Flour	barrels	2,070	2,602
Cotton goods		—	2,063
Lard	lb.	73,073	1,541
Spirits...	gal.	5,150	1,447
Rice	lb.	171,100	1,321
Oils	gal.	19,083	1,129
Sugar	lb.	245,211	1,124
Milk (condensed)	cases	912	1,121
Hominy and Meal	barrels	965	1,044
Corn and Grain	barrels	1,638	1,001
Butter	lb.	14,176	868
Haberdashery		—	855
Beef (salted)	lb.	28,606	706
Vegetables (fresh)		—	681
Wood, Lumber	ft.	97,696	673
Bacon, Ham, etc.	lb.	13,595	670
Paper and Stationery		—	535
Boots and Shoes		—	519
Pork (salted)	lb.	19,150	487
Cigarettes	No.	817,300	463
Bran and Pollard	bags	1,077	420
Soap (Laundry)	lb.	36,010	417

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Article.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Beans and Peas		—	404
Fruits (fresh)		—	370
Fish (salted)		—	363
Biscuit	lb.	11,826	343
Tobacco (Plug)	lb.	3,456	336
Oats	bags	477	298
Machinery		—	288
Meats (canned)		—	264
Beer, etc.	gal.	766	259
Medicines		—	237
Tea	lb.	2,355	211

Exports.

The following table shows the direction of the export trade during the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	*British Dominions.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1926	1,018	20,550	14,368	35,936
1927	218	13,649	10,196	24,063
1928	1,443	16,828	13,484	31,755
1929	1,453	21,807	17,419	40,679
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403

The destination of the exports is shown in the next table :—

	£
United Kingdom	412
Canada	12,306
United States of America	8,116
Porto Rico	1,461
Haiti	1,203
Newfoundland	938
Bahamas	919
St. Pierre et Miquelon	592
Jamaica	258
France	150
Other Countries	48
	£26,403

The declared value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1930 was £26,169, and the value of the re-exports was £234.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead, and ships anchor in from 4 to 7 fathoms of water a short distance from the shore.

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The number of vessels that entered at the several ports during the year 1930 was as follows :—

	British.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
Steamships	17	85	102
Sailing vessels ...	155	58	213
	172	143	315

The net tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 16,891 and of the steamships to 158,293.

Steamers of the Fyffes Line on their way to Jamaica call occasionally at Grand Turk to disembark passengers from England and/or to embark passengers for Jamaica. About every three weeks one stops to land parcel-mails and goods from England.

Steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail trading between New York and South American ports call at Grand Turk on their way south about two or three times a month for a gang of deck-labourers and call again on the return voyage to disembark them. These vessels carry mails, passengers, and freight to and from the Dependency.

A steamer of the Porto Rico Line arrives from New York about every three weeks with cargo and mails, but no passengers. She does not call here on her return voyage to the United States.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency.

Roads.

The streets and roads in the principal settlements were kept in fairly good condition for wheeled traffic. A few motor cars and trucks are in use. The roads in the Caicos Islands are only " bush-paths."

Postal.

Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world are despatched and received via New York by the steamers mentioned above.

Mails are also sent to Jamaica by steamers of the Fyffes Line and by sailing vessels whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The Post Office dealt with about 93,700 postal articles during the year under review.

Cables.

Grand Turk is an important cable junction, there being cables to Jamaica, to Barbados, and to Bermuda. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was maintained throughout the year.

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The Cable Company supplies a news bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120.

Wireless.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Gay, and with ships at sea within short range.

Telephones.

There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for sixty lines.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction on matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency. There is a Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Grand Turk, the capital, where he holds court at least once a week. He pays periodical visits to Cockburn Harbour, Salt Cay, and the Caicos Islands for the purpose of holding court at those settlements.

Police.

There is a very small Police Force. It consists of one sergeant, one corporal, one lance-corporal and three constables. The Magistrate acts as Inspector. A district constable is stationed at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands.

Prisons.

There is a central prison at Grand Turk to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1930 was 33, of which 24 were men, 4 women, and 5 juveniles. There is complete separation between the males and females. There is a Prison Board, which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no Chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison. The male prisoners are mainly employed on road repair work.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts for crimes and offences was 189, 145 being males and 44 females. The number convicted was 149.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No large or extraordinary public work was undertaken during the year.

In addition to the regular maintenance and up-keep of the roads, public buildings, etc., the undermentioned works were carried out :—

Grand Turk : The lighthouse was repaired and repainted ; and the powder magazine was thoroughly repaired.

Cockburn Harbour : The roof of the north tank was renewed.

Salt Cay : The breakwater was repaired ; and the roof of the south tank was renewed.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Dependency, according to the last census (1921), was 5,612. About 95 per cent. of the people are of mixed African descent.

The births and deaths registered during the last five years were as follows :—

	Number of Births.	*Number of Deaths.*	*Birth-rate per* 1,000.	*Death-rate per* 1,000.
1926	174	118	31·5	21·4
1927	149	123	26·9	22·3
1928	183	91	33·1	16·4
1929	161	99	29·1	17·7
1930	177	75	31·5	13·4

The above rates are based on the population of 1921.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 20.

Thirty-four marriages were registered during the year 1930.

Public Health.

The general health of the Dependency was good during the year under review. No case of quarantinable disease occurred.

In his annual report for 1930 the Government Medical Officer of Turks Islands reported as follows :—

> " During the winter months there were numerous cases of influenza, of both the respiratory and intestinal form.
>
> Apart from a few cases of chickenpox, this Island was free from the usual diseases of childhood, such as whooping-cough, measles, etc. There were only a few cases of malaria during the year. There were ten cases of dysentery due undoubtedly to negligence in having the drinking water boiled and food properly cooked. There were no fatalities. There were no cases of typhoid. Several cases of syphilis came under observation and treatment, but none of the patients continued the treatment after the first symptoms disappeared, which was unfortunate.

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There were three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage of the disease to come under observation. There were ten cases of pellagra during the year, eight of which were of a mild character and recovered under treatment. Two ended fatally. Many of these intractable cases have a syphilitic complication. Three cases of hookworm were treated during the year. Undoubtedly there are many cases which do not come under observation. Hardening of the arteries and Bright's Disease, with the accompanying complications, have been the cause of most of the fatalities."

The local dentist was subsidized by the Government to give free dental service to the pupils in the public and private schools and to certain others.

There are only two medical practitioners in this Dependency; both being the Government Medical Officers. They are allowed to engage in private practice. The Medical Officer for Turks Islands resides at Grand Turk and visits Salt Cay whenever necessary and at least once a month. The Medical Officer for the Caicos Islands is stationed at Cockburn Harbour and visits the out-islands when required to do so.

Hospitals.

Two small hospitals are maintained by the Government under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officers; one at Grand Turk, with 8 beds, and the other at Cockburn Harbour, having 4 beds.

IX.—EDUCATION.

The education system of the Dependency is under the direction of the Board of Education, nominated by the Commissioner, who is the Chairman.

Primary Education.

Primary education is compulsory in the three principal settlements of the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, for children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and is provided free by the Government. The sum of £840 is granted annually to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the primary schools throughout the Dependency and for other educational purposes. There were ten public elementary schools. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 848, and the average attendance 711. There were also eight private elementary schools recognized by the Board. Whilst the average attendance appears to be small, it should be remembered that the settlements in the Caicos Islands are scattered and many children are not within reach of a school. Many who do attend have to walk long distances in great heat and along bad roads to get to their schools. Owing to the small salaries offered and the lack of proper training facilities,

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there is great difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers for the schools and very few of those employed as such can be regarded as being really competent.

Secondary Education.

There is a public secondary school at Grand Turk. This school receives from public funds a free grant-in-aid of £150 a year. There were 26 pupils on the roll in 1930, and the average attendance was 25. The master of this school acts as Inspector of Schools. A centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established in 1924, and local examinations have since then been held annually.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

As already mentioned above, these Islands have never been completely surveyed. Most of the land is of very poor quality, being very rocky and barren, and only small portions here and there are fit for agriculture. Selected parcels of Crown land, when applied for, are sold at two shillings per acre, and leased at fourpence per acre per annum. Town lots, when applied for, are sold at public auction, with an upset price. The private lands generally are of little value and when sold fetch only nominal prices. A geological survey of the Dependency has never been made.

XI.—LABOUR.

Common labourers employed in the salt industry earn from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day in raking and carting salt, and from 4*s.* to 8*s.* a day in shipping it. Stevedores, employed on steamers engaged in the South American trade that call at Grand Turk for them, receive 2*s.* 6*d.* a day and rations. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from 6*s* to 12*s.* a day. There is a great scarcity of efficient artisans and skilled mechanics. Agriculture is engaged in, on a small scale and in a primitive manner, by peasant proprietors in the Caicos Islands. Efficient domestic servants are very scarce.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Five Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board during the year 1930.

Nos. 1 and 2 were the usual appropriation laws; No. 3 imposed an export duty on liquors; No. 4 amended the pensions law; and No. 5 amended the Customs Tariff.

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Meteorological.

The readings taken at the Weather Bureau Station at Grand Turk in latitute 21° 22′ N. and longitude 71° 27′ W., at a height of 11·3 feet above sea-level, were as follows :—

Rainfall	27·77 inches.
Maximum temperature	90°
Minimum temperature	64°

Paupers.

The number of persons receiving out-door relief at the end of the year was 102.

Immigration.

During the year 1930 the number of immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants by 195.

H. E. PHILLIPS.
Commissioner.

GRAND TURK,
18*th May*, 1931.

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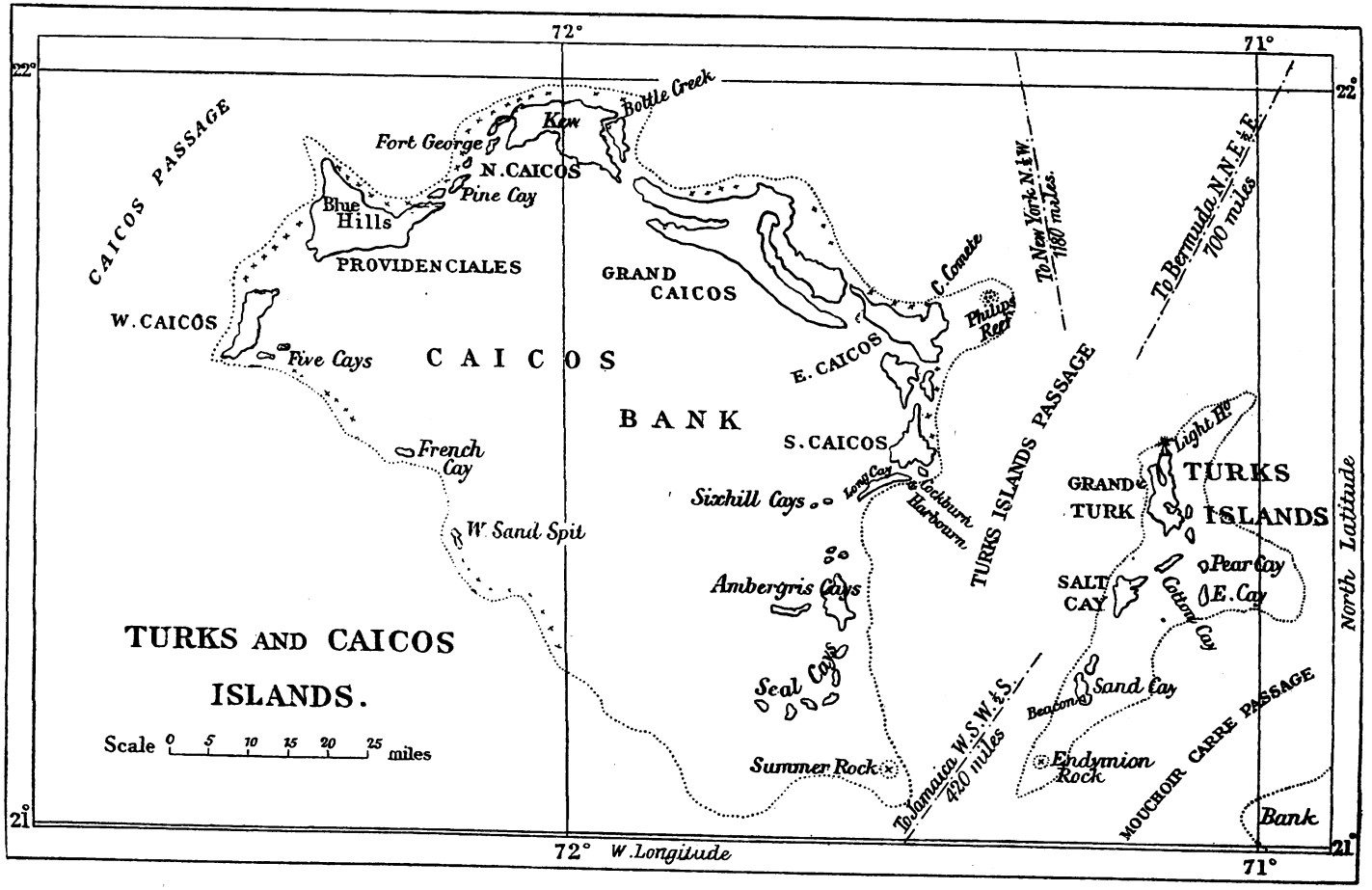

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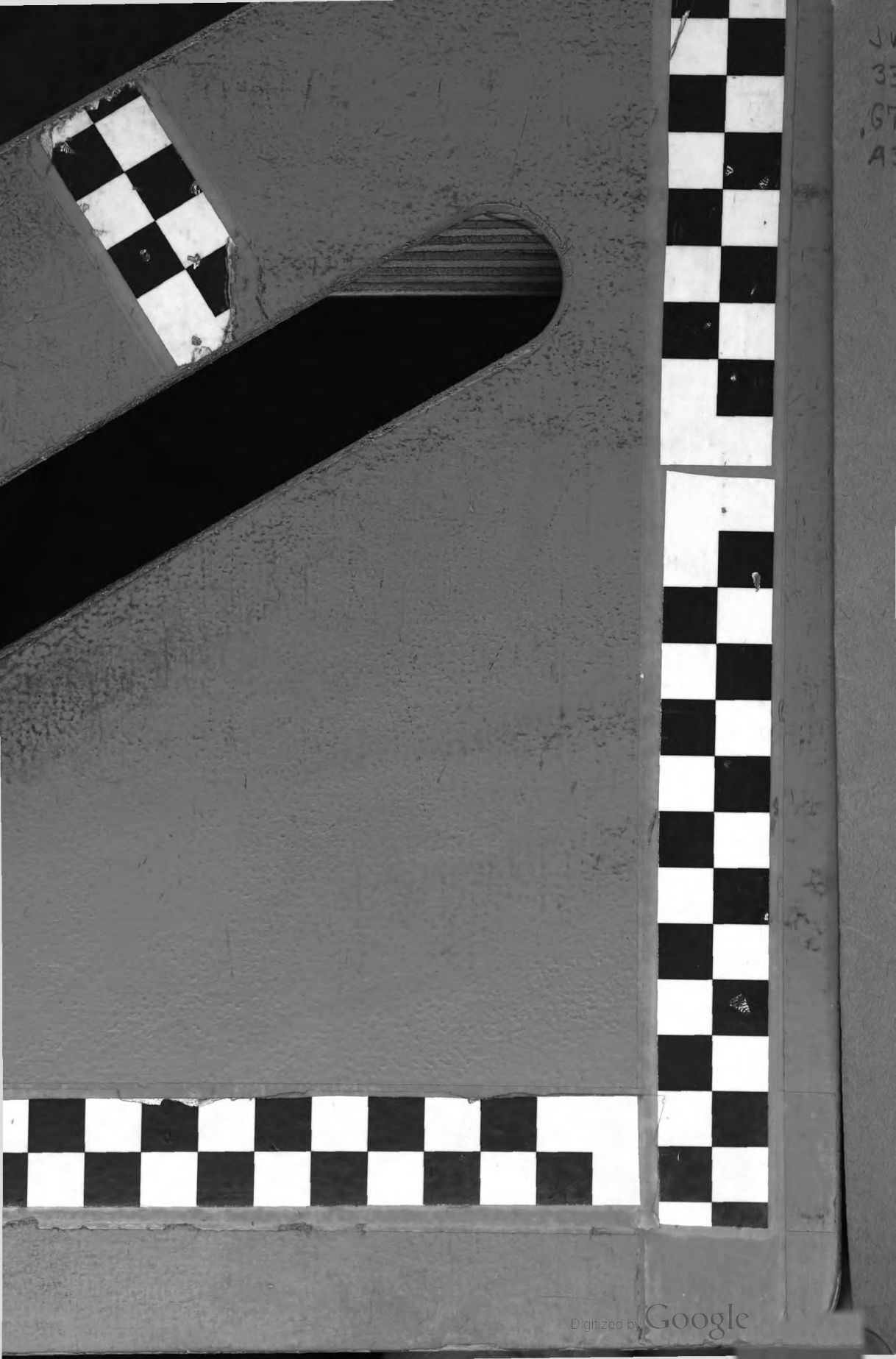
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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1930.

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PREFACE.

Geographical and Historical Note.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30′ South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area approximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population is estimated at 150,000.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted they named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group, and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Boudeuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on the right being named Bougainville after him, and the one on the left named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

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Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolobe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time, many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

Language.

There is no universal language in the Solomon Islands. Numerous dialects are spoken, and it frequently happens that natives living in villages a few miles apart are unable to understand one another. There are many parts of the Protectorate where a form of broken English is spoken and understood by the natives, especially in the eastern parts of the Group.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5*s*., 10*s*., £1, and £5. United Kingdom and Australian coinage are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in the Protectorate are the same as those in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL.

No event of political importance has occurred during the year. The Administrative Officers in charge of the Districts of Malaita, Guadalcanal, Gizo, Shortland, Ysabel, Eastern Solomon Islands,

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and N'Gela have travelled their respective Districts to visit the natives in their villages as far as circumstances have permitted. The District Officer of the Santa Cruz District has been without a ship as it has been undergoing extensive repairs.

In Districts composed of scattered groups of islands the amount of travelling done depends almost entirely on the state of the weather and the efficiency of the vessels fitted with auxiliary engines. Strong south-easterly winds, until the last month of the year made District travelling at times a hazardous undertaking in small ships.

On the large islands of Malaita, Guadalcanal, San Cristoval and Ysabel inland travelling is exceptionally difficult owing to the mountainous state of the country.

The abnormally high and persistent south-east wind coincided with a drought over practically the whole Protectorate. On Ysabel, however, a phenomenal fall of rain occurred during the night of 8th August, and early morning of 9th August, over twenty inches of rain being registered in fourteen hours.

The economic conditions existing in the Protectorate are difficult and have occasioned considerable anxiety. The price of copra, the only industry, was never so low as it is to-day, even before the war. It is not possible to produce copra on plantations at the price offered and it is doubtful if the native can produce economically even when the whole family assists in the production.

The requirements of the native, in these well-timbered tropical islands whose waters provide him with an abundance of fish, are small and what might be termed luxuries he does without in hard times. The purchasing power of the handful of European and Chinese residents is reduced with the result that the imports during the present year have fallen very seriously.

In November the export duty on copra was removed, giving considerable relief to the planters and others.

Owing to the financial stringency the Protectorate Government ecided to pay off the vessel *Ranadi* and place her on the market.

On the 12th July, H.M.S. *Veronica* (Captain G. W. T. Robertson) arrived at Tulagi and visited Shortland and Gizo. On the 22nd of September, H.M.A.S. *Australia* and H.M.A.S. *Anzac* visited Tulagi with Rear-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans on board.

The Advisory Council met on the 20th of October, and continued until the 23rd of October. The Council consisted of four official members (the Resident Commissioner, the Legal Adviser, the Secretary to the Government, and the Treasurer), and four non-official members (His Lordship the Bishop of Melanesia, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Mr. Geoffrey Clift, and Major F. R. Hewitt, M.C.).

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At this meeting the Estimates for the year 1931–32, draft Regulations, and other matters in connexion with the administration of the Protectorate were discussed.

II.—FINANCE.

The total revenue of the Protectorate for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, was £76,678 5*s.* 6*d.* as against £79,935 4*s.* 3*d.* for the previous financial year.

The total expenditure was £68,807 1*s.* 8*d.* as against £91,622 0*s.* 6*d.* for the previous year.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years has been as follows :—

Year.	*Revenue.*			*Expenditure.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1925-26	71,430	5	3	60,330	3	3
1926-27	77,444	19	0	63,740	12	0
1927-28	75,664	6	10	73,993	3	10
1928-29	79,935	4	3	91,632	0	6
1929-30	76,678	5	6	68,807	1	8

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

With the exception of coconuts, there are no crops grown for export. Recently, owing to the depression of the copra market, a few of the more enterprising planters have begun to grow small quantities of secondary crops, such as cotton, groundnuts, and kapok.

Fisheries.

Bêche-de-mer and trocas and turtle shell are worked to a small extent.

Forestry.

There is no Forestry Department. A small quantity of timber is exported from Shortland, and a considerable quantity of kauri pine is shipped from Vanikoro by the Timber Company there.

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A comprehensive table showing the comparative amount of the annual exports of the principal commoditeis during the last five years is given below :—

RETURN OF EXPORTS, 1925–26 TO 1929–30.

	1925–26.		1926–27.		1927–28.		1928–29.		1929–30.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£		£		£		£		£
Bêche-de-mer ... ... tons.	16	2,727	26¾	7,512	39	7,470	22½	3,350	4	520
Copra... ... ... tons.	19,206	369,283	22,316	411,597	21,957	348,793	23,525	387,079	21,300	304,088
Green Snail Shell ... ... tons.	33	619	22	364	56	1,299	117	2,192	114	2,411
Trocas Shell... ... ... tons.	377	21,245	260	14,200	299	12,653	401	17,383	450	26,325
Turtle Shell ... ... cwt.	1½	198	3	297	3	327	2	235	1½	163
Ivory Nuts ... ... tons.	1,380	16,144	893	12,158	1,363	13,579	1,458	15,892	840	8,232
Timber Logs... ... ... S.Ft.	526,876	7,261	719,901	5,750	224,629	2,060	1,069,499	9,700	1,932,107	9,276
Miscellaneous ... ... —	—	1,341	—	116	—	2,638	—	45,000	—	2,426
	—	418,818	—	451,994	—	388,819	—	480,831	—	353,441

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The State of Trade.

The value of imports at the close of the financial year 1929-30 had decreased by £46,834 and the value of exports by £127,390.

The decrease in imports is due to general trade depression and exports to decrease in quantity and value of copra exported. Moreover, during the previous year a quantity of zinc slabs and ore, to the value of £40,000, forming part of the cargo of a Norwegian steamer which was burnt at Gizo, was exported.

Character and Nature of Trade.

Australia supplies the greater portion of the imports. This is due to the fact that the only regular steamship line trading with the Protectorate sails from ports in the Commonwealth.

Trade with the United Kingdom decreased by £3,102 during the year 1929-30, and the decrease in other parts of the Empire was £30,498.

Most of the plantations import their requirements direct from Australia, and there is practically no competition by local retailers.

A list of the principal imports, together with their country of origin, follows :—

Commodity.	*Imports.*	*Country of Origin.*
Kerosene	70,674 gal.	United States.
„	83 „	Persia.
„	2,814 „	Borneo.
Benzine	65,216 „	United States.
„	1,640 „	Borneo.
Tobacco	116,261 lb.	United States.
„	2,333 „	Australia.
„	423 „	United Kingdom.
„	98 „	Africa.
Beer	18,689 gal.	Australia.
„	70 „	United Kingdom.
„	208 „	Germany.
Drapery	£5,869	Australia.
„	£6,881	United Kingdom.
„	£1,720	Japan.
„	£2,800	China.
„	£23	Germany.
„	£194	Belgium.
„	£43	France.
„	£87	Holland.
„	£622	New Zealand.
„	£434	United States.
Rice	592 tons	India.
„	890 „	Burma.
„	68 „	China.
Timber	269,231 S.F.	Australia.
„	49,155 „	New Zealand.
„	21,106 „	United States.
Hardware	£3,462	Australia.
„	£1,574	United Kingdom.
„	£241	New Zealand.
„	£271	United States.

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Commodity.	*Imports.*	*Country of Origin.*
Meats	289,455 lb.	Australia.
,, ...	58,792 ,, ...	New Zealand.
,, ...	8,444 ,, ...	New Caledonia.
,, ...	783 ,, ...	China.
,, ...	3,513 ,, ...	United Kingdom.
,, ...	6,454 ,, ...	United States.
Bags and Sacks	28,138 doz.	India.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS

Shipping.

Steam communication is maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail steamers. The *Mataram* called direct from Australia every six weeks during the past year, and after proceeding through the Group returned to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy from the Commonwealth Government, to which the Protectorate Government contributes an annual sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

The *Marsina* of the same Company called every six weeks at Tulagi from the Mandated Territory of Papua.

In addition, direct overseas shipments were made in British, French, Swedish, and United States steamers during 1929-30.

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars are used, ribbon tracks of coral have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication is maintained by the regular mail steamers, and occasionally by auxiliary vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication is also available by S.S. *Mitiaro*, owned by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company, the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, and the motor vessel *Duranbah*, owned by Messrs. W. R. Carpenter (Solomon Islands), Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail steamers, is carried out in an intermittent fashion through chance auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. The chief postal centres are Tulagi, Gizo, Faisi, and Vanikoro. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate act as Postmasters. A money-order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

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During the year under review 22 mails were despatched overseas from Tulagi.

The following are statistics of postal matter handled :—

	Inland.	*Despatched.*	*Received.*
Prepaid letters	11,500	46,600	70,940
Unpaid letters	80	120	450
Post Cards	—	260	600
Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, etc.	148	2,500	62,960
Admitted free	4,600	1,500	3,000
Total	16,328	10,980	137,950
Registered articles (included in above total).	130	1,130	1,300
Ordinary parcels	25	214	2,770

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the Timber Company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the Company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and all other Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, are by virtue of their offices Judicial Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty. The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The principal Legal Officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is a Judicial Commissioner.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, and the Deputy Commissioners have Civil Jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity, and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a Criminal Jurisdiction in respect of offenders not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards. With some exceptions, all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

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In addition to other means of preserving order, the High Commissioner has certain special powers for deportation of persons whose proceedings appear to endanger the peace of the Protectorate.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Departments are administered by the Officer Commanding, Armed Constabulary. He is assisted by a European Sub-Inspector of Constabulary and a European Gaoler. The native personnel of the Armed Constabulary consists of three Sergeants-Major and 142 other ranks. They are distributed in detachments throughout the Districts.

The Constabulary are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The health of the prisoners, confined in prisons situated in the various Districts, has been good. The prison buildings are adequate.

The Criminal Statistics of the Protectorate for the year 1929-30 are as follows :—

1.—CRIMES REPORTED TO, OR KNOWN TO, THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	*Crimes reported or known to the Police.*			*Persons proceeded Against.*				
	Total.	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court.*	*Number.*			*Apprehended.*	*Summoned.*
				Total.	*M.*	*F.*		
1. Homicide	21	—	21	21	21	—	21	—
2. Other offences against the person.	105	—	105	105	104	1	86	19
3. Praedial larceny ...	24	—	24	24	22	2	13	11
4. Other offences against property.	8	—	8	8	8	—	7	1
5. Other crimes	287	—	287	287	281	6	200	87

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2.—PERSONS DEALT WITH IN DISTRICT COURTS BEFORE A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

Crime or Offence.	Number.	Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
						Sentences.			
	Total.	For want of prosecution.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Homicide	10	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person.	132	1	23	8	100	65	1*	33	2
3. Prædial larceny ...	28	—	1	—	27	19	—	7	1
4. Offences against property (other than prædial larceny and malicious injury to property) (Malicious injury to property.)	15	—	1	—	14	10	—	4	—
5. Other crimes, viz. :—									
Offences against the Masters and Servants laws, including laws relating to labourers under contract.	96	3	16	—	77	21	—	54	2
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate.	209	6	3	—	200	73	—	96	31
Miscellaneous minor offences.	197	1	2	—	194	111	1	81	1

Of the total number of cases brought before the Courts 22 were females.

* Whipping in addition to imprisonment.

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3.—Persons tried before a Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Sex.		Not tried (Nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
									Sentences.						
	Total.	In Circuit Court.	In Resident Magistrates' Court.	M.	F.				Total.	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1.—															
Murder of wife or concubine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than wife, concubine, or child.	12	—	—	12	—	1	—	1	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—															
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	—
3.—Praedial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—															
Offences against property with violence to the person.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Other crimes	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of this Department has been necessarily curtailed owing to the financial stringency which has prevailed during the year. Several minor works have been carried out and the usual necessary maintenance of buildings.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The year may be considered satisfactory from a health point of view. Compared with the previous year, the hospital admissions show a decrease in the number of Europeans and Asiatics, but an increase in the number of natives. The increase in native patients was due to the influenza epidemic on Tulagi in November and December, 1930.

Europeans.

The population of Europeans is 493.

The climate is unfavourable for Europeans on account of its humidity and constant heat, and particularly on account of the prevalence of malaria. There were six European deaths during the year from the following causes:—cerebral malaria, two; haemorrhage, two; multiple abscesses and pyaemia, one; and cerebral haemorrhage, one. There was no mortality among Government officials.

Asiatics.

The health of the Asiatic population was good. There were three deaths among them:—general tuberculosis, one; inanition, one; and accidental from burns, one.

Natives.

Epidemics of whooping-cough and influenza were reported during the year, and both of these diseases were responsible for many deaths among the natives, especially infants and children. Whooping-cough was apparently introduced into the Protectorate from Australia.

Acute poliomyelitis did not recur this year.

No serious outbreak of dysentery was reported, but sporadic cases of this disease occurred from time to time. Tuberculosis is common, and is one of the most frequent causes of death. Respiratory diseases, particularly pneumonia, are also a major cause of death among the natives. Leprosy is not uncommon in the Protectorate, and 37 lepers received treatment during the year.

The treatment of yaws and hookworm was carried out systematically and intensively by the Rockefeller Assisted Medical Campaign, Government Medical Officers, and subsidized Medical Officers and Missionaries.

During the year, the Rockefeller Assisted Medical Campaign gave 32,702 injections to 18,704 natives for yaws and treated 12,904

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natives for hookworm. 805 injections for yaws were given to in-patients and out-patients at the Government Hospital, Tulagi.

Sanitary.

A vigorous sanitary campaign was carried out on Tulagi during the year, and the results achieved have been correspondingly good. House to house inspections, and the oiling of drains and swampy areas were carried out weekly.

General.

Tulagi Hospital has wards for European, Asiatic, and native patients. Small native hospitals are maintained at District Headquarters in charge of native dressers working under the supervision of the District Officers.

There are subsidized Mission Hospitals in the Gizo District (Methodist Mission), North Malaita (Melanesian Mission), and at Choiseul (Methodist Mission). There was also a native hospital at Su'u, South Malaita, under the control of a subsidized Medical Officer, but, owing to the departure of this officer, the hospital had to be closed during the latter part of the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Education is entirely in the hands of the various mission bodies. For the financial year under review, the sum of £150 was included in the Estimates of Expenditure for technical grants to mission schools. The following grants were made, in accordance with the amount of attention devoted to such education :—

South Sea Evangelical Mission	...	£50
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	...	£50.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

During the year 1930, 21 surveys were carried out, the total area surveyed being 5,606 acres 1 rood. In addition, numerous plans and deeds were drafted in connexion with Messrs. Lever's new lease (to replace the old Certificates of Occupation) and various Conveyances, Leases, etc. Large plans of surveys and coastal traverses of the islands of Guadalcanal, Russell, Shortland, and Banika have also been prepared, and are still in course of preparation, for the Australian Naval Authorities.

XI.—LABOUR.

The staple industry of the Protectorate is the cultivation of coconuts and their subsequent conversion into copra. The industry requires a high labour-strength, about one unit to 10 acres for estates of large size. On smaller estates the unit per acre figure

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is much higher. The entire labour supply is derived from indigenous natives, the bulk of whom are recruited from the island of Malaita. A native is eligible for employment as a labourer at the age of 16 years, or as a light labourer, performing certain definitely scheduled classes of work, at the age of 14 years. A system of contract is in vogue, the maximum term allowed by law being two years. Minimum wages are fixed by law at 20*s.* and 10*s.* *per mensem* for labourers and light labourers, respectively.

For the most part, labourers are recruited at their homes by professional licensed recruiters, who run licensed vessels.

The employer of a native labourer is required by law to feed, clothe, and house the labourer according to certain minimum scales, to provide him with medical attention, and to repatriate him to his home on the expiration of his term of contract. Should the labourer be accompanied by dependants, the employer is under similar liability towards them. The interests of the labourer are watched by the various District Officers, and comprehensive Regulations control the actions of employers and employees alike.

The hours of work which a labourer may be called upon to perform are controlled by definite sections in the Labour Regulations, and a system of " task work " is in vogue, five and a half tasks completing one week's work.

On time-work the labourer may be called upon to work nine hours *per diem* and on task-work the task is such that it can be completed in six hours.

F. N. ASHLEY,

Resident Commissioner,

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

21*st January*, 1931.

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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
Government Stations underlined
Bougainville I.
Shortland Is.
Treasury I.
Choiseul I.
Santa Isabel I.
New Georgia
Rendova I.
Vangunu I.
Gatokae I.
Russell Is.
Florida Is.
Savo I.
Guadalcanal I.
Malaita
Malaita or Mala
San Cristoval I.
Ulawa I.
Three Sisters
Star Is.
Rennell I.
Bellona I.
Lake Tungano
Anuda or Cherry I.
Tikopia I.
Duff Group
Vanikoro Is.
Utupua I.
Santa Cruz I.
Nendo
Tinakula I.
Matema or Swallow Group
Treasury Passage
Indispensable Reefs
Ontong Java Atoll
Sikaiana or Stewart I.
Ongtong Java Reefs
Lord Howe I.
Kelso Reefs
Sandwich Rocks
Capricorn Group
Lihou Reefs
Coringa Is.
Willis I.
Kenn Reefs
Frederick Reefs
Flinders Reefs
Wreck Reefs
Fairfax I.
Fraser I.
Bampton Reefs
Kelso Reefs
Marion Reefs
Hunter I.
Elizabeth Reefs
Middleton Reefs
Gower I.
Norfolk I.
Kermadec Is.
Raoul I.
Macauley I.
Curtis I.
Meyer I.
Volcano Is.
Bonin Is.
Marcus I.
Ponape I.
Kusaie I.
Jaluit I.
Ocean I.
Nauru I.
Gilbert Is.
Ellice Is.
Phoenix Is.
Hull I.
Sydney I.
Manihiki Is.
Penrhyn I.
Suwarrow I.
Palmerston I.
Niue or Savage I.
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REPORT FOR 1930

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No. **1532.**

SIERRA LEONE

REPORT FOR 1930

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SIERRA LEONE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

History and Geography.

1. Sierra Leone, which has been known to historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make suitable provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May, 1787. The original grant was made by the local chief, King Tom, and this grant was subsequently ratified by the Paramount Chief Nembanna.

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In 1791 a charter was granted to the Sierra Leone Company with exclusive right to lands purchased from the native chiefs, and in 1792 the original colonists were joined by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later, in 1800, about 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were transported to Sierra Leone and allotted lands at Granville Town (now Fura Bay and Cline Town).

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from the land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On the 1st January, 1808 (in pursuance of a Bill in Parliament, which received the Royal Assent on the 8th August, 1807), the Colony, comprising the original settlement and certain adjacent territory ceded to the Sierra Leone Company by King Firama and King Tom, was transferred to the Crown.

About the same time, in March, 1808, a Vice-Admiralty Court was constituted in Sierra Leone for the adjudication of all captured slaves brought in by His Majesty's ships. These slaves, who were known as "Liberated Africans," were allotted various occupations; and many of them became merged with the earlier inhabitants. Unfortunately disease and lack of proper accommodation caused many casualties from time to time, while larger numbers entered military service or emigrated. Nevertheless the population of Freetown rapidly increased from about 1,000 in 1808 to about 13,000 in 1826.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland; and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended so as to comprise the whole of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, Turner's Peninsula, Banana Islands, and a number of small islands adjacent to Sherbro. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with a view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on the 21st January, 1824, that Governor Sir Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were handed over to a Committee of Merchants (The

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African Company) and for a time ceased to be under the Governor of Sierra Leone; but owing to reports as to the merchants connivance with the slave trade the Gold Coast was again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes took place in 1850 (by a Charter of the 24th January) when the British territories on the Gold Coast were made a separate Government, and in 1866, when (by a Charter of the 19th February) the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually, a new Charter, dated the 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1886 the Colony was placed in telegraphic communication with England.

In 1895 the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified by agreement, the eastern boundary being subsequently defined in 1911 by agreement between the British and French Governments and the British and Liberian Governments.

In 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts, and Ordinances were passed providing for its administration (see the last paragraph under Section I, General).

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate; this broke out when a Temne chief (Bai Bureh) refused to pay the house tax, which was then being imposed for the first time. In April of that year the insurrection became more general and many Mende chiefdoms were involved. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

2. The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,250 square miles) and lies between the 7th and 10th parallels of North latitude and 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of West longitude. It extends for a maximum distance of rather over 200 miles from north to south and of about 180 miles from west to east.

The Colony proper, as already indicated, comprises the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Turner's Peninsula, Sherbro, and a number of smaller islands.

The Sierra Leone Peninsula was doubtless well known to the earliest navigators, as it is one of the few places on the coast of West Africa where mountainous land is found close to the sea. Its conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 ft.), are visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

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These mountains are of very old volcanic formation, consisting chiefly of norite. The Pensinsula is well wooded in places, but was probably always thinly populated on account of its mountainous character and the rocky and somewhat poor nature of its soil.

Possibly these two characteristics account for the readiness of the ruling chiefs and their people to concede the land to the British Government on various occasions between the years 1788 and 1861. The total area of the Peninsula is about 260 square miles, but its population, including Freetown, numbers 85,163 (1921 Census).

Freetown, the capital of the Colony, is situated on the north-east corner of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour formed by the mouth of the Rokelle or Sierra Leone River. The deep channel, which is over a mile in width, affords good anchorage close to the shore for the largest ships.

The town itself is on the whole well laid out with straight and often broad streets; this is due to the surveyors who accompanied even the earliest expedition for the purpose of establishing a settlement, and who planned the nucleus of a well-designed town. During the past 20 years a number of good public and private buildings have been erected, and during the past 10 years the streets have been greatly improved. At the present time about 800 motor vehicles ply in and around Freetown. The town enjoys a splendid pipe-borne water supply, the catchment area being situated in the mountains, where there are large reservations of land. This and other equally important sanitary improvements have done much towards dispelling the evil reputation from which the city has long suffered. At the present time the Government is engaged in canalizing the main streams and the street drains; and an expenditure of approximately £200,000 on this work is contemplated. The population of Freetown, according to the 1921 Census, was approximately 45,000.

Sherbro Island, which is almost equal in area to the Peninsula, is situated at the estuaries of several large rivers and owes its importance as a trading centre to this fact. The island is flat and sandy generally and is intersected by creeks. The chief town is Bonthe, a port of call for sea-going steamers.

The Protectorate is well watered by a network of rivers and streams. There are eight or nine considerable rivers which have their source from a range of hills in the north-east, forming part of the Futa Jallon Range (the watershed of an important system of rivers, including the Niger and the Gambia). Most of these rivers have wide estuaries; and, though none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for launches, lighters, and small tugs, particularly during the rainy season. On the other hand, they have been a severe handicap to motor roadmaking, which has, nevertheless, progressed rapidly of late, see Section V.

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The nature of the country varies considerably. A line drawn east from Freetown indicates approximately the latitude at which the dense bush country (originally tropical forest) of the south gives place to the more thinly wooded country of the north. In the northern belt the rainfall is somewhat less than in the south, and the nights are undoubtedly cooler.

The Protectorate supports an average of 57.48 persons to the square mile. The population is somewhat denser in the Central and Southern Provinces than in the Northern Province.

The population of the Protectorate, according to the 1921 Census, was 1,456,148. The following tribes inhabit the three Provinces :—

Northern Province ... Susus, Yalunkas, Limbas, Lokkos and Temnes, with some Mandingoes, Fullahs, and Kissis.

Central Province ... Konnos, Kissis and Mendes, with some Bandis and Golas.

Southern Province ... Mendes, Krims, Veis, Golas, Sherbros, and some Temnes.

The Mendes and Temnes are the most numerous of all these tribes, and their languages are the most important amongst native dialects in the Protectorate. In Freetown, however, and the surrounding districts a kind of " pidgin " English is spoken by the inhabitants other than literates, and this form of English, which is almost unintelligible to the Englishman himself on his first arrival in the country, is beginning to be understood in most parts of the Protectorate.

Currency, etc.

3. Imperial currency, monetary units, and weights and measures are in use in the Colony and Protectorate. In addition to Imperial currency, West African silver coins and West African alloy coins are current, and also West African notes of the values £1 and 10s.

West African currency is issued and controlled by the West African Currency Board : a sum of £24,347 was, during the year under review, received from the Board as the Colony's share of the distribution of income from investments.

I.—GENERAL.

4. The general trade of the Colony was very disappointing and early in the year it appeared that the revenue would fall considerably below the estimate. The price of palm kernels, the principal export of the country, fell from £20 4s. per ton in January to £11 per ton in December. The action of the Government in reducing the railway freight on this commodity during the latter part of the year was instrumental in assisting the export which would otherwise have shown a very considerable decrease.

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The revenue for the year was nominally £27,057 short of the estimate; but as a special sum of £76,863 was credited to revenue in respect of reimbursement from the Domestic Loan, the actual deficit by comparison with the estimate was £103,920. On the other hand, owing to a vigorous campaign of economy, the expenditure was £27,652 below the estimate; so on balance the loss on the working of the year was £76,268.

5. There were no epidemics during the year and the general health of the Colony was satisfactory. There was an outbreak of anthrax among cattle in the Protectorate, but with close co-operation between the health and political officers and the native population it was quickly stamped out.

6. During the year arrangements progressed for the formation of a Company—the Sierra Leone Development Company Limited—to work the iron ore deposits at Marampa, for which the Colonial Development Fund is lending the Colony £500,000. An actual start was made in October on the construction of the port at Pepel Point and of the railway thence to Marampa, a distance of just over 50 miles.

Progress was made with two other schemes financed in part from the Colonial Development Fund, viz., a passenger jetty at Freetown and the canalization of streams within the city of Freetown.

7. Further deposits of haematite ore were discovered in the Northern Province by the Geological Survey Department and the area was closed to prospecting.

Gold mining was commenced during the year.

8. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for an alteration in the political divisions of the Protectorate, by combining the Central and Southern Provinces to form one Southern Province—the division as from the 1st January, 1931, will be :—

Northern Province ...	Bombali, Kambia, Karene, Koinadugu, and Port Loko Districts.
Southern Province ...	Bo, Bonthe, Kailahun, Kenema, Kono, Moyamba, and Pujehun Districts.

The amalgamation of the former Central and Southern Provinces into one (Southern) Province was rendered possible by improved communications, namely, the new motor road system, on which Government had spent considerable sums within the last few years. For the same reason the number of districts was reduced from ten (total for the old Central and Southern Provinces) to seven, since Government was satisfied that the administration could be carried out more economically and in some respects more satisfactorily by such a reduction.

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On the other hand, no change was made in the Northern Province where districts were already comparatively large and where new motor roads had not altered routes to quite the same extent as in the new Southern Province.

II.—FINANCE.

9. The financial year is from 1st January to 31st December. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926	855,440	957,155
1927	719,637*	754,610*
1928	826,319	815,374
1929	740,646	871,086
1930	742,972†	805,725

10. The year's working may be summarized as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1930		164,060
Expenditure for 1930	805,725	
Revenue for 1930	742,972	
		62,753
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1930 ...		101,307

Of the total revenue in 1930 the sum of £426,943 was derived from Customs duties, £96,488 from indirect taxation, and £219,541 from other sources of revenue.

The funded debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1930, was £1,990,173, against which the accumulations to the Sinking Funds, for its amortization, amounted at that date to £506,630 5s. 0d.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

11. The Department of Agriculture was reconstituted as one organism in which the needs of the instructional work are served closely and directly by the advisory work (economics, entomology,

* The figures of revenue and expenditure for the years 1925 and 1926 include gross totals of railway revenue and expenditure. From the year 1927 only the net result of the working of the railway is included in the general accounts.

† Includes £76,862 13s. 6d. Reimbursement from Domestic Loan on account of various Loan Works charged to Surplus Balances.

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mycology) under guidance from Headquarters. Following this plan further, the old Division of Inspection of Plants and Produce was made part of the departmental organism, so that now the officers concerned co-operate intimately for the chief work of produce inspection as broadly conceived, namely, produce improvement.

12. Culture demonstration plots of the inferior native oil palms attained no interest of practical value, and were abandoned in favour of what the instinct of the native cultivator rightly recognizes as the best, namely, the extension of Nigerian oil palms through nursery work and the demonstration plots of chiefs and others. The observations on the exotic oil palms at Njala Experimental Station were continued for the purpose of forming a plan of the work with a definite object.

13. Success continued with the extension of the growing of swamp rice in inland swamps, especially in the Central Province; and for this the employment of practical farmers instead of semi-literate book-learners well justified itself. The substitution in a large degree of swamp rice for upland, together with the promised active co-operation of the Administration for encouraging farming so as to leave protection belts of secondary bush around hills and along contours, instead of farming down the slopes, gives hope for a significant reduction of the damage through shifting cultivation in this way. For assisting in controlling the encouragement of rice-growing in tidal swamps, a visit of an Agricultural Officer to India and Ceylon in 1931 has been arranged. Useful normal features of native farming, such as following swamp rice with sweet potatoes and interculture of suitable millets with rice, have been encouraged. For extending the basis of future work, detailed information regarding native crops as grown and used at present is being compiled by the Agricultural Officers.

14. Improvement of cultivation is taking place mainly through the plough and harrow, especially in the Northern Province; and that of preparation of produce has been successfully concerned chiefly with piassava and raffia. Extension of the growing of coffee, and to a smaller degree of cacao, has continued; but the resources of the Department do not yet provide for adequate instruction regarding these crops.

15. A standing plan of campaign against locusts, including a bilateral news service with French Guinea, was constituted.

16. Normal progress was made with the work supported from Surplus Balances and by contributions by the Empire Marketing Board and (for the oil palm) by a local firm, for obtaining information for encouraging plantation agriculture in bananas and citrus at Newton Experimental Farm and oil palms at Masanki Plantation

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(Mabang). In the former, experimental shipments of bananas should be possible in 1931, and in the latter, the same year should see the completion of the planting of the 2,200 acres that have been laid out for the purpose.

Forestry.

17. There was no increase during the year in the area of reserved forest, the total remaining at 803 square miles or 2.9 per cent. of the area of the country.

18. Two areas of deforested land (1 square mile at Tabe and about 300 acres at Port Loko) which had been selected for experimental re-afforestation were surveyed by the Survey Department with a view to their reservation under the Forestry Ordinance.

19. At Tabe a nursery was established, a promising nursery method evolved, and stock raised for planting in 1931.

20. Through the good offices of the Provincial Administration, tribal authorities were persuaded to protect, under their own laws, a number of small areas of forest.

21. The routine protection of Forest Reserves by means of patrols and the maintenance of boundaries was carried on as usual.

Mines.

22. In 1930 there were six mining developments of major interest. They were :—

(i) The conclusion of arrangements necessary to finance the scheme for exploiting the Marampa iron ore deposits, including the formation of the Sierra Leone Development Company Limited with a registered capital of £600,000, and the loan to that company of a sum of £500,000 by the Government of Sierra Leone, with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Following this and the completion of prospecting and development work on the property, the latter part of the year saw the commencement of construction of the Pepel Point-Marampa railway.

(ii) The discovery by the Geological Department of large iron ore deposits in the vicinity of the Tonkolili River and its tributaries, Koinadugu District, Northern Province. Subsequently this area was closed to prospecting.

(iii) The commencement of gold mining in the Protectorate, and the opening up of several of the new gold areas found by the Government Geological Survey.

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(iv) The favourable developments on the Lago chromite area near Hangha. Hangha station is on the main line of the Government railway system.

(v) The enactment of legislation to allow the grant of special exclusive prospecting licences over large areas to interests willing and able to furnish the funds and technical knowledge to prospect such areas.

(vi) The fall in the price of platinum from £13 to £6 15s. 0d. between the beginning and end of the year.

23. At the end of the year, excluding the Marampa Concession, ground held under mining titles exceeded 40 square miles and was covered by twenty-four titles.

Of this, ground covered by exclusive prospecting licences was divided between various minerals, compared with 1929, as follows :—

	1929.	1930.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*
Gold	14	22
Platinum	20	8
Chromite	1	10

From this table may be seen the effect on enterprise of the fall in the price of platinum and of the announcement of new gold discoveries.

24. Owing to the number of mineral discoveries announced by the Geological Department many had not yet been examined on behalf of private interests by the end of 1930, so that ample scope is left for prospecting during the coming year.

25. In November and December the components of two slackline cableway bucket and scraper units were imported for installation on gold properties, but they were not in operation at the end of the year.

26. Mining of precious minerals, by hand methods of working, resulted in an output of 542 ounces of coarse crude platinum and 895 ounces of unrefined gold bullion.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

27. The total value of imports into the Colony during 1930 amounted to £1,424,175, being £364,878 less than the figures recorded in the previous year.

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28. The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the past two years :—

	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Commercial Imports ...	1,474,126	1,217,960
Government Imports ...	193,126	117,771
Specie	121,801	88,444
Total	£1,789,053	£1,424,175

	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	494,865	381,007
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	166,429	161,708
Class III.—Articles mainly manufactured	1,002,491	790,442
Class IV.—Miscellaneous ...	3,096	2,402
Class V.—Bullion and specie	122,172	88,616
Total	£1,789,053	£1,424,175

A general decrease is recorded in the various classes during the year as compared with the figures for 1929. Reduced imports of foodstuffs were mainly responsible for the deficit of £113,858 in Class I., a decrease of £69,789 being recorded under this head. The decrease in foodstuffs was general.

29. The import of potable spirits fell by 3,207 gallons (£1,464) and that of wines by 41,649 (£9,457). Unmanufactured tobacco recorded a considerable decrease both in quantity and value, 1,364,854 lb. valued at £62,809 having been imported as compared with 1,815,845 lb. (£86,629) in the previous year.

Class II. showed a decrease of £4,721. Imports of lumber fell by £10,636, which deficit was however offset by increased importations of oil fuel, £1,201 ; illuminating oil, £2,807 ; lubricating oil, £846 ; motor spirit, £1,429 ; pitch, £700 ; tar, £1,286 ; and groundnuts, £1,424. The total quantity of commercial coal imported in 1930 was 38,062 tons (£53,502) as against 32,199 tons (£46,070) in 1929. The quantity of commercial coal imported was the largest for many years, a clear indication that the bunkering trade continues to improve.

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The greatest decrease in Class III. was in cottons, a deficit of £48,375 was recorded in cotton piece-goods and in cottons, other, £30,334.

Exports.

30. The total value of exports from the Colony amounted to £1,216,046 as against £1,532,237 in 1929—a decrease of £316,191. Exports are valued as they lie on the exporting ship, such value includes export duty, cost of packages, and all charges incidental to shipment.

31. The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the quantity and value of the principal exports during the last three years :—

Articles.	*Quantities.*			*Value.*		
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
				£	£	£
Cocoa, raw (tons)...	84	96	80	3,176	3,398	2,548
Ginger (cwt.) ...	20,431	30,966	39,437	30,582	59,308	57,228
Peppers (tons) ...	105	62	111	10,554	5,131	4,421
Rice (tons) ...	373	13	175	5,027	220	2,151
Benniseed (tons) ...	116	179	41	2,110	2,997	538
Hides (lb.)... ...	71,114	97,670	94,455	4,386	4,656	2,853
Kolas (lb.)... ...	7,390,560	7,005,078	5,087,077	281,997	266,422	186,197
Palm Kernels (tons)	67,105	60,205	56,641	1,150,649	876,308	664,591
Palm Oil (tons) ...	2,525	2,845	3,652	66,445	75,153	79,310
Piassava (tons) ...	3,189	1,232	2,417	40,369	17,177	36,582
Platinum (oz.) ...	—	21	488	—	218	3,631

Palm Kernels.—The continued glut of whale oil and oil seeds in the European markets resulted in a very heavy decline in the price of kernels, which fell from £16 15s. 0d. in January—in itself a low price—to £10 19s. 8d. in December, the lowest price on record. Although the value decreased by £211,717, only a moderate decrease in the tonnage exported was recorded—56,641 tons having been shipped as against 60,205 tons in the previous year. Of the quantity shipped, Germany purchased 29,375 tons, United Kingdom 17,713 tons, Denmark 7,567 tons, and other countries 1,986 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	£
1926	65,000	1,116,780
1927	65,436	1,077,450
1928	67,105	1,150,649
1929	60,205	876,308
1930	56,641	664,591

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Palm Oil.—The total export of palm oil in 1930 amounted to 3,652 tons valued at £79,310 as compared with 2,845 tons of the value of £75,153 in 1929, or an increase in quantity and value of 807 tons (£4,157). The bulk of this oil went to the United Kingdom.

Kola Nuts.—This product is the second most important article of export from the Colony and, like palm kernels, a decrease both in quantity and value is recorded. The total quantity exported was 5,087,077 lb. as compared with 7,005,078 lb. in 1929 and in value £186,197 as against £266,422. Exports to Nigeria and Senegal fell respectively by 962,149 lb. and 921,556 lb., a slight increase of 1,736 lb. was, however, recorded in shipments to the Gambia. The low price offered for groundnuts in Europe was reflected in the diminished export of kola nuts from this Colony, which product is mainly purchased by groundnut producing countries in West Africa.

Ginger.—8,471 cwt. were shipped in excess of the previous year although the value decreased by £2,080. The total quantity exported was 39,437 cwt. valued at £57,228 as compared with 30,966 cwt. (£59,308) in 1929. The quality of ginger exported has improved considerably in recent years, the decrease in value being, as in the case of palm kernels, attributable to European market prices.

Peppers.—The quantity of peppers exported exceeded that of any previous year, but a shrinkage in the value was recorded. 111 tons valued at £4,421 were shipped as compared with 62 tons valued at £5,131 in the previous year. Nigeria purchased 39 tons more than in 1929, whereas shipments to the United Kingdom were 21 tons less. Over-production in East Africa of this commodity was reflected in a decrease in value in the European markets.

Platinum.—In 1929, 21 oz. valued at £218 were shipped. The quantity exported in 1930 was 488 oz., valued at £3,631.

Gold.—384 oz. troy, valued at £1,617, were shipped to the United Kingdom as compared with the minute initial shipment of 5 dwt. (£1) exported in 1929.

Direction of Trade.

32. The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years :—

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Year.	Total Imports less Specie.	Re-exports less Specie.	Net Imports.	Exports of the produce and manufactures of the Colony.	Excess of Net Imports over Domestic Exports.	Excess of Domestic Exports over net Imports.	Customs Duty on Imports and Exports.	Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1926	1,626,041	151,121	1,474,920	1,562,525	—	87,605	454,532	4,058,059
1927	1,880,824	189,982	1,690,842	1,527,077	163,765	—	534,718	4,529,038
1928	1,784,788	162,659	1,622,199	1,609,614	12,515	—	560,352	4,774,831
1929	1,667,252	180,309	1,486,943	1,319,453	167,490	—	508,139	4,812,566
1930	1,335,731	141,066	1,194,665	1,047,340	147,325	—	428,369	4,621,113

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Of the total import trade of £1,424,175, £783,812 or 55.04 per cent. came from the United Kingdom as compared with £977,692 or 54.65 per cent. in 1929. The United States of America accounted for £206,711 or 14.51 per cent. and Germany £108,336 or 7.61 per cent. The percentage of imports from foreign West African Possessions remains the same.

Of the gross export trade of £1,216,046, £372,682 or 30.65 per cent. went to Germany, £337,376 or 27.74 per cent. to the United Kingdom, Denmark £86,196 or 7.09 per cent., United States of America £32,574 or 2.68 per cent., and £31,729 or 2.6 per cent. to foreign West African Possessions.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

33. There was a decrease of 10 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering the Colony during the year, and in tonnage 89,769. Out of a total of 2,310,999 tons entered 61.08 per cent. was British, 11.14 per cent. German, 7.93 per cent. American, 7.61 per cent. Dutch, and 6.36 per cent. French. The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year :—

	Steam and Motor vessels entered.	
Nationality.	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
American	55	183,256
British	460	1,411,538
Danish	2	2,252
Dutch	85	175,921
French	51	147,052
German	105	257,502
Greek	1	2,104
Italian	22	72,559
Norwegian	16	15,786
Spanish	4	5,780
Swedish	17	37,249
Total	818	2,310,999

Of the above vessels 11 entered at Sherbro, 4 at Mano Salija, 2 at Sulima, and the remaining 801 at Freetown.

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34. The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from West African ports :—

Line.	*From.*	*Frequency of calls.*
Barber West African Line.	New York ...	Every 20 days with general cargo.
Elder Dempster ...	United Kingdom ports.	Passengers three times each month; cargo frequently.
Do. ...	Continental ports	Bi-monthly.
Do. ...	Canada	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ...	Monthly.
Holland West African Line.	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux.	Passengers monthly; cargo about every 10 days.
Navigazione Triestina Libera.	Genoa	Cargo once a month.
Woermann	Hamburg, Southampton.	Passengers monthly.
Do.	Hamburg, Amsterdam.	Cargo every fortnight.

Railways.

35. The total length of open line at the end of 1930 was 311 miles.

The capital expenditure of the railway to the 31st December, 1930, was £1,741,708.

36. The total revenue of the railway was £190,577, which shows a decrease of £42,935, owing to bad trade, on the figure for the previous year.

The revenue includes £1,558 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, etc.

37. The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £266,922. This total includes £84,284 for loan charges, pensions, and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government Departments, and expenses in connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme.

38. Passenger journeys in the year were 258,834, a decrease of 108,768 on the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 70,949 tons against 75,473 in 1929. The decrease in the number of passenger journeys is due to fewer passengers travelling owing to bad trade, the closing of the Makeni-Kamabai Section and motor competition between Freetown and Wellington.

Receipts per train mile :—

	1913.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Receipts per train mile	9 6·11	10 8·46	11 3·44	11 7·13	10 10·71
Working expenses per train mile.	*5 1·09	*7 6·80	9 2·55	10 4·34	11 4·17
Passengers carried ...	438,388	589,898	604,737	367,602	258,834
Tonnage carried ...	62,084	77,060	78,385	75,473	70,949

* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

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39. The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 40 locomotives, 85 coaching vehicles, and 348 goods vehicles.

Motor Bus Service.

40. As foreshadowed in paragraph 40 of the Annual General Report for 1929, the motor bus service was extended eastwards to Cline Town and Kissy during the year. Operations on a small scale were commenced on this route—which runs parallel to the railway—on the 28th of April, and continued to the end of the year without an addition to the fleet of omnibuses. Another omnibus was ordered for this service and arrived in December.

The primary object of the extension of the bus service to Kissy was the recapture, if possible, of the passenger traffic which had been deflected from the railway, and to provide a check against any further extension of private road transport in direct competition with the railway in and beyond this area. The railway local passenger traffic between Water Street and Kissy had fallen from 93,173 passengers in 1928 to 60,365 in 1929 and to 16,219 in the first four months of 1930.

From May to December, 1930, the number of passengers carried by omnibus between Water Street and Kissy was 57,716, whilst economies in railway personnel and stores were effected as a result of the cancellation of unremunerative local trains.

On the original routes between Water Street, Lumley, and Hill Station the number of passengers increased from 276,848 (11 months) in 1929, to 348,963 in 1930. The total number of passengers carried by omnibus on all routes was 406,679.

The loss on working (excluding interest and depreciation), which in 1929 was £822, was reduced, in 1930, to £342.

Roads.

41. Considerable progress has been made during the past few years in the construction of motor roads in the Protectorate. At the end of 1928 the total mileage was approximately 400. A further 140 miles was added in 1929 and 164 miles during 1930. The total mileage open for traffic at 31st December, 1930, was 704; in addition there were some 28 miles of earthworks completed but not open to traffic. This leaves about 116 miles to complete the programme which was spread over a period up to the end of 1931, apart from some 40 miles which have now been excluded from the programme.

42. The road system in general is designed to furnish feeder roads to the railway, and also, as in the case of several roads in the Southern Province, to provide access to points whence produce may be taken by water transport to the nearest shipping port. Link roads are also provided to enable motor transport vehicles to be moved from one area to another.

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The road surfacing is in general of laterite gravel, and only pneumatic tyres are permitted for motor vehicles.

43. Over the larger rivers, where otherwise long and expensive bridges would be required, the traffic is dealt with by pontoon ferries hauled across by hand. In one case, the crossing over the Sewa River on the Bo-Pujehun Road, a steel pontoon ferry has been installed driven by an outboard motor.

Waterways.

44. There is a considerable mileage of waterways in the Colony and Protectorate. Most of the routes are navigable only by vessels of light draught; they are, however, the means of conveying large quantities of produce to Freetown and Bonthe for shipment. The most important of these are the Bum Kittam, which separates Turner's Peninsula from the mainland in the Southern Province of the Protectorate; this has branches that enable launch communication to be maintained between Bonthe and Sumbuya and Yoni, thus linking up Bonthe with the Protectorate road system at two points; the Port Loko creek which bears all produce from the environs of Port Loko to Freetown; and the river routes from Kambia (on the Great Scarcies River) and Mange (on the Little Scarcies River) in the Northern Province.

Postal.

45. There was a further general falling off in Postal business during 1930 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 22 Post Offices and 50 Postal Agencies; money order business from 24 and postal order business from 57 offices.

46. The total revenue collected was £26,925 as against a sum of £28,063 the previous year. Of this amount, £13,764 was derived from direct postal revenue, £8,773 from Customs duty on parcels, and £4,388 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

47. As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,014,666 as compared with 2,096,664 in 1929. Included therein are 110,089 registered articles.

48. Money order transactions decreased from 5,671 (amounting in value to £46,533) in 1929 to 5,079 (value £42,813) in 1930.

49. The number and value of postal orders issued during the year (55,351 and £36,437) and also the number and value of postal orders paid (45,086 and £31,339) showed decreases on the corresponding figures for the previous year which were :—orders issued 58,845, value £40,219, orders paid 47,059, value £33,604.

50. The parcel post transactions also showed a falling off—44,614 parcels being handled as against 46,681 the previous year.

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In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (with Great Britain only), 12,131 parcels were received, value £23,495, as compared with 13,052, value £25,969, in 1929.

Cables and Wireless.

51. The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a cable office and a low power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping. A cable (which forms part of the telegraph system referred to below) connects the island of Sherbro with the mainland.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to large numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short wave-lengths.

Telegraphs.

52. The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (the eastern terminus of the railway, 227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system is connected up by branches with most of the District Headquarters in the Protectorate.

Telephones.

53. There are no privately-owned telephone services, the only service (that in Freetown and district) being maintained by the Railway Department.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

54. The Courts of the Colony consist of the Courts of the Tribal Rulers, the Police Court of Freetown, the Freetown Court of Requests, the Courts of the District Commissioners of the Sherbro and Headquarters Judicial Districts, and the Courts of Requests of those Districts, the Coroners' Courts, the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court in its Ordinary Jurisdiction.

The Courts of the Protectorate consist of the Courts of the Native Chiefs, the Combined Courts, the Courts of the District Commissioners, and the Circuit Court of the Protectorate.

Having appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of both the Supreme Court of the Colony and the Circuit Court of the Protectorate are the West African Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

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55. The West African Court of Appeal has both civil and criminal jurisdiction in appeal cases arising in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia; its Judges consist of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of those Colonies together with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, the President of the Court being the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast. The Court sits at Accra for the hearing of cases sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Gold Coast, and at Freetown for those sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Sierra Leone and the Supreme Court of the Gambia.

Police.

56. The Police Force operates only in the Colony proper (the Freetown Police District, and the Headquarters Judicial District). The figures that follow, therefore, relate only to crimes reported in those localities. Figures relating to crime in the Protectorate are given under " Court Messengers " (*vide* paragraph 58).

The health of the Police continued to be satisfactory, although there has been a slight increase in the number of men admitted to hospital.

A good standard of discipline has been maintained; one case of bribery was discovered, one non-commissioned officer and two constables were sent to prison and dismissed, and one non-commissioned officer and six constables were dismissed.

There was no case of drunkenness on duty reported throughout the year.

57. There was a slight increase in the number of cases reported, as may be seen from the following table. Larceny is on the increase.

Year.	*Cases Reported.*	*Arrests made.*	*Convictions.*	*Per cent.*
1927 ...	2,209	2,259	1,815	80.3
1928 ...	1,782	1,935	1,498	77.4
1929 ...	1,634	1,893	1,505	79.4
1930 ...	1,712	1,885	1,483	78.6

The number of serious crimes reported in the Colony is as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Murder	1	—	—
Manslaughter	3	2	3
Housebreaking	—	5	2
Burglary	7	3	13
Shopbreaking	—	3	5
Larceny	328	405	588
Receiving	21	16	32
Wounding	—	—	15

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Court Messengers.

58. Police work in the Protectorate is performed by a force of Court Messengers working under the direction of the Political Officers. They also act as escorts for Political Officers and guards on specie and stores, etc. The total number of Court Messengers employed is 378.

The number of serious crimes tried in the Circuit Court of the Protectorate is as follows :—

	1929.	1930.
Murder	10	7
Rape	1	2
Arson	3	6
Burglary	7	4
Housebreaking	4	2
Shopbreaking	3	Nil.

Prisons.

59. The number of persons committed to the Freetown Prison during 1929 and 1930 was as follows :—

	1929.	1930.
Males	819	831
Females	18	28
Juveniles	16	43

The daily average number of prisoners in custody at the Freetown Prison during the year 1930 was :—

Males	241
Females	3
Juveniles	11

The number of persons committed to the Protectorate prisons was 1,280 males and 11 females. The daily average number in custody was 194 males.

All persons committed during the year 1930 to the prisons specified in Orders in Council Nos. 11 and 18 of 1929 are included in the statistics for the Protectorate prisons.

The health of the prisoners was good. No epidemic occurred at any of the prisons.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

60. Among public works of importance undertaken during the year were the following :—

Freetown Wharf Repairs.

This work, commenced late in 1928, consists of dumping stones, in weight up to 10 cwt. each, along the foot of the wharf wall and under the jetties as a remedial measure to protect the foundations of the wall and jetties. A diver has been employed where necessary

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to hand pack the stone round the piles of the jetties. The total stone dumped up to 31st December amounted to 22,360 tons.

Canalization of Streams and Completion of Street Drainage, Freetown.

The first section of this work consists of the canalization of Saunders Brook from the City Boundary to its outfall in Kroo Bay of a total length of some 1,920 yards; also the completion of the street drainage discharging into Saunders Brook.

The cost of this work, which is an anti-malarial measure, is being partly borne from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

Approximately 460 yards of the canalization was completed up to the end of the year; also some 2,000 yards of street drainage was laid. In addition, compounds adjacent to the canal and streets were levelled and graded to obliterate mosquito breeding places.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospitals and Asylums.

61. *European Hospital, Hill Station.*—The reduction in the number of admittances noticed in 1929 has been continued in 1930, the number of Government officials admitted to hospital again being smaller, no doubt due to the protection afforded them by living in European residential areas.

In 1929 the total number of cases was 138, including 54 Government officials. In 1930 there were 124 cases, of whom 46 were Government officials.

62. *Connaught Hospital, Freetown.*—The accommodation afforded by the new surgical ward of 52 beds has been taxed to the full. The surgical specialist work continues to increase; 1,566 operations were performed in 1930 as compared with 761 in 1929, an increase of 805 or more than 100 per cent.

The maternity section though well maintained nevertheless shows a reduction in the number of admittances, due no doubt to the absence on leave of the Medical Officer normally in charge of this important branch.

The attendances at the out-patient department are approximately the same as in 1929, though the number of subsequent attendances shows a slight reduction.

	New cases.	*Subsequent attendances.*
1928	13,864	47,040
1929	14,265	59,441
1930	14,276	55,998
Venereal Diseases Clinic :		
1929	596	1,209
1930	484	1,228

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63. *Sherbro Hospital, Bonthe.*—The year 1930 showed a slight falling off in the number of cases treated at this hospital. 412 cases were admitted in 1930 as compared with 439 in 1929.

The comparative figures for out-patients are as follows :—

	New cases.	*Subsequent attendances.*
1929	3,965	16,817
1930	2,765	14,202

64. *Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Central Province.*—It is gratifying to record the appreciation shown for this hospital which has now completed its third year, as evidenced by an all-round increase in the numbers attending.

	In-Patients.	*Out-Patients.*	
		New cases.	*Subsequent attendances.*
1929	141	3,387	4,197
1930	226	5,086	6,491

Owing to the increase of work at this hospital it has been found necessary to augment the staff by the addition of one male nurse.

65. *Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province.*—Whilst the in-patients show a slight increase, the number of new out-patient cases have slightly decreased; the subsequent attendances show a marked increase.

	In-Patients.	*Out-Patients.*	
		New cases.	*Subsequent attendances.*
1929	152	3,981	11,817
1930	178	3,751	20,115

66. *Mission Hospitals.*—There are now three Mission Hospitals. Two of these, situated at Kamabai and Jaiama (Kono), are serviced by American doctors and registered nurses. The third hospital at Segbwema was opened this year by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission and has already justified its existence. The natives continue to seek relief at these hospitals in increasing numbers.

67. *Mental Hospital, Kissy.*—Designed and constructed according to modern practice, the new dispensary with dispensers' quarters

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commenced in 1929 was completed this year. The modern equipment installed makes this dispensary a very efficient unit.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 31st December, 1929	66	45	111
Admitted (on temporary certificate)	45	19	64
Admitted (on certified certificate)	—	1	1
Number subsequently certified	18	7	25
Discharged after observation	27	11	38
Discharged as cured	1	—	1
Discharged on trial by Governor's Order ...	2	—	2
Deaths	19	8	27
Absconded	1	—	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1930	59	39	98

68. *Kissy Infirmaries.*—The capacity of these institutions is taxed to its utmost, the Male Infirmary being particularly popular with the natives of the Protectorate who come down in large numbers. In order to effect better isolation of the lepers and to improve accommodation a new ward and kitchen of native construction have been erected at the Male infirmary.

	Male.	*Female.*
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 ...	48	31
Admission in 1930	68	56
Discharged	37	36
Deaths	32	22
Remaining on 31st December, 1930 ...	47	29

Population, Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality.

69. The following table gives the figures for the year :—

	Population, 1921 Census.	*Birth-rate per 1,000.*	*Death-rate per 1,000.*	*Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.*
Freetown	44,142	22·04	27·16	336·64
Colony (other than Freetown).	41,021	17·5	18·6	249·36

The duties of registration of births and deaths were taken over from the Registrar-General by the Health Department in July. Steps are being taken to introduce the machinery necessary to enforce the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1929. Until this is done, the figures for birth-rate and infant mortality cannot be regarded as affording even a rough estimate of the existing conditions.

A census will be taken in 1931 and, with the more efficient administration and machinery of registration, it is hoped that figures more truly indicative of the state of the health of the Colony and Protectorate will be available.

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Sanitation.

70. The port of Freetown was never in quarantine during the year. Owing to the existence of yellow fever or plague in several West African Colonies, both to the north and south of Sierra Leone, port health work continued to be heavy. Practically all ships arriving in Freetown harbour were visited by the Medical Officer of Health. Passengers arriving from infected ports were kept under strict surveillance and, where necessary, their baggage was disinfected.

Both Colony and Protectorate remained free from epidemic and disease, other than an outbreak of cattle plague in the Protectorate in July.

Pneumonia and bronchitis have an appreciable effect on the death-rate, especially in the early months of the year when the dry north-east wind (Harmattan) prevails.

Record of vaccinations performed :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
Number vaccinated ...	13,953	10,909	6,369
Number successful	8,417	7,041	3,828
Number unsuccessful ...	2,609	1,730	1,986
Number not inspected ...	2,927	2,138	555

Climate.

71. The climate of Sierra Leone is tropical, with a heavy rainfall and high atmospheric humidity during the greater part of the year. The shade temperature rarely falls below 70 degrees. On the other hand, the shade temperature, even in the dry season, rarely rises above 95 degrees, and there is always a sufficient daily range of temperature to render the mornings and evenings relatively cool. There are four months of very dry weather, when little or no rain falls, and four months of varying conditions, with a moderate rainfall for a tropical country. There is a single rainy season lasting roughly from May to the end of October. This occurs during the period of the south-west monsoon. It is preceded and followed by a period of thunderstorms, known as tornadoes, which travel from east to west. In August there is sometimes a slight break in the rains.

In December and January, Sierra Leone comes into the region of the north-east " Trades " and the resultant wind, known as the " Harmattan ", blows from N.N.E. It is an exceedingly dry wind, and it is accompanied by a thick haze, probably composed of minute particles of dust. During this period there are cool nights and hot days, and the maximum diurnal variations are registered. The lowest mean temperatures are usually recorded in the months of July and August.

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July, August, and September are the months of the heaviest rainfall. The rainfall is highest on the coast, decreasing gradually inland. Rainfall records, taken in Freetown (Tower Hill) 180 feet above sea-level, for the past 48 years indicate a decrease in the rainfall, which is said to be common to the whole of West Africa and the neighbouring islands. From 1882 to 1891 the average was 166.07, while from 1912 to 1921 it was 122.66, but the average of the last years is considerably above the latter figure.

The highest rainfall recorded was 204.19 inches in 1883, and the lowest 102.34 inches in 1914.

The rainfall in Freetown in 1930 was 114.5 inches. The highest rainfall recorded in any one day during the year was 12.25 inches on the 15th July. The lowest temperature recorded at the Tower Hill Observatory was 67 degrees on the 22nd June and 19th July; the highest, 95 degrees, on the 11th February.

IX.—EDUCATION.

72. An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete Code for all Colony and Protectorate schools. Separate Schedules of Rules, which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the Mission Primary Schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of the teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools.

The secondary schools on the assisted list in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive a capitation and equipment grant, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the Mission Authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

73. In the Colony there are at present 49 assisted primary schools with 6,901 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 4,842.

The secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows :—

Boys.—6 schools with 187 primary, 317 preparatory, and 219 secondary pupils.

Girls.—5 schools with 428 primary, 87 preparatory, and 126 secondary pupils.

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74. Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also three assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training. The Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building construction) and the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making).

75. With regard to the education of girls, domestic science forms an important part of their curriculum. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught Hospital and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

76. Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological, and science courses are provided for.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

77. A Lady Medical Officer of the Government visits all schools and conducts clinics for children needing medical attention.

78. In the Protectorate, 11 Missionary Authorities conduct 88 assisted schools with 4,254 boys and 1,374 girls on the rolls. In addition these bodies conduct 82 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,228 pupils.

79. The Government controls 11 boys' schools in the Protectorate with 494 pupils. These with the exception of the Bo School and the Protectorate Central School at Koyeima are rural schools of junior primary grades.

80. Bo School (established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of Chiefs) continued to serve a useful purpose. Hygiene and sanitation, town planning, building, and hand and eye training were as before important parts of the curriculum.

81. The Central Protectorate School at Koyeima was opened at the beginning of 1930, its object being to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. It was designed also as the centre of the training of Protectorate

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teachers and for technical training. During 1930, however, for various reasons it was found necessary to close the school with a view to re-organization on somewhat modified lines. A scheme for this purpose was drawn up and approved, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, before the end of the year.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

Topographical Survey of the Protectorate.

82. All field work in connection with the topographical survey was completed before the end of June and the four seconded military officers who were employed on the work have left the Colony. Thirty-two out of the 109 sheets have been published, a further 12 sheets being now in the hands of the reproduction branch at Accra.

83. The map, which is on the scale 1/62,500 with contours at 50 feet vertical interval, has as a horizontal basis an astronomical and wireless framework of 123 points, these being supplemented by 21 observations for latitude only. The main vertical framework consists of some 1,670 miles of levels.

84. The cost of survey per square mile, inclusive of framework and all overhead charges, can be placed at £2 10s. 0d. This figure includes reproduction and the supply of 300 copies of each sheet.

85. The survey, which covers an area of some 27,500 square miles, took four years and nine months to complete. Of the African staff serving with the survey at the time of its completion, 87 per cent. were trained locally during the progress of the work.

Demarcation of Anglo-Liberian Boundary.

86. The inadequate marking of the Anglo-Liberian Meridional Boundary, which lies between the Mauwa and Moro rivers, had for more than a quarter of a century been a source of difficulty to the Administration. The methodical demarcation of the boundary was therefore deemed desirable and was carried out during the period April-August. A line 15 feet in breadth has been cut through this hilly and forest-clad region and 69 permanent beacons of iron and concrete have been erected. The line is some 19 miles in length.

Cadastral Branch.

87. Good progress was made with the breaking down of the main Colony triangulation. The western coastal region has been completed and work has been commenced on the eastern coastal region. It is unfortunate that the services of the European officer appointed for this work had to be dispensed with owing to the financial position.

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88. Sixteen mining surveys were carried out during the year, the revenue derived therefrom being £1,610.

89. In addition to work on the Cadastral Sheets, a number of surveys in connection with lands matters were executed, also three surveys of forest reservations.

90. A road map of Freetown on the scale of 1/6,250 has been produced and is on sale to the public at 4s. per copy.

Lands Branch.

91. All the usual work in connection with lands, e.g., acquisitions, grants, valuations, leases, collection of rents, preparation of agreements, etc., has been carried out, but calls for no special comment in a brief report.

92. Action to ascertain ownership of land under the Unoccupied Lands Ordinance was taken in respect of areas at Waterloo, Kissy, and Newton.

Geological Department.

93. During 1930 the Department actively continued the investigation of the geology and mineral resources of Sierra Leone.

Reconnaissances were made in all three Provinces, and the schist belts forming the Kambui and Nimini Hills and the Sula and Kagnari Mountains, and the Gabbro Hills of the Colony were examined in greater detail than had been done previously.

During the wet season the field officers were engaged in research work at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. A large number of rocks were sliced and microscopically examined, and several mineral samples and a few of the more typical rocks were analysed. A number of concentrates from stream gravels were also specially examined. A representative collection of economic minerals from Sierra Leone was prepared for exhibit at the Empire Minerals Exhibition held at the Imperial Institute early in 1931.

The Department suffered a great loss on the transfer last October of Major Junner to take up his appointment as Director of the Gold Coast Geological Survey.

94. The Mines Section of the Department was kept busy during the year, and a separate report on mining will be found in another section.

95. A more detailed examination was made of the rocks forming the hills in the neighbourhood of the platinum deposits near York and Toke, and it is hoped that in the near future it will be found possible to publish a geological map and short report on this area.

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96. Early in the year another chromite deposit was discovered at Wokaw, near Lago, and more recent work by the African and Eastern Trade Corporation Limited has shown that this is a continuation of the main outcrop near Lago discovered by the Department last year.

97. A promising occurrence of alluvial gold was discovered in the vicinity of the Nimini Hills (near Titambaia in Kono District). The associated rocks, amphibolites, quartzites, banded ironstones, and tourmaline and muscovite pegmatites, are very similar to those of the gold and iron occurrences of the Sula Mountains. Near Fotingaia two small diamonds were found in the Bobora stream, which drains the same area, but sufficient work has not yet been done to ascertain whether the discovery is of economic interest.

98. Intensive field work in the Tonkolili area in Koinadugu District has proved large extensions to the deposits of iron ore which were discovered last year. The physical condition of the ore is good and assays show that the ore is of high grade and free from objectionable impurities. Eight assays of samples taken from different parts of the deposit show an average of 62.9 per cent. iron, 2.22 per cent. alumia, 1.02 per cent. silica, 0.05 per cent. phosphorus, 0.37 per cent. manganous oxide, 0.05 per cent. sulphur, and 0.18 per cent. titanium oxide. This deposit undoubtedly forms the largest known reserve of iron ore in British West Africa.

XI.—LABOUR.

99. Unskilled labour in the Colony and Protectorate is readily available, the wages paid averaging about 1s. per diem. The demand for skilled labour, varying in accordance with prevailing trade conditions, is met by artisans trained by various Government departments and missions.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

100. Thirty-four Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1930. Three of these dealt with matters on which there was little or no legislation :—

(i) *The Legal Documents (Restriction on Preparation) Ordinance (No.* 15) which was enacted to prevent the preparation and registration by unqualified persons of documents under seal relating to real or personal estate or any proceeding at law.

(ii) *The Ports and Inland Waters Ordinance (No.* 21) which repeals the Freetown Harbour Ordinance, 1924, and provides generally for the regulation and the prevention of misuse or

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obstruction of such harbours and waterways throughout the Colony and Protectorate as it may be applied to. It also protects from damage lighthouses, buoys, and beacons.

(iii) *The Revised Edition of the Laws (Supplement) Ordinance (No.* 31) which makes provision for the preparation of a new edition of all laws passed subsequently to the enactment of the revised edition of 1924.

Two Ordinances dealt with supply, and one altered the appropriation of money raised under the Domestic Loans Ordinance, 1927.

The remaining twenty-eight were amending Ordinances.

The Ordinances Authentication Ordinance (No. 2) makes better provision for the authentication and recording of Ordinances than was afforded by the section it repeals of the General Registration Ordinance, 1924.

The Immigration Protection Ordinance (No. 11) consolidates and stiffens the provisions of the European and Asiatic Passengers Ordinance, 1924, the Immigrant Paupers Ordinance, 1924, the Passport Ordinance, 1924, and the Undesirable Persons (Prevention of Immigration) Ordinance, 1924, which are thereby repealed.

The Intestate Estates (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16) extends the provisions of the principal Ordinance for the first time to non-natives dying in the Protectorate.

The amendments effected by the other Ordinances are of a minor character.

Sixty-seven acts of subordinate legislation were promulgated.

Banks.

101. There are two banks—the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Limited—both with headquarters in Freetown. The former has a branch at Sherbro and agencies at the more important trade centres in the Protectorate. The Government has accounts at both banks.

Each bank has a savings bank branch which forms an important part of its business and materially affects the transactions of the Government Savings Bank.

Post Office Savings Bank.

102. The deposits numbered 12,829 of the value of £29,326 13s. 11d. as compared with 12,353, value £28,233 16s. 2d., in 1929.

Withdrawals totalled 9,167 and amounted to £30,984 0s. 4d. as against 8,359, value £31,062 11s. 10d., in the previous year.

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The average value of each deposit was £2 5s. 9d. and of each withdrawal £3 7s. 7d. as compared with £2 5s. 9d. and £3 14s. 3d., respectively in 1929.

103. During the year 2,111 accounts were opened and 1,606 closed; the corresponding figures for 1929 were 2,056 and 1,521.

At the end of the year, there were 8,005 depositors on the books, and the amount standing to their credit was £62,796 16s. 4½d., an increase of 506 accounts and a decrease in value of £245 2s. 1d.

The average value of each account was £7 16s. 11d. as against £8 8s. 2d.

The total sum invested was £61,601 15s. 0d. The dividends received on investments amounted to £2,388 9s. 0d., and the interest capitalized and credited to depositors was £1,409 18s. 6d.

XIII.—IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Plant and Animal Products.

104. During 1930 the following enquiries were carried out for Sierra Leone.

Raffia.—Representative samples of first-grade Madagascar raffia were supplied to the Director of Agriculture in order to indicate the quality of the product required in the United Kingdom and the method of tying the hanks; general observations as to methods of preparation were also furnished.

A company interested in supplies of raffia was informed as to the steps being taken in the Colony to obtain good quality raffia, and was advised to consult the Director of Agriculture on the question.

105. *Groundnuts and Soy beans.*—At the request of the Department of Agriculture, information was furnished regarding the present conditions of the trade in soy beans in Manchuria and groundnuts in India, based on the results of enquiries made of the Trade Commissioner for India, the Department of Overseas Trade, and in the London market.

106. *Palm kernels.*—In connection with the consideration of conditions affecting the market for palm kernels, the Acting Director of Agriculture was furnished with statistics relating to trade in oil-seeds and oils from producing countries, together with information as to the position of the vegetable oil trade generally.

107. *Palm oil.*—Information was furnished to a company operating in the Colony regarding the suitability of Sierra Leone palm oil for use in engines designed for using crude and low-grade fuel oils.

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108. " *Condy* " *seeds* (*Carapa procera*).—A sample of " condy " seeds from Sierra Leone, submitted to the Imperial Institute for botanical identification and information as to their commercial value, was identified as *Carapa procera*. A note was furnished regarding the possible commercial uses of the oil from these seeds.

109. *Bananas.*—In connection with an enquiry regarding the banana industry, information was supplied to the Director of Agriculture with reference to the use of brown paper bags (" banana jackets ") for the export of Canary bananas from Brazil, together with the names of firms able to supply such bags, if required, for use in Sierra Leone.

Other enquiries dealt with during the year had reference to the production and export of ginger; the botanical and commercial relationships of Stenophylla and Canephora coffees; piassava; drugs and poisonous plants; and supplies of *Lophira procera* timber.

Mineral Resources.

110. During the year 1930 the following investigations were carried out for Sierra Leone.

Chromite.—Three samples of chromite, from the Chief Inspector of Mines, proved to be a rather low grade, containing from 31 to 34 per cent. of chromic oxide only.

111. *Iron ores.*—Five samples of iron ore sent by the Geological Survey Department were all found to be of good quality, containing from 85 to 94 per cent. of ferric oxide. They were similar in composition to certain iron ores occurring in other localities in the Protectorate.

112. *Corundum and Supposed Emery.*—A sample of corundum, received from the Geological Survey Department, was similar to material from Sierra Leone previously examined at the Imperial Institute, and valued by a commercial firm at £14 per ton. Another sample of corundum was valued at £13 10s. per ton. The firm interested was put in touch with the Director of the Sierra Leone Geological Survey, by whom the samples were sent. A sample of supposed emery consisted essentially of a spinel rock, and was of no commercial value.

113. *Royalty on Platiniferous Ilmenite.*—In order to advise the Government on the question of the rate of royalty on platiniferous ilmenite now being mined in Sierra Leone, the Mines Section, Freetown, wished to have information relating to the taxation, if any, of such ilmenite elsewhere. They were informed that *platiniferous* ilmenite did not appear to have been produced elsewhere, and hence no examples of royalties could be given. Details regarding royalties on ordinary ilmenite in force in Brazil, India, and Senegal were obtained and forwarded.

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114. *Refining of Crude Gold.*—In connection with a proposal to export the crude gold produced to an approved refinery with a view to the royalty due to the Government being collected therefrom, the Geological Department asked for and were supplied with the names of gold refiners who might be put upon the approved list.

115. *Royalty on Chromite.*—In connection with the question of the amount of royalty which should be charged on chromite produced in Sierra Leone, the Chief Inspector of Mines was supplied with details of the amounts and methods of fixing the royalties on this mineral in a number of countries.

116. *Mining and Metallurgical Statistics.*—The Geological Survey asked for and were supplied with copies of the Reports prepared by the late Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau and the Imperial Institute on the subject of a proposed unified method for recording mining and metallurgical statistics. It was suggested that the League of Nations publications in which these had been incorporated would be of service to the enquirers.

117. *Iron Ore.*—An enquirer wished to have information concerning the recently discovered deposits of iron ore in Sierra Leone and was supplied with reports dealing with the composition of the ore and recent development in regard to its export.

Publications.

118. Special reports on the research work on minerals carried out in Sierra Leone, supplied by the Director of the Geological Department, appeared in No. 2 of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

Public Exhibition Galleries. Sierra Leone Court.

119. The new panorama of the ginger industry, funds for which have been kindly donated by Messrs. Paterson Zochonis, has now been completed and installed in the Court. The Court now contains three panoramas, the other two being Freetown Harbour and the piassava fibre industry.

Samples of Sierra Leone products have been lent for exhibitions in the Provinces, and duplicate specimens of products have been sent to schools for use in school museums.

Lectures to organized parties from schools have been continued during the year, and a special lecture on Sierra Leone by Mr. Percy Clemens, late of the Sierra Leone Government Service, was given in the Cinema Hall on the 26th May.

The public attendance in the galleries during the year was 608,886, an increase of over 200,000 as compared with the previous year.

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APPENDIX.

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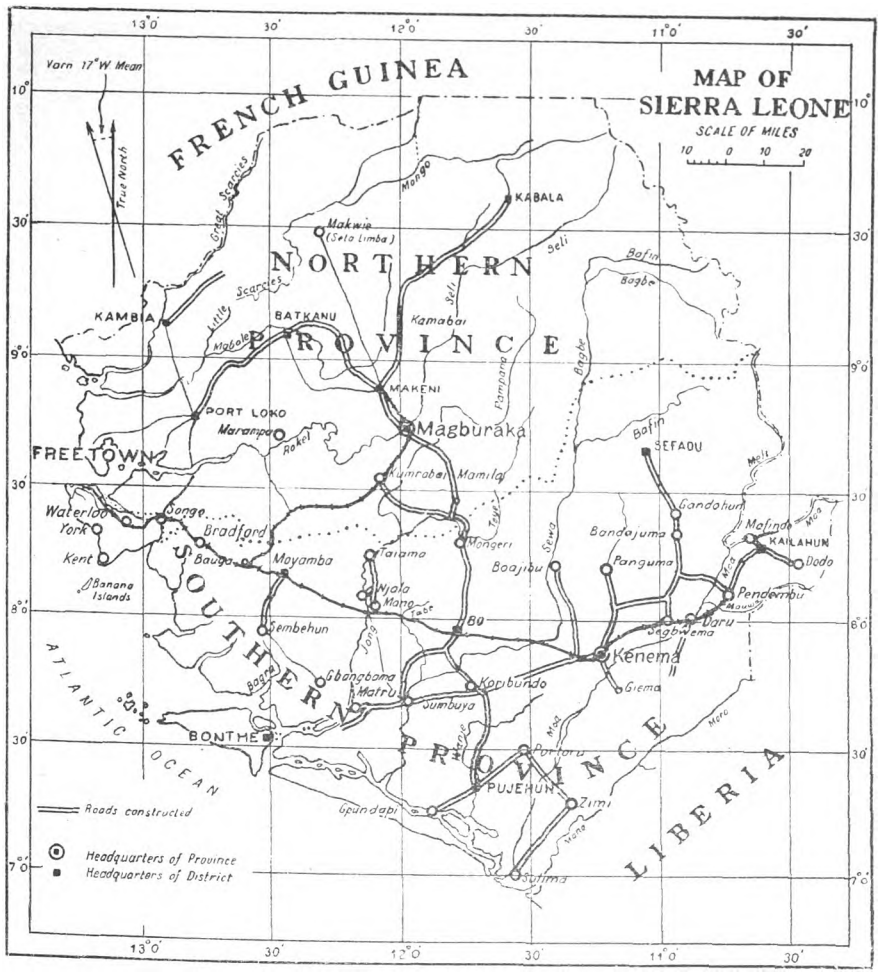

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REPORT FOR 1930

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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PREFACE.

History.

The New Hebrides lie between the 12th and 20th degrees of South latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of East longitude, and are of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles. The principal port of the Group and the seat of Government is the township of Vila, on the island of Efate, in the southern part of the Group and about five or six days' steam from Sydney, New South Wales.

Santo, the largest and one of the northernmost islands of the Group, was discovered by Quiros in 1606, who touched at the Bay of St. Phillip (Big Bay). Under the impression that he had located the long-sought Southern Continent he named it "Tierra Australis del Expiritu Santo," and it is recorded that a settlement was established at the River Jordan but was later abandoned on account of sickness and dissensions with the natives.

Nothing further was heard of the Group until the year 1768, when Cook touched at various points and, in the year 1774, charted and named most of the larger islands.

At about the same period of Cook's discoveries the French navigator, Bougainville, sailed between the islands of Santo and Malekula, thereby disproving Quiros' theory as to the existence of

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the great Southern Continent. The strait through which he passed still bears his name.

In 1788 the French Government expedition under La Perouse is supposed to have visited these islands, but came to an untimely end at Vanikoro, in the Santa Cruz Group, a little to the north of the New Hebrides.

The Banks Group, forming part of the Northern New Hebrides, was sighted by Bligh in 1793.

D'Entrecasteau, Dumont d'Urville, Belcher, Markham, and others, are among the early voyagers whose accounts of these islands are of interest.

The New Hebrides for many years were practically a "no man's land," and a favourite hunting ground for recruiting vessels, but, in the year 1887, a Joint Naval Commission was appointed, charged with the protection of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England—in the islands. The Commission was composed of two officers from each of the English and French warships in these waters and was presided over alternately by the British and French Commanders.

In 1895 an Arbitration Court was formed by the colonists, but the Joint Naval Commission pronounced its veto and the Court was dissolved.

In 1902 the first British Resident Commissioner was appointed, the French Government having a short time previously appointed a similar official.

Geography.

The islands of the New Hebrides, with which are included the Banks and Torres Groups, form an incomplete double chain stretching in a north-north-west direction for a length of 550 miles and consist of about 80 islands. Santo is the largest with an area of approximately 1,500 square miles and a coastline of over 200 miles. Of the smaller islands there are about 18 averaging a little over five square miles. The larger islands are high (highest point 6,169 feet) and show extensive exposures of volcanic rocks underlying areas of raised coral terraces, which latter reach in some cases an elevation of quite 2,000 feet. The smaller islands are often wholly volcanic. There are three principal volcanoes in the Group, which are usually active, situated on the islands of Tanna, Lopevi, and Ambrym. Santo contains numerous small rivers, only navigable, however, to minor craft.

The Group has three good harbours. Vila, Efate, the headquarters of the Administration, lies on one of these harbours. It is a small town built on the surrounding hills, which extend to the beach, on which are to be found the principal business houses.

Languages.

The European languages spoken in the Group are English and French. There is no unification of the native language; each

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island speaks a different tongue, and there are many different dialects in the same island. The lingua franca is pidgin-English.

Currency, etc.

English and French currencies are legal tender in the Group, and British and French systems of weights and measures are in use.

I.—GENERAL.

By the Convention of 20th October, 1906, a Condominium was set up with a Joint Court composed of British and French Judges and a neutral President; and an executive Government consisting, for some purposes, of the British and French representatives in the Groups acting in concert. For other purposes British and French nationals remain subject to the control only of their national authorities. The Convention of 20th October, 1906, has been superseded by a Convention of 6th August, 1914, which was ratified in March, 1922.

The British and French Resident Commissioners are subordinate to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and the High Commissioner at Noumea, respectively.

The year was particularly free from volcanic or seismic disturbance and there was no hurricane damage of any importance.

The following warships paid brief visits to the Group :—H.M.S. *Dunedin* and H.M.S. *Veronica* of the New Zealand squadron, and the French sloops *Bellatrix* and *Cassiopé* of the French Pacific Squadron.

II.—FINANCE.

By Article 5 of the Convention of 1914 each of the two Powers is required to defray the expenses of its own administration in the Group. The expenses of the joint services are defrayed out of local taxation. The joint services include the Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, Public Works, Port and Harbour, Treasury, Medical Service, Joint Court, Summary Courts, and the Land Registry. In the event of revenue from local taxation proving insufficient to meet expenditure, the two signatory Powers are bound to contribute to the deficit in equal proportions. No such contribution has been required since the year 1921.

There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The French Commercial Houses carry out their banking business with the Banque de l'Indo-Chine in Noumea, New Caledonia, and the British with banks in Australia. The practice has been for the larger commercial houses to act as bankers to their clients within the group. During the year in question, however, the effects of the financial crisis upset a great deal of the normal workings of such official and non-official banking, owing to shortage of cash and credit generally and the adverse balance of trade. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine has a local note issue, which ranks *pari passu* with Banque

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de France notes and which facilitates French financial transactions within the Group, acting as it does in concert with the French Treasury. Money transfers in francs can be done very cheaply through the latter to France and French Colonies. English and Australian silver have been fairly plentiful in the group, but the circulation of Australian notes, formerly common, although not legal tender, diminished owing to the depreciation of Australian currency. For local purposes the exchange rate of 124 francs to to £ sterling has been adopted throughout the Group.

Revenue and Expenditure.

CONDOMINIUM REVENUE.

Year.	*French currency.* *Francs.*		*British currency.* £	*Remarks.** *Converted at*
1926	1,777,199	or	11,540	francs 154=£
1927	3,037,711	or	24,497	francs 124=£
1928	3,463,551	or	27,932	francs 124=£
1929	3,549,562	or	28,624	francs 124=£
1930†	2,498,819	or	20,152	francs 124=£

CONDOMINIUM EXPENDITURE.

Year.	*French currency.* *Francs.*		*British currency.* £	*Remarks.** *Converted at*
1926	1,217,599	or	7,906	francs 154=£
1927	2,220,479	or	17,907	francs 124=£
1928	3,568,404	or	28,777	francs 124=£
1929	3,210,639	or	25,892	francs 124=£
1930†	3,489,402	or	28,140	francs 124=£

Over four-fifths of the Condominium revenue is derived from import and export dues and the balance from Post Office and telegraph receipts, court fees and fines, port dues, trading licences, and miscellaneous receipts. The bulk of the imports are subject to a 6 per cent *ad valorem* duty and the exports to a 1 per cent *ad valorem* duty. Other import duties are 12 per cent *ad valorem* on spirits and tobacco, and 20 per cent *ad valorem* on lace, perfumery, and fancy goods. The customs duties are set out in Joint Regulations Nos. 2 and 3 of 1927.

EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES ENTIRELY BRITISH.

	£
1926-27	15,693
1927-28	16,048
1928-29	11,966
1929-30	9,506

* During 1926 the value of the franc fluctuated considerably so that the rate 154 must be regarded as approximate.
† Partly estimated.

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The above expenditure is defrayed from funds provided by Parliament on Civil Estimates, Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Class II, 9. Certain miscellaneous receipts, such as court fees, rent, etc., totalling usually a few hundred pounds each year, are now applied in reduction of the Vote on which expenditure is provided for. The expenditure on British services includes, among other things, the personal emoluments of the British national staff, Police Force, and the District Agents.

III.—PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The year 1930 has fortunately shown a rise in exports of some 1,300 tons over 1929, which has to some small extent made up for the most unremunerative prices ruling. Exports are not yet up to the record of 1928. Though no hurricanes were experienced, low prices have caused a falling off in native production and drought caused some crops to be less than expected. There is at present no incentive for new cleaning and planting and many planters are contenting themselves with picking, even having in some cases abandoned the clearing of their plantations.

The main increase is in copra—1,100 tons above the 1929 figure. The greater part of this was produced on non-native owned plantations. The percentage of copra exported by British firms was 35 per cent of the whole. The prices shown for this commodity show a further marked decline, the local figure being offered at the end of the year being in the region of £7 per ton, as compared with £13 10s. 0d. for 1929, £16 for 1928, and £20 for 1927. Practically the whole of the copra is shipped direct to Europe or America.

Cocoa showed an increase of 200 tons, but the price had dropped to about £30 per ton locally at the end of the year, as against £43 and £50 for the preceding years. Coffee shows a slight increase and cotton a slight decrease. The prices of both have dropped over 1d. per lb. since last year, thereby lessening sensibly the likelihood of any increase in production.

The production of maize remains about the same. Owing to lack of outside markets it is unlikely to increase, though it grows easily, up to three crops per year, and is of excellent quality.

The position at the end of 1930 was probably the most discouraging that has ever had to be faced by the planter. Prices give him no margin of profit and there was no indication of any upward trend. One or two planters are trying improved methods of drying copra with a view to securing a higher price. The share of general exports falling to British exporting firms was 27½ per cent and 22 per cent for tonnage and value respectively.

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Exports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE IN TONS AND STERLING.

Produce.	1926. Tons.	1926. Value. £	1927. Tons.	1927. Value. £	1928. Tons.	1928. Value. £	1929. Tons.	1929. Value. £	1930. Tons.	1930. Value. £
Copra	8,382	184,318	10,204	204,090	12,682	208,954	10,787	147,460	11,883	130,573
Cocoa	1,949	87,731	2,344	140,697	1,422	77,685	2,047	89,088	2,265	73,444
Cotton	*1,420	44,556	†501	40,170	551	43,468	329	31,700	480	26,880
Coffee	274	21,890	123	4,842	96	5,534	100	6,530	125	7,892
Trochas	85	4,686	86	4,299	61	2,627	57	2,980	55	2,721
Maize	207	1,659	118	949	303	2,277	482	4,355	455	3,670
Sandalwood	57	1,435	23	384	54	898	49	957	98	1,978
Wool	32	7,222	5	601	22	2,453	8	963	16	1,257
Cotton seed	987	1,467	880	880	1,198	1,210	657	1,060	476	591
Miscellaneous	304	19,265	63	1,116	336	975	‡643	1,139	‡607	1,514
Totals	13,697	£374,229	14,347	£398,028	16,725	£346,081	15,159	£286,232	16,460	£250,520

* Mixed. † Ginned. ‡ Includes by-products on raw cotton and uncleaned coffee.

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IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Import values in 1930 showed a sharp decline from the previous year's £300,035 to £157,541, of which British importers accounted for about 25 per cent. The Group has suffered extensively from the world depression and now imports little more than bare necessities.

Import Values.

Year.	*British currency.*	*French currency.*	*Remarks.*
	£	*Francs.*	*Converted at*
1924	92,201	7,929,327	francs 86=£
1925	217,863	22,004,232	francs 101=£
1926	197,840	30,457,405	francs 154=£
1927	307,939	38,184,562	francs 124=£
1928	374,797	46,474,828	francs 124=£
1929	300,035	37,204,343	francs 124=£
1930	157,541	19,535,138	francs 124=£

Chief Imports for 1930.

	Quantity.	*Value.* £
Beer (in cases)	664	968
Benzine (in cases)	12,049	7,761
Biscuits	—	1,234
Tinned goods and groceries (cases)	3,828	8,362
Cartridges	278,150	1,170
Cigarettes and cigars	1,021,675	1,045
Tobacco (kg.)	20,867	5,363
Cement (barrels)	3,574	1,685
Lubricating oils (cases)	1,590	1,952
Spirits (cases)	1,521	1,706
Tinned milk (cases)	1,107	1,476
Kerosene (cases)	7,075	3,600
Rice (bags)	34,720	22,661
Flour (bags 150 lb.)	8,361	6,137
Sugar (kg. 30)	5,849	2,420
Soap (cases)	536	1,141
Tinned fish (cases)	3,064	1,883
Wines (fine) (cases)	1,864	1,980
Wines (ordinaire) (barrels) ...	848	4,346
Sacks (bales)	530	2,830
Building materials	—	6,612
Agricultural machinery	—	2,210
Potatoes	—	1,000

The only important articles of British origin, of which any quantity is imported, are flour (Australia), spirits (United Kingdom and Australia), beer (Australia), fine cigarettes (Australia), tinned

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meats (Australia), potatoes (Australia), onions (Australia), and biscuits (Australia). Imports of British origin are small in comparison with others. The recent fall in prices in Australia, combined with the exchange depreciation of the Australian £, have made Australian goods look more attractive, and an increase in the percentage of Australian trade is expected.

Sydney, New South Wales, is the chief local port of supply of general necessities of life. A considerable quantity of general merchandise, including most wines and spirits, come, however, direct from Europe in French steamers. Most fuel oils and lubricants come from America or Java, some direct, some via Noumea.

The principal importing firms are : (British) Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited of Vila; (French) Les Comptoirs Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides of Vila and Santo; La Compagnie Franco-Hébridaise of Vila and Santo; Les Etablissements Hagen of Epi and the Banks Group; and Messrs. Gubbay Frères of Vila. Other important Companies of the Group are also importers, such as La Société Cotonnière des Nouvelles-Hébrides, and La Société Minière et Agricole of Malekula and Santo respectively.

There are now only three small trading steamers employed in the inter-insular trade, one British and two French. Only two of these carry trade rooms, one of the French boats having been turned into a service steamer on time-table connecting with ships of the Messageries Maritimes Line, to which she has been sold. Produce is mostly transhipped at Vila and Santo into French and American Lines for shipment direct to Europe or America, though a small quantity, chiefly cocoa, finds its way to Australia.

There are three important stores in Vila, one of which is British; in addition about a dozen small shops are in the hands of Japanese and Chinese traders. One important French store failed during the year and has gone out of business.

Wages and Cost of Living.

The standard of living, which in the interests of health it is necessary to maintain in the New Hebrides, must be as high as circumstances permit. At Vila, the seat of Government, living is fairly expensive, as there are few facilities for the individual to maintain gardens or keep live stock. In other parts of the Group living is much less expensive, as there are facilities for so doing. Supplies of fresh meat, fish, eggs, and poultry, and from time to time fresh vegetables, are obtainable in Vila, but prices are high. Native labour in Vila commands 5s. per day and food. Domestic servants are difficult to obtain and it is invariably necessary to train them in domestic duties. Wages for servants vary from 25s. to 30s. per month for a female, and 30s. to 40s. for a male. The New Hebridean does not like working as a domestic for long periods; 12 months is usually the maximum period he or she will serve.

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Skilled labour is very scarce, bad, and dear. There are practically no facilities for plumbing, house repairs, mending of boots, tailoring, or dressmaking. The arts and crafts are unknown to the native.

There are no hotels in the Group, but at Vila it is sometimes possible to obtain board and lodging at a French hostelry.

The following table gives the average prices for foodstuffs, etc., during the year under report :—

Fresh milk	8d. per quart.
Flour	2½d. per lb.
Sugar	3½d. ,,
Potatoes	3½d. ,,
Fresh meat	10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Onions	3d. per lb.
Butter	2s. 6d. per lb.
Tea	3s. ,,
Coffee	3s. ,,
Eggs	2s. to 6s. per dozen.
Poultry	4s. to 6s. each.
Tinned meat	1s. 1d. per lb.
Wood fuel	5s. per cubic metre.
Kerosene	8s. per tin (4 gallons).
Petrol	10s. ,, ,,

Fresh milk is obtainable at Vila, but the supply is limited. Underwear can sometimes be purchased locally, but it is usually necessary to obtain all wearing apparel from Australia or Europe. Practically all perishable commodities are imported from Australia.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Europe.—A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes line is maintained between the terminal ports of Dunkirk and Noumea (New Caledonia), via Vila, on both inward and outward voyages. The route is via Tahiti, Panama, Martinique, and Marseilles, and the period of the voyage approximately 65 days between Vila and Marseilles. The following vessels are engaged in this service :—*Ville de Verdun*, *Boussole*, *Astrolabe*, *Ville de Strassbourg*, *Recherche* and *Esperence*.

Australia.—The S.S. *Makambo* (Burns Philp line) and the S.S. *Laperouse* (Messageries Maritimes) maintain respectively six and five-weekly communication with Sydney, New South Wales—the former via Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, and the latter via Lifou, Loyalty Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia.

Dutch Line.—A regular service is also maintained by the Royal Packet Navigation Company's steamer *Le Maire* between Saigon and Noumea, touching at Vila about every two and a-half months, via New Guinea, Rabaul, and Batavia.

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New Caledonia.—Communication is maintained with Noumea by the S.S. *La Perouse* every four to five weeks, and by the Messageries lines of steamers previously mentioned, approximately every two months. The French inter-island steamers also pay fairly frequent visits to Noumea.

Inter-Island.—The following steamers make monthly or five-weekly voyages round the Group. They have no fixed itinerary, but usually connect at Vila with the British or French mail vessels :—

S.S *Malinoa* (Burns Philp, South Sea Company), S.S. *Saint André* (Messageries Maritimes), S.S. *Kobilcko* (Etablissements Hagen), Inter Cruiser *Loloita* (Naturel Frères).

The Port of Vila is the port of entry in the Group. The tonnage entered and cleared during 1930 is as follows :—

ENTERED.

	Tons.	
British	12,300	(18 vessels)
French	104,000	(35 vessels)
Other	22,900	(11 vessels)
	139,200	

CLEARED.

	Tons.	
British	13,000	(18 vessels)
French	104,200	(37 vessels)
Other	22,900	(11 vessels)
	140,100	

Roads.

During the year under report some small improvements have been made to the roads in and around the town of Vila, but such work has had to be curtailed owing to financial difficulties. A ford over the river La Colle was completed during the year. A part of the upkeep and repair of the roads has continued to be done by the Public Works Department.

There are few roads proper in the other islands of the Group, with the exception of Tanna which has several good roads, one of which traverses the island.

The use of motor transport by all sections of the population of Efate has increased the importance of road construction.

Railways.

There are no railways proper in the Group. A two-foot rail track runs from the outskirts of Mélé to Vila—a distance of about four miles—and is used for various commercial purposes. The small wharves, privately-owned by the commercial houses in Vila, are also provided with rails for the transport of merchandise from the bulk store sheds.

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Posts.

Mail communication from and to Europe and Australia is maintained by the mail steamers S.S. *Makambo* and S.S. *La Perouse*, which call at Vila and various island ports every five weeks. These lines are subsidized by His Majesty's Government in Australia and the French Government, respectively. The mails both inward and outward are sorted at Vila and rebagged for distribution round the Group by selected officers on the mail and inter-island steamers, who receive an allowance from the Condominium Government for the services performed. The average time for European postal matter to reach Vila by the regular mail routes is forty-two to forty-nine days. The Condominium Government has a postage stamp designed to represent the dual control. There are two sets of stamps—one British and one French. Both are inscribed in English and French currency.

The postal matter handled by the Vila Post Office for 1930 was as follows :—

—	*From, or to, British territory.*		*From, or to, French territory.*		*Other places.*		*Total.*
	Received.	*Despatched.*	*Received.*	*Despatched.*	*Received.*	*Despatched.*	
Letters	26,000	16,000	67,000	38,000	2,500	1,500	151,000
Other articles ...	50,000	2,000	34,000	5,000	400	200	91,600
Registered articles	240	839	2,076	5,387	101	147	8,790
Totals ...	76,240	18,839	103,076	48,387	3,001	1,847	251,390

Radio-telegraph.

There is no cable communication with the New Hebrides, but the Condominium Government maintains a radio-telegraph station at Vila, which is worked by British and French operators. The call sign is F J X and messages can be received and transmitted on the following wave-lengths :—

Receipts : 17 to 40 metres, 600 and 800 metres.
Transmissions : 600 and 800 metres.

The greater part of the traffic is with Noumea, New Caledonia. There is a daily service, much interrupted by atmospherics, with Suva, Fiji, and when conditions permit communication is established with other stations in the Pacific. The terminal charge of the Vila Station is 3d. or 1 franc 50 centimes, per word.

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A table is given below showing statistics for the year under report :—

Messages.	*Received.*	*Despatched.*	*Total.*
Government messages ...	559	627	1,186
Other messages ...	2,178	2,069	4,247
Totals	2,737	2,696	5,433

The Vila Station was built in 1917 and the developments in wireless telegraphy which have taken place since that date have made it necessary that the station should be modernised. This matter is now receiving attention. A temporary continuous wave transmitting set was in the course of construction at the end of the year with a view to uninterrupted communication with Suva.

Telephones.

Telephone communication is established in the town of Vila and the outlying districts. The system is operated by a central exchange and the service is continuous. There are 62 telephones and 74 miles of wire. During the hurricane season the service is liable to interruption. There are no telephone systems in the other islands of the Group.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Convention of 1914 provided for the immediate introduction of three Courts, namely the Joint Court, and the French and British National Courts, and the subsequent formation of two others —Courts of First Instance and Native Courts.

The scope and functions of these Courts is briefly as follows :—

(1) *Joint Court.*—The Court is composed of a British and a French Judge, with a President of neutral nationality. There is also a Public Prosecutor and a Native Advocate. The Joint Court is a Court of final adjudication in matters of purely Condominium nature. Broadly speaking, and subject to certain exceptions, its civil jurisdiction is confined to certain proceedings in respect to rights over immovable property—its chief function being that of a land Court governing the registration of indefeasible titles to land. It may also settle cases between any parties, native or non-native, brought before it by consent of both. Its criminal jurisdiction, broadly speaking, is confined to offences—(*a*) connected with the recruitment of native labourers, or (*b*) committed by natives against non-natives, or (*c*) committed by natives against natives in areas where the Native Code is in force and involving a penalty of over one year's confinement, or (*d*) against the Convention or Joint Regulations passed in pursuance thereof in areas where no Court of First Instance exists.

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There is an appeal to the Joint Court from all judgments of Courts of First Instance and from important civil judgments of Native Courts. The Joint Court also has certain revisionary powers in criminal cases of Native Courts, and judgments of Courts of First Instance involving sentence of imprisonment.

(2) *Courts of First Instance.*—The composition of these Courts consists of a British and a French District Agent with a British or French Assessor chosen by lot. Their jurisdiction is over breaches of the 1914 Convention, or of Joint Regulations made thereunder, except those connected with the recruitment of native labour.

(3) *Native Courts.*—These are composed of either a British or French District Agent, assisted by two native Assessors. The British and French Agents preside over the Court in turns, month and month about. A necessary corollary to the full and complete functioning of these Courts is the promulgation in the area of the Native Code.

(4) and (5) *National Courts.*—The British and French Governments have established in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than those reserved to the Joint Court, and over all criminal cases in which a non-native is the defendant. In civil cases the jurisdiction over actions between non-natives belongs in some cases to the Court of the Power under whose law the contract was concluded, or the act or thing in question originated, and in other cases to the Court of the Power to which the defendant belongs. In criminal cases, non-natives are justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

Courts of First Instance have so far been set up in Central Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

A Code of Native Criminal Law has been instituted, and two Native Courts—one in the Central District No. 1 and one in the Southern District—have been formed to administer Penal Law only within their competence and jurisdiction.

There were no serious cases of crime during the year. The Joint Court delivered four judgments concerning breaches of Joint Regulations and of the Convention of 1914, and dealt with one case of offences by a native against a non-native.

Police.

The policing of the Group is carried out by two separate forces of Armed Native Constabulary, British and French, each in the charge of a National Commandant under the orders of the respective Resident Commissioner. The headquarters are at Vila, small detachments are located at each of the District Agencies on the islands of Tanna, Malekula, and Santo, respectively, in order to assist the District Agents in the carrying out of their duties.

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The British force is composed of natives recruited from the islands of the New Hebrides, and the French force partly of New Hebrideans and Loyalty Islanders. In addition, the French have enrolled a number of Tonkinese police, for the purpose of facilitating police operations among the Tonkinese coolies in the Group.

The duties of the native constabulary consist in the maintenance of law and order among the native population of the more civilised areas, general police and patrol work, the guarding of native prisoners, and the repression of native disorders.

Both the British and French Commandants, in addition to their duties as police officers to the Condominium, also act as police officers in so far as their own nationals are concerned, and are charged with the conduct of police cases before their respective national Courts.

The cost of the maintenance of the two forces is defrayed by the respective national Governments, except when the two corps are acting jointly, when the expenses are met from Condominium funds.

Natives of the islands are enlisted in the Police generally for periods of two years. Some re-engage; some do not; but it is safe to say that the two years spent under discipline is one of the most civilizing influences in the New Hebrides.

Prisons.

Each Government maintains its own national prison, which is situated in the town of Vila, and accommodation is provided for both natives and whites. The cost of maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the national tribunals is met from national funds, and that of natives sentenced by the Resident Commissioners and the native and mixed Courts, from Condominium funds.

There is no Condominium prison staff. Each Commandant acts as prison keeper and is responsible for the supervision of prisoners placed in his charge. He is assisted by police constables who act as warders.

In addition to the national prisons at headquarters, each District Agency is provided with a temporary lock-up in which natives under short sentences are confined.

The class of native prisoner with which the Administration is called upon to deal is almost exclusively confined to those sentenced for breaches of local liquor laws and offenders against the provisions of the Native Penal Code. Crime of a serious nature is rare, and criminality, as such, unknown.

Native prisoners are employed in works of general utility, such as the making and cleaning of roads, weeding Government paddocks, transport of material to various Government buildings, etc.

The daily average of native prisoners confined in the British prison was 3.4 and in the French prison 3.2. No deaths occurred

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in the British prison. Generally speaking, the health of prisoners was good.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Condominium maintains a Public Works Department, controlled by a Superintendent and an Assistant. Building material is imported from Australia. Dwelling houses are usually imported cut and ready for erection, as the supply of skilled artisans is very limited. Practically all buildings are constructed of wood, or galvanized iron, with wood or steel frames, owing to the frequency of earth tremors. The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is carried out by local contracts in conjunction with the Works Department. Labour is difficult to procure and commands a high rate of wage. The expenditure on Condominium public works for the year under report amounted to approximately £2,960.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Climate.

The New Hebrides islands are classed as unhealthy. The climate, though very enervating, is not worse than that of many other tropical places. The year is divided up, generally speaking, into two seasons, the hot and wet season, commencing in November and ending in April, and the dry and cool season from May to October. Of late, however, the tendency is for the line of demarcation to become less clear, there being considerable periods of drought in the rainy season, and vice versa in the dry season. The temperature in the island of Efate ranges from a minimum of about 63° F. in the cool season to a maximum of about 89° F. in the hot. The hot season is the most unhealthy owing to the extreme humidity and the prevalence of mosquitoes. Also it is so enervating as to make recovery from an illness somewhat prolonged. The cool season is generally speaking healthy and very pleasant. The southern islands of the group are cooler and healthier than the northern—the latter being about 7° F. warmer on the average. Provided careful attention is paid to the general conditions of living, sufficient but not too much exercise taken, and moderation in habits is observed, a satisfactory state of health may be maintained. One of the chief enemies of good health at Vila is the scarcity of green vegetables and good quality fresh food. As a general rule it is desirable that a visit be taken to a temperate climate every two or three years, especially in the case of women and children. Children do not thrive in the New Hebrides and it is desirable that they should be sent away after the age of four.

Diseases.

Malaria is the principal disease. It is more prevalent in the northern islands than the southern, owing to the difference in climate and rainfall. Amoebic dysentery is endemic throughout

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the year and epidemic in the hot season. Both these diseases are being combated with success by measures of sanitation. Blackwater fever occurs occasionally among Europeans. The indigenous population suffers chiefly from yaws, hookworm, malaria, and dysentery. The various hospitals in the group, both Government and Missionary, treat the natives for these complaints. The special campaign against yaws and hookworm, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute, is dealt with elsewhere.

Hospitals.

The following hospitals and medical aid posts are to be found :—

Tanna.—A well-equipped hospital run by the Presbyterian Mission and subsidized by the British Government.

Efate.—Two well-equipped hospitals at Vila; the John G. Paton Memorial Hospital, administered by the Presbyterian Mission and subsidized by the British Government, and the French Government hospital.

Epi.—A medical aid post in charge of an Annamite Medical Practitioner.

Malekula.—A hospital at Norsup run by private enterprise (Compagnie Cotonnière), and a medical aid post at Port Sandwich in charge of an Annamite Medical Practitioner.

Santo.—French Government hospital at the Segond Channel, recently extended and enlarged.

All these institutions are open to white residents, Asiatics, and natives, and do excellent work. The statistics for 1929 and 1930 in respect of the British and French hospitals at Vila are given below :—

Cases.	*British Hospital.*		*French Hospital.*		*Total.*
	Europeans.	*Natives and Asiatics.*	*Europeans*	*Natives and Asiatics.*	
In-patients—					
1929	39	342	201	2,191	2,773
1930	46	323	197	1,134	1,700
Out-patients—					
1929	23	300	1,400	4,500	6,223
1930	34	384	1,230	7,400	9,048
Total 1929 ...	62	642	1,601	6,691	8,996
„ 1930 ...	80	707	1,427	8,534	10,748
Deaths 1929 ...	2	16	8	88	116
„ 1930 ...	1	8	8	70	87

Sanitation.

Much has still to be done for sanitation in the New Hebrides. Vila, the capital town, is still without any sort of water works or drainage. The only source of water supply is the roofs of the houses. These form a catchment area from which water is collected in rainy weather into large galvanized iron tanks. In

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periods of drought, water runs short and frequently has to be transported for some distance, for purposes other than drinking. The tank system has the disadvantage of providing breeding places for mosquitoes, unless adequately protected. It has, on the other hand, the advantage of providing an extremely pure source of drinking water which it is practically impossible to contaminate.

Most Europeans adopt the pit system of latrine, but nearly all the houses occupied by officials are now provided with septic tanks, which, with reasonable care, have proved the most satisfactory method available.

The Sanitary Service of Vila has continued to work satisfactorily and the improvement in conditions resulting therefrom is still more apparent than in 1929.

The Quarantine Station building was completed, but still has to be furnished and requires kitchens and outhouses. These are held up owing to lack of funds.

Report of the Condominium Medical Officer.

The general health of the Group has been satisfactory. There have been no epidemics and endemic diseases have not taken a severe form. The improvement in health generally is reflected in the lower total of hospital inmates—1,700 as against 2,773 for the preceding year. Sanitary measures adopted in respect of the town of Vila have had good results and a marked improvement is apparent in the cleanliness of the town.

Hookworm and yaws were treated with success under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute.

Native Medical Welfare.

During the year 1930 the Rockefeller Foundation, in conjunction with the Condominium Government, continued the yaws and hookworm compaign in the Group. A very large percentage of the natives of the New Hebrides are infected with hookworm (ankylostomiasis), and yaws is almost universal.

The following areas were covered by the campaign during the course of the year :—

The islands of Epi, Lopevi, Ambrim, East, North and North-West Malekula, and small adjacent islands, Aoba and Central and North Maewo, leaving Erromanga, three villages of Efate, South-West and Central-West Malekula, Toman, Santo and adjacent small islands, South Maewo, Pentecost, and the Banks and Torres Islands, to complete the Group. A number of lectures on simple hygiene was given and causes and prophylaxis of the chief native diseases explained. Natives offered themselves for treatment in very large numbers and it is estimated that a very small percentage have not been treated. The natives are fast realizing the benefits to be derived therefrom. The appended table gives statistics of the work performed.

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In conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Condominium Government is also maintaining two students at the Suva Medical School, who, when qualified, will be attached to the Condominium medical staff for native medical work in the New Hebrides.

At the present time there are four European qualified Medical Officers in the Group who devote themselves to native medical welfare, in so far as the exigencies of their duties permit, and who receive an allowance from the Condominium Government for that purpose. One of them carries out the duties of Medical Inspector for natives and makes periodical tours in the Group for that purpose.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON WORK DONE FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF HOOKWORM DISEASE AND YAWS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Islands.	*Census.*	*Given Hookworm Treatment.*	*Examined for Yaws.*	*No. with Yaws Lesions.*	*Given Injections for Yaws.*		
					1st.	*2nd and 3rd.*	*Total.*
Lopevi	141	117	139	99	133	98	231
Central S.W. and N.E. Epi.	479	462	477	363	471	391	862
Epi Tonkinese ...	498	486	—	—	488	323	811
Port Vato and Balap, Ambrim.	784	740	786	682	767	708	1,475
W. and N.W. Ambrim	1,328	1,220	1,328	1,194	1,274	1,182	2,456
Malekula :—							
Port Sandwich ...	178	142	178	153	165	165	330
Sakau Island	20	20	20	18	18	18	36
Maskelyne Island ...	112	—	112	92	107	—	107
Apok	52	—	52	40	49	—	49
Natives in vicinity of Coates' and Lançon's Plantations.	224	224	224	216	216	216	432
Tonkinese	211	211	—	—	211	106	317
Natives, Banon B. ...	91	80	91	86	86	86	172
Oloua	211	195	211	172	201	201	402
Onua and Pangkumu...	496	180	496	470	471	266	737
Bushman's Bay ...	205	179	205	198	198	172	370
Uripiv, Rano and Walla Islands, and Litzlitz, Tautu, and Pinalumb.	928	682	889	613	842	730	1,572
Lingam's Plantation...	62	—	62	61	61	61	122
Wowo	66	—	66	64	64	—	64
Atchin	437	300	437	316	410	360	770
Vao	332	—	332	165	307	250	557
Tonkinese	566	535	—	—	566	42	608
N. and N.W. Malekula	612	547	612	572	590	573	1,163
Aoba	3,902	3,502	3,902	2,993	3,620	3,858	7,478
Maewo	514	470	514	429	501	192	693
Total... ...	12,449	10,272	11,133	8,996	11,816	9,998	21,814

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IX.—EDUCATION.

There are no schools controlled or supported by the Condominium Government, nor are there any facilities for European children to receive anything but a primary education, which is not of a very high standard.

The town of Vila has three schools (1) a school for girls, supported and controlled by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission; (2) a boys' school, supported and controlled by the Marist Mission; and (3) an infants' school, run by the French Government. Admission to these schools is not restricted to the children of European parentage and the entrance fees are purely nominal.

The British and French Missions in the Group have various good schools and training institutions for the benefit of the natives. The Presbyterian Mission maintain an excellent school at Tangoa, South Santo, and can accommodate up to sixty pupils. They also maintain other schools throughout the Group. The Melanesian Mission have a good school at Lolowai, Aoba, and schools in the Banks Group. The Seventh Day Mission have a utilitarian school at Aore Island, Santo, which is equipped with modern machinery for teaching all kinds of woodcraft. The Marist Mission also maintain schools in various islands of the Group.

All these institutions carry out excellent work among the natives and deserve commendation.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

Land owned by white settlers in the New Hebrides was acquired originally from native owners, either by purchase or barter. Ownership at the present day is based on these native deeds, but such deeds do not constitute a valid title until judgment has been pronounced upon them by the Joint Court. The procedure in regard to obtaining titles to land in the New Hebrides is set out in Articles 22 to 27 of the Protocol of 1914. Approximately 1,000 claims have been lodged at the Joint Court, representing an area of approximately 2,150,000 acres.

Up to the close of the year under report 85 indefeasible titles had been granted, all on the island of Efate. The speed with which titles are granted is dependent to a large extent on the land surveys of the properties affected and the claims of opposing applicants for title. A staff of surveyors is attached to the Court, but, owing to the nature of the country and the large tracts of land which require checking and surveying, progress is necessarily slow. In the grant of land titles, due consideration is given to the requirements of the indigenous population, and, when necessary, reserves are set aside for them. An official Native Advocate is appointed by the two Governments to assist the natives in any disputes with white claimants. The Torrens system of land title has been adopted in the New Hebrides.

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XI.—LABOUR.

Indigenous labour for agricultural purposes is insufficient to meet the requirements of settlers, and considerable difficulty is often experienced in securing sufficient number of hands in the busy season.

Owing to the low prices realized for produce, chiefly copra, during 1930, a larger number of natives than has been the case in recent years have offered their services to settlers on short terms or as casual labourers. Indentured labour has been as scarce as in former years, and the native attitude generally towards lengthy engagements is as pronounced as ever.

There has been a marked decrease in the rate of wage paid to indigenous labour, except at Vila where the rate averages 5s. per day and food for local labourers.

The employment of natives under contract is regulated by the provisions of the Anglo-French Protocol of 1914, and by additional national legislation in the case of British settlers.

The inadequate supply of labour for local French undertakings was met by the French authorities by the introduction in 1921 of Tonkinese coolies from French Indo-China. At the beginning of 1930 there were some 6,000 Tonkinese in the Group, but their numbers have been decreased by repatriations of time-expired labourers to approximately 5,500.

The term of contract is five years with the option of re-engagement for further terms of one or two years or repatriation at the end of the term. The Tonkinese makes a good labourer, but it is generally conceded that he is not equal to the New Hebridean as an all-round worker, although perhaps superior in work requiring the use of intelligence.

XII.—POPULATION.

Non-Native.

A statement is appended giving details of the non-native population of the Group.

Description.	*British.*			*French.*		
	Adult Males.	*Females and Children.*	*Total.*	*Adult Males.*	*Females and Children.*	*Total.*
Nationals	120	99	219	410	521	931
Foreigners opted under Convention.	9	4	13	19	—	19
Asiatics opted under Convention.	28	—	28	68	—	68
Protected subjects and citizens:						
Tonkinese ...	—	—	—	3,590	1,263	4,853
Javanese ...	—	—	—	21	19	40
Chinese... ...	—	—	—	50	—	50
Totals ...	157	103	260	4,158	1,803	5,961

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Native.

The natives are Melanesians, but in places there is a mixture of Polynesian blood.

The conditions of the Group do not permit of any reliable census of the native population. The total is probably not more than 60,000 and in general the population is on the decrease. The following gives an approximate estimate of the more thickly populated islands.

Malekula, 9,000; Pentecost, 7,000; Santo, 7,000; Tanna, 6,500; Aoba, 6,000; Ambrym, 5,000; Epi, 3,000; and Efate, 1,700.

XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

No violent disturbances occurred during the year. The table below shows the rainfall at four stations in the Group for 1930, and the mean annual for the past five years:—

Year.	*Dillons Bay (Erromanga).* 18·47 *S.* 168·58 *E.*	*Port Vila (Efate).* 17·44 *S.* 168·18 *E.*	*Hog Harbour (East Santo).* 15·05 *S.* 167·67 *E.*	*Port Patterson (Vanua Lava, Banks Is.).* 13·50 *S.* 167·34 *E.*
1926	62·34	73·06	133·34	137·50
1927	59·77	74·26	134·41	143·42
1928	47·51	72·03	135·62	142·12
1929	64·17	80·51	136·81	140·62
1930	52·80	54·98	98·50	101·55
Mean Annual for five years ...	57·32	70·97	127·73	133·04

R. D. BLANDY,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

BRITISH RESIDENCY,
VILA, NEW HEBRIDES,

15*th April*, 1931.

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